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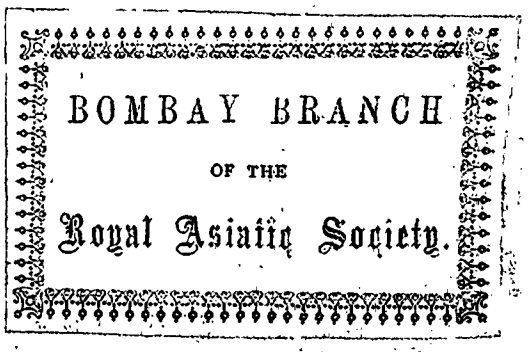

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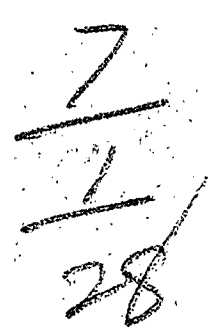

BY ORDER OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL IN COUNCIL
24 FEB. 1899

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUMMARY.

PAGE.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL—

1. Changes in the *personnel* of Administration . 1
2. Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor . . . 1
3. Creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner for the Patna Division . . . 3
4. Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services 3
5. Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service 3
6. Administration of Salt Department . . 3
7. The earthquake in Bengal 4

POLITICAL—

8. Sikkim 4
9. Bhutan 5
10. Cooch Behar 5
11. Hill Tippera 5
12. South Lushai Hills 5
13. Tributary States of Orissa 6
14. Tributary States of Chota Nagpur . . . 6
15. Chittagong Hill Tracts 6
16. Celebration of the Jubilee 6

PROTECTION—

17. Legislation 7

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—

18. Constitution of the Force and Expenditure . 7
19. Conduct of the Police and punishments . . 7
20. Rural Police 8
21. Riots in Calcutta and its Suburbs . . . 8
22. Formation of a company of Military Police, and increase of the Howrah District Police Reserve 8
23. Anthropometry 9
24. Criminal Courts 9
25. Murders in Backergunge 10

PRISONS—

26. Statistics 10
27. Sickness and mortality 10
28. Water-supply, diet and sanitation . . . 10
29. Jail buildings 11

CIVIL JUSTICE—

30. Civil Courts 11

REGISTRATION—

31. Statistics 11
32. Revision of the inspecting staff . . . 11

MUNICIPAL—

33. Establishment of a municipality at Chandpur 11
34. Lighting of the town of Darjeeling by electricity 12
35. Calcutta Building Commission 12
36. Amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act . 12
37. The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act 12

PAGE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT—

38. Rules made under clauses (*g*), (*l*) and (*m*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act 12
39. Rules for the management of Provident Funds 12

SANITATION—

40. Re-organization of the Sanitary Department . 12
41. Pollution of the river Hooghly . . . 13
42 Sanitary condition of the Terai . . . 13
43. Precautions against plague 13

MEDICAL—

44. Pauper wards 14
45. Type plans for mufassal dispensaries . . 14
46. Attendance of Visitors of lunatic asylums . 14
47. The Shambhu Nath Pandit Hospital . . . 14
48. Appointments for Civil Assistant Surgeons . 14
49. Presidency General Hospital 14

MARINE—

50. Kidderpore Docks 15
51. Protection of officers and crews of vessels in the Port of Calcutta from the sun's rays . 15
52. Prevention of collisions on inland waters . 15
53. Navigation of the river Hooghly . . . 16
54. Construction of jetties at Chittagong . . 16
55. Storm signals for Indian ports . . . 16
56 Amendment of the Indian Ports Act . . 17
57. Cyclone at Chittagong 17
58. The Hedjaz 17

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

AGRICULTURE—

59. Opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College . . 17
60. Legislation for the regulation and sanitation of mines in India 18

FACTORIES—

61. Working of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891 . . 18

CINCHONA—

62. Cinchona 18

PUBLIC WORKS—

63. Imperial works 19
64. Collectorate offices 19
65. Civil Courts 19
66. Subdivisional offices 19
67. Jails 19
68. Colleges and schools 19
69. Hospitals 20
70. Miscellaneous 20
71. Military 20
72. Communications 21
73. Railways 22

IRRIGATION—

74. Area irrigated 23
75. Revenue 24
76. Expenditure 24

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUMMARY.

PAGE.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL—

1. Changes in the *personnel* of Administration . 1
2. Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor . . . 1
3. Creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner for the Patna Division . . . 3
4. Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services 3
5. Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service 3
6. Administration of Salt Department . . 3
7. The earthquake in Bengal 4

POLITICAL—

8. Sikkim 4
9. Bhutan 5
10. Cooch Behar 5
11. Hill Tippera 5
12. South Lushai Hills 5
13. Tributary States of Orissa 6
14. Tributary States of Chota Nagpur . . . 6
15. Chittagong Hill Tracts 6
16. Celebration of the Jubilee 6

PROTECTION—

17. Legislation 7

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—

18. Constitution of the Force and Expenditure . 7
19. Conduct of the Police and punishments . . 7
20. Rural Police 8
21. Riots in Calcutta and its Suburbs . . . 8
22. Formation of a company of Military Police, and increase of the Howrah District Police Reserve 8
23. Anthropometry 9
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25. Murders in Backergunge 10

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26. Statistics 10
27. Sickness and mortality 10
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29. Jail buildings 11

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30. Civil Courts 11

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31. Statistics 11
32. Revision of the inspecting staff . . . 11

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33. Establishment of a municipality at Chandpur 11
34. Lighting of the town of Darjeeling by electricity 12
35. Calcutta Building Commission . . . 12
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PAGE.

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40. Re-organization of the Sanitary Department . 12
41. Pollution of the river Hooghly . . . 13
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MARINE—

50. Kidderpore Docks 15
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53. Navigation of the river Hooghly . . . 16
54. Construction of jetties at Chittagong . . 16
55. Storm signals for Indian ports . . . 16
56 Amendment of the Indian Ports Act . . 17
57. Cyclone at Chittagong 17
58. The Hedjaz 17

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59. Opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College . . 17
60. Legislation for the regulation and sanitation of mines in India 18

FACTORIES—

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62. Cinchona 18

PUBLIC WORKS—

63. Imperial works 19
64. Collectorate offices 19
65. Civil Courts 19
66. Subdivisional offices 19
67. Jails 19
68. Colleges and schools 19
69. Hospitals 20
70. Miscellaneous 20
71. Military 20
72. Communications 21
73. Railways 22

IRRIGATION—

74. Area irrigated 23
75. Revenue 24
76. Expenditure 24

PAGE.

FAMINE AND FLOODS—

77. Statistics of the famine of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 24
78. The cyclone in the Chittagong district, the South Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts 26

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

79. Financial Statement in Council . . . 26
80. Imperial Finance 27
81. Provincial Finance 27
82. Local Finance 28
83. Currency notes 28
84. Road and Public Works Cess . . . 28
85. Compensation for dearness of food-grains . 29
86. Travelling and halting allowances of Sub-divisional Officers 29

LAND REVENUE—

87. Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act . 29
88. Extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to the Jalpaiguri district . . 29
89. Amendment of the Court of Wards' Act . 30
90. Audit of tauzi accounts in Collectors' offices . 31
91. Re-organisation of the Certificate Departments in Collectors' offices 31

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS—

92. North Bihar Survey 31
93. North Bihar Settlement 32
94. Recovery of costs of survey and settlement in North Bihar 32
95. Settlement of the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali . . 33
96. Settlement of Terai jotes in Darjeeling . . 33
97. Orissa settlement 33

CUSTOMS—

98. Statistics 34
99. Amalgamation of the posts of Collector of Customs and Port Officer, Chittagong . . 34
100. Working of the Merchandise Marks Act . 35
101. Working of the Cotton Duties Act . . . 35

SALT—

102. Salt Revenue 35
103. Amendment of the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864 35
104. Extension of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to the 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Chittagong, Backergunge, and Khulna . . . 35
105. Closing of the Government salt factories . 35

PAGE.

OPIUM—

106. Introduction of the asamiwar system in the Bihar Opium Agency 35
107. Re-organisation of the Opium Department . 36
108. Sale of provision opium 36
109. Disposal of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory 37
110. Malwa opium 37

EXCISE—

111. Results of the year 37
112. Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act . . 38
113. Transport of charas into Bengal . . . 38
114. Rules for the importation, preparation, and sale of methylated spirits 38

STAMPS—

115. Stamp revenue 38

INCOME-TAX—

116. Statistics 38

EMIGRATION—

117. Colonial Emigration 39
118. Amendment of the Inland Emigration Rules and improvement of the arrangements under them 39
119. Repatriation of sick and destitute coolies from Assam 40

EDUCATION—

120. Statistics of the year 40
121. Re-organization of the Subordinate Educational Service 40
122. Standard of education in European schools . 40
123. Proposed amalgamation of the Doveton and La Martinière Institutions 41
124. Bihar School of Engineering 41
125. Re-organization of the School of Art, Calcutta 42
126. Muhammadan education 42
127. Elliott Madrassa Hostel 42
128. Construction of a magnetic observatory . . 42

STATIONERY—

129. Statistics 43
130. Printing 43

MISCELLANEOUS—

131. Re-organisation of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles 44

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL.

Changes in the *personnel* of Administration.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, K.C.S.I., was compelled by ill-health to take sick leave from the 23rd of June to the 20th of December 1897, during which period the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., officiated as Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon'ble Mr. G. Toynbee officiated for Mr. Stevens as Member of the Board of Revenue until the 12th of March 1898, when he took furlough and was relieved by Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E. During the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., acted as Chief Secretary, and Mr. D. J. Macpherson, C.I.E., officiated for Mr. Finucane as Secretary in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments. Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham, Under-Secretary in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, officiated as Secretary in the Financial and Municipal Departments for three months during the absence on deputation and leave of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. The head-quarters of the Government of Bengal were at Darjeeling from the 4th April to the 19th June, and again from the 1st September to the 13th November 1897, and for the rest of the year at Calcutta.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie left Darjeeling on the 19th of June for Calcutta, and made over charge to the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 22nd June. He resumed charge in Calcutta on the 21st December.

On the 24th June 1897 Mr. Stevens left Calcutta for two days to inspect the famine relief operations in the Nadia and Khulna districts of the Presidency Division, being accompanied by the Secretary to the Government in the Revenue Department. On the 28th June, he again left Calcutta with the Revenue Secretary to inspect the famine districts of Darbhanga, Saran, and Muzaffarpur in the Patna Division. A conference was held at Darbhanga with the Commissioner of the Patna Division, Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E. (who was deputed by the Government of India to collect certain statistics regarding famine relief operations in Bengal), and the Collector. The Lieutenant-Governor also visited the poor-house maintained

by the Darbhanga Raj. On the morning of the 30th he visited Kamtaul, 17 miles from Darbhanga, and inspected the relief operations there, discussing various questions on the spot with the Commissioner and the Collector.

From Darbhanga Mr. Stevens went to Chapra, and on his arrival inspected the distribution of grain doles to the poor, and also went to see the relief operations outside the town. Local questions were afterwards discussed with the Commissioner and the Collector of the district. His Honour left Chapra by the midnight train, and arrived early next morning at Siwan, where he inspected the recipients of gratuitous relief. From Siwan His Honour drove to Hatwa, and made a similar inspection. In the evening he paid a visit to the Maharani of Hatwa. On the morning of the 3rd July, he visited the poor-house maintained by the Raj, and then drove to Sohagpur, two miles from the town, to inspect the condition of the people receiving gratuitous relief there. He then left for Muzaffarpur. At that station he had a conference with the Collector and the Commissioner, and inspected a relief kitchen and the distribution of grain, but he was suddenly called away to Calcutta on the 4th, owing to the Tallah riots in the northern parts of the city. He left for Darjeeling on the 31st August 1897, and returned to Calcutta on the 14th November. On the 16th he proceeded to Khana to inspect the plague camp, and on the 18th started for Chittagong to enquire into the loss of life and damage caused by the cyclone and tidal-wave of the 24th of October 1897. On the 20th he landed on Kutubdia Island to visit the light-house, which had been greatly damaged, and to inspect the flooded villages, and afterwards continued his voyage to Chittagong. There His Honour visited the Government College and the Madrasah, and drove round the town, seeing the wreck caused by the cyclone. The measures for the relief of the sufferers in all parts of the district were then discussed with the local officers, and, after a visit to the jail and the local offices on the next day, Mr. Stevens left for Calcutta. On the 27th November he opened the Howrah-Ampta Tramway.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, after his return from leave, left Calcutta on the 19th January, accompanied by the Financial Secretary, on a tour of inspection in the Bihar districts, chiefly with the object of allaying the panic which had been caused by a fear that the Plague Regulations were about to be applied in those parts. He visited Muzaffarpur, where he attended a parade of the Bihar Light Horse, and received a deputation of gentlemen from Motihari and Darbhanga. From Muzaffarpur he went to Buxar, and there met His Excellency the Viceroy, who had come from Calcutta to witness the total eclipse of the sun. On the 23rd His Honour inspected the Buxar Central Jail and the Chausa Plague Camp. On the 24th he left Buxar by special train, stopped at Dumraon and visited the Maharani, and then proceeded to Arrah. There he received deputations and municipal addresses at noon, and explained to the assembly the purport of the Plague Regulations, leaving for Bankipore by the night mail. At Bankipore the Lieutenant-Governor received a deputation of the leading people of Patna and delegates from Chapra, to whom the Plague Regulations were explained. His Honour left in the evening for Gaya, where, on the 26th, he received a deputation from the leading gentlemen of the town, to whom also the Plague Regulations were explained. He left in the afternoon for Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Chief Secretary, left Calcutta again on the 2nd February for a tour of inspection in the Murshidabad district. At Azimganj he received an address of welcome from the Municipality, and on the way to Berhampore he paid a visit to the Raja of Nashipur and the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. The Murshidabad Municipality presented an address in the Palace compound. His Honour breakfasted with the Nawab Bahadur, and then left for Berhampore. In the afternoon he received addresses from the local bodies, and presided over the prize distribution at the Berhampore College. The Jail and the Lunatic Asylum, and the Charitable Dispensary and the Dufferin Hospital were also inspected. On the 5th His Honour left Berhampore for Dumka, arriving there in the evening. On the morning of the 7th he drove 32 miles to Suri, the head-quarters of the Birbhum district. The jail and offices were inspected, and addresses were also received from the Municipality and the District Board, and an annual cattle fair was visited. His Honour left Suri on the 9th, arriving at Burdwan at 10 A.M. An address was received from the District Board and the Municipality, and later in the day the Courts, the jail, and the dispensary were visited. His Honour also presided at the distribution of prizes at the Raj College, and then left for Calcutta.

Creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner for the Patna Division.

3. The sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to the creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem for the Patna Division. The appointment will continue for three years with effect from the 1st January 1898, and the Additional Commissioner may be also employed in any other Division in which the services of such an officer may be required.

Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Services.

4. The examination of candidates for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service was held on the 30th March 1898 and the three following days. Eighty-five candidates obtained permission to compete, and of these, 84 (all of whom except 3 were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Among those who competed, there were 5 Muhammadans, 11 Bihari Hindus, and 1 Uriya. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 71. In view of the large number of officers already in these services, and of the necessity of curtailing recruitment in order to prevent a block in promotion hereafter, only three candidates were selected for appointment as Probationary Deputy Collectors and four as Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

5. The scheme of appointing Subordinate Judges to be also Assistant Sessions Judges, which was introduced in 1896, was continued during the past year. The Assistant Sessions Judges have satisfactorily performed the criminal work made over to them, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for a third year.

Administration of Salt Department.

6. During the year the retransfer of the administration of salt revenue in Orissa from the Government of Madras to the Government of Bengal was effected, the Commissioner of Excise being vested with the powers of control of the Salt Department under Act XII of 1882. A scheme for remodelling the administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of

the illicit manufacture of salt in Orissa, and for creating a similar staff for the Sunderbans and other saliferous tracts in the coast districts of Bengal was submitted to the Government of India.

The earthquake in Bengal.

7. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th June 1897 an earthquake shock varying in severity was felt throughout the Province of Bengal, from the South Lushai Hills on the east to Shahabad on the west, and from Puri on the south to Sikkim on the north. The shock was far more severe over a large area than that of any previous earthquake in Bengal of which an authentic record exists. It was strongest in the districts of the Rajshahi Division, the Cooch Behar State, and the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh. In Calcutta and in the towns of the Murshidabad district much damage was also done to buildings. The districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Tippera, Backergunge, and Faridpur in Eastern Bengal and those of Central Bengal suffered less, while those of Western Bengal and Bihar escaped with comparatively slight damage to buildings and little or no loss of life. The damage done to buildings, roads, and bridges was greatest in Rangpur, which lies on the western side of the Brahmaputra, opposite the Garo Hills, in Cooch Behar, in Mymensingh, south of the Garo Hills, in Bogra, in Dacca, and in Dinajpur. Many houses were also damaged or destroyed in Darjeeling. A remarkable feature of the earthquake was the opening of fissures in the ground through which water and sand were ejected. Assuming the focus of the disturbance to have been near Cherrapunji in Assam, the shock appears to have travelled thence to the western extremity of Bengal and Bihar in six minutes or less. Its duration varied greatly, according to the reports of the local officers, the lowest being six seconds and the highest five minutes. In the large towns of the eastern districts, most of the masonry buildings were severely damaged and many totally wrecked. In the towns of Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Cooch Behar nearly all the masonry houses suffered; while in Calcutta, Hooghly, Krishnagar, Rampur Boalia, and Malda a considerable proportion of the larger buildings were damaged. Heavy damage was done to the permanent-way, bridges, and buildings on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Assam-Bengal Railway, and the Cooch Behar State Railway. The headquarters of Government, which at the time were at Darjeeling, were for three days cut off from postal communication, and regular passenger traffic was suspended on the Eastern Bengal State Railway for a fortnight. The total number of deaths returned from all parts of the Province was 135. The total cost of repairs to, and reconstruction of, Government buildings in the districts and in Calcutta has been estimated at nearly 13 lakhs of rupees, while the losses to private individuals may have amounted to over a crore of rupees.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

8. The earthquake of the 12th June 1897 destroyed the Raja's palace, and a new building is under construction. Several of the monasteries were also destroyed or badly injured. The rainfall of the year was heavy, and the general outturn of the crops fairly good. The State revenue reached

a higher figure than in any previous year, while the expenditure was purposely curtailed, in order to secure a good working balance for the future. Notwithstanding the unsuitability of the Yatung mart and the still unsettled boundary dispute with the Tibetans, the trade between Tibet and British territory steadily advances, the total value of the exports and imports during the year having been Rs. 17,03,060, as against Rs. 16,78,651 in 1896-97 and Rs. 15,68,150 in 1895-96.

Bhutan.

9. The friendly relations which have long existed with Bhutan were not disturbed during the year.

Cooch Behar.

10. Owing to the short crops of the previous year and the high prices which still prevailed, there was some distress in the earlier months of the year, which was met chiefly by the grant of charitable relief. The material condition of the people was, however, greatly improved on the reaping of the early rice, which yielded a crop far in excess of the normal, and fair outturns were also subsequently obtained from the late rice, tobacco, and jute. The collections of the land revenue within the State and of the rents on the Chaklajat zamindari estates in the adjoining district of Rangpur were accordingly good, and the total receipts of the year from all sources exceeded those of the preceding four years. The earthquake was unfortunately very severely felt, and caused most serious damage to the Maharaja's palace, the State buildings generally, the State Railway and roads and bridges, the total loss being estimated at over 15 lakhs. The Maharaja also lost several houses on his property in Darjeeling. The rebuilding and repairs have already involved considerable expenditure, and much more will have to be incurred. The balance in the treasury is, however, adequate, and the finances of the State are in a satisfactory condition. The extension of the State Railway across the Torsa to the town of Cooch Behar is proceeding, and the Maharaja is constructing his portion of a new line from the Town to Jainti in the Jalpaiguri district, which will be of great benefit to the State and to numerous tea-gardens in Jalpaiguri. His Highness volunteered for military service with the Tirah expedition during the year, and Her Majesty has graciously conferred on him the distinction of a Companion of the Bath.

Hill Tippera.

11. The earthquake also caused much damage in this State to the Chief's residence, and the construction of a new palace has become necessary. The year was otherwise a prosperous one, good crops having been obtained both in the hills and in the plains, and the revenue collected within the State showed a considerable increase. The Raja's estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali are still under settlement. When the operations are completed and their cost to the Raja has been fully met, the collections should give a considerable surplus for expenditure within the State.

South Lushai Hills.

12. This tract was transferred to Assam from the 1st April 1898. Owing to the use of timber and bamboos in the Government buildings and houses of the people, the loss caused by the earthquake in these hills was slight. Widespread destruction was, however, caused to houses and crops in the southern villages by the cyclone of October, which devastated parts of the Chittagong district. Elsewhere an excellent harvest was reaped, and, on the whole, the

general condition of the people was satisfactory. With the exception of a very serious outrage committed at the instigation of the influential Chieftainess Darbilli on certain families who were under suspicion of witchcraft, for which the perpetrators were punished, quiet prevailed among the clans during the year.

Tributary States of Orissa.

13. The Chiefs of Daspalla and Nayagarh died during the year. The former was succeeded by his younger brother, and the latter by a son adopted by the Raja's younger widow. In both cases Government officers have been retained to assist in the administration. The crops of the year were good generally, and the people recovered from the preceding bad season. Epidemics of cholera and small-pox, however, caused much mortality in several of the States. The provision for medical relief appears, on the whole, satisfactory, there being 22 dispensaries in the States. An advance was shown in education, and the improvement of communications received attention, although much still remains to be done. Forest conservancy has been to some extent introduced by all the Chiefs, the Raja of Moharbhanj in particular having organized a regular forest department in his State. Settlements of land revenue are proceeding in most of the States, and reasonable increments are being obtained, chiefly by the assessment of lands brought under cultivation since the previous settlements. The collections of revenue in the five States under Government management were good.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

14. The death of the Chief of Korea, with his two sons, from small-pox, caused the only change in the administration of these States during the year. The question of the succession to Korea is still under enquiry, and the State is in the meantime being managed by one of the leading land-holders. Except in Sirguja and Jashpur, the harvests of the year were good in all the States, and prices fell considerably. The first half of the year was, however, remarkably unhealthy, and heavy mortality occurred from small-pox and bowel-complaints, especially in Sirguja. Several of the Chiefs showed a very praiseworthy desire to promote vaccination by having themselves and their families vaccinated, but there is need for improvement in medical relief. The Commissioner visited several of the States, and thus acquired by personal observation much information as to the defects in their administration which should be gradually removed. The Chiefs generally show readiness to accept advice.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

15. Owing to the ambiguity of certain portions of Act XXII of 1860 (one of the existing laws under which the Chittagong Hill Tracts are administered), it was found necessary to propose fresh legislation, and accordingly a "Draft Regulation to declare the law applicable in the Chittagong Hill Tracts" was drawn up and submitted for the approval of the Government of India, under whose consideration it still is.

Celebration of the Jubilee.

16. The completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, was celebrated with much public rejoicing and exhibitions of loyalty. Displays of fire-works, public distributions of alms, the release of prisoners, the grant of concessions to the people, and the construction of permanent works of public utility marked the celebration in the Native States. In Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera, and Sikkim the

ceremonies could not unfortunately be carried out with the completeness originally intended, owing to the earthquake of the 12th June. In the districts of the Province, notwithstanding the depression caused by the prevalence of distress over large areas and the earthquake, which did so much damage in the northern and eastern parts of the Province, the desire to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner was general. Besides local rejoicings, in which the poor were made to participate by the distribution of alms in the shape of cloth, money, or food, funds were collected in many places for the establishment of permanent institutions of a charitable or educational nature, and numerous addresses of congratulations were adopted for submission to Her Majesty. As an act of clemency on Her Majesty's behalf, 3,796 prisoners were released from jail.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

17. Three Acts were passed during the year, viz., Acts III, IV, and V of 1897. Act III was passed in order to suppress the practice of rain-gambling in common gaming-houses in Calcutta and to prevent the evil from spreading to other centres; Act IV amends the law relating to the commutation of predial conditions or services in Chota Nagpur, and Act V re-enacts, with important modifications, the law relating to the partition of estates.

Bills were also under consideration during the year (1) for extending certain portions of the Police Act, 1861, to the town and suburbs of Calcutta, (2) for amending the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, (3) for re-enacting the Calcutta Municipal Act with important modifications, and (4) for amending the Salt Law in force in Bengal.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the force and expenditure.

18. Further effect was given to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee during the year, and an increase of 1 Inspector, 75 Sub-Inspectors, 51 constables, and 51 town chaukidars was sanctioned. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 52,83,276 as compared with Rs. 50,39,194, the increase being due to the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions, to the entertainment of extra men in connection with plague, famine, and the railway extensions under construction, and also to repairs and rebuilding necessitated by the earthquake and the cyclone in the Chittagong district.

Conduct of the police and punishments.

19. The system of recruitment of Sub-Inspectors by competitive examination was maintained during the year. One Inspector and 16 Sub-Inspectors are graduates, and 37 Inspectors, 467 Sub-Inspectors, and 21 head-constables have passed the F. A. and Entrance examinations. There was an increase of 328 in the number of constables wearing good conduct stripes. Although charges of torture and extortion were more numerous than in the previous year, most of these were found to be false. The number of judicial convictions was 334 as against 425, and

the number of departmental punishments was 3,278 as against 3,233 in the previous year.

Rural police.

20. Further progress has been made in extending the provisions of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. There was a satisfactory increase in the amount of rewards paid to the chaukidars, and in the district of Backergunge the Magistrate has introduced the practice of giving medals, which is much appreciated by the men. The long-felt necessity of placing the chaukidars under petty officers of their own class has been met by the appointment of dafadars in many districts, and, as the measure has proved a success, orders have issued for its adoption in the other districts where there is no local impediment. The Orissa chaukidari system is in course of reorganisation.

Riots in Calcutta and its Suburbs.

21. Serious rioting occurred at Chitpur and in the northern parts of Calcutta on the 30th June and 1st July 1897 in connection with the delivery of possession, in execution of a decree, of a piece of land at Talla containing a hut which was alleged by the Muhammadan tenant to be a mosque. The lower-class Muhammadans collected in great numbers to resist the demolition of the hut. They were dispersed by the police on the morning of the 30th June, a detachment of the Gloucester Regiment from the Fort being present, but later on re-assembled in parties, one of which attacked the Calcutta Water Works Pumping station at Talla in the afternoon, and did not disperse until the arrival of a body of police. During the night there was some disorder in Harrison Road, and the rioters had to be fired upon. On the morning of the 1st July the Deputy Commissioner of Police found it necessary to disperse a body of rioters by the use of buckshot, and several men were killed and wounded. The riots then ceased, the casualties throughout the disturbances having been 11 killed and about 20 wounded among the rioters, according to the information obtained by the police. Thirty-four police officers and men received injuries, necessitating their admission into hospital. The Calcutta Volunteer Light Horse patrolled some of the streets of the disturbed quarter on the night of the 30th June, but neither they nor the Military detachment, which was also called out during that night, had occasion during the disturbances to use their arms. Much excitement and alarm prevailed in the town in consequence of the riots. After the suppression of the disturbances leaflets were circulated by leading and influential Muhammadans, pointing out to their co-religionists that the demolished hut having stood on rented land and not on land dedicated for a religious purpose could never have become a mosque. Eighty-seven of the rioters were arrested, of whom 81 were convicted.

In view of these riots it was thought advisable to pass an Act extending to Calcutta the provisions of the Police Act, V of 1861, which provide for the quartering of additional police in disturbed areas at the cost of the inhabitants, and the levying of compensation for injury done to person and property in such areas in the course of disturbances.

Formation of a company of Military Police, and increase of the Howrah District Police Reserve.

22. In consequence also of the danger which the riots had shown to exist of a possible outbreak at any time, through religious or other excitement, among the mill operatives in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, numbering 100,000, of whom three-fourths are male adults, comprising 40,000 Muhammadans, it was deemed necessary to

consider the question of increasing the police force along the river. A small Committee was accordingly appointed to report on the matter. The Committee recommended that a company of Military police, under the command of an Assistant Superintendent of Police, should be formed and stationed on the river bank near Barrackpore, whence they could be easily and rapidly moved to any disturbed spot, and that the Howrah District Reserve should be increased. Their proposals were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and were submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, by whom they have been provisionally sanctioned, subject to the orders of the Secretary of State.

Further proposals for strengthening the police force of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta have also been submitted to the Government of India, under whose consideration they still are.

Anthropometry.

23. The anthropometric office continued to show satisfactory results in the identification of persons who could not be recognised by the local police. Considerable progress has, however, been made in substituting the systematic scheme of identification by means of finger-prints for anthropometry, over which it has distinct advantages.

Criminal Courts.

24. The total number of offences reported during the year rose from 351,882 to 355,448. There was a large increase in offences against property, the number of which was 122,703 as against 113,551 in 1896, while the number of offences affecting the human body fell from 78,230 to 73,069. The number of cases brought to trial rose from 197,837 to 203,739, while the number dismissed on complaint fell from 44,975 to 42,029. The number of persons tried for all offences increased from 265,231 to 274,182, but the percentage of persons convicted fell from 66·1 to 65·8. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates, including District Magistrates, outside the Presidency Town at the close of the year was 424, as compared with 432 in 1896. Of this number, 274 exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, 100 of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, and 50 of a Magistrate of the 3rd class. The total number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 116,489.

There were 193 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta with 2,003 Magistrates, and they disposed of 49,571 cases during the year. The number of cases brought to trial in the courts of Magistrates in the interior rose from 160,992 to 166,695, and the number decided from 160,051 to 166,356. The disposal of the cases occupied on the average 9·6 days. The number of witnesses examined was 498,719, as compared with 483,660 in 1896. The number of cases committed to Courts of Session or referred to Sessions Judges for confirmation of sentence under sections 31, 34, and 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 1,875, as compared with 1,755 in 1896. The number of cases tried by Sessions Courts rose from 1,711 to 1,835, the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried being 60·3, as against 62 in the preceding year. The average duration of trials in these cases rose from 48·1 to 50·2 days. The number of persons tried by Jury was 848, and the Sessions Judge agreed in the verdict of the Jury in respect of 796 persons, and differed in respect of 52. In the case of 39 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed so completely as to refer the verdicts under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court,

before whom such references in respect of 5 persons remained pending at the commencement of the year, reversed the verdict of the Jury in the case of 24 persons, upheld it in the case of 5, and modified it in the case of 12. The number of appeals to Sessions Judges rose from 7,800 to 8,706, while the percentage of decisions confirmed to decisions appealed against fell from 51·77 to 50·86. Appeals to District Magistrates fell from 5,694 to 5,636, and the percentage of those in which the order of the lower courts was affirmed from 61·58 to 60·42.

Murders in Backergunge.

25. The result of the disarmament of the district of Backergunge has been most satisfactory. The number of murders of all kinds fell from 57 in 1896 to 30 in 1897, while murder by gunshot ceased altogether.

PRISONS.

Statistics.

26. The total number of prisoners admitted into the jails rose from 92,701 to 116,270, and the daily average population from 17,499 to 19,554. Notwithstanding the special release of 3,796 persons on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the average daily jail population exceeded that of any of the preceding ten years. The increase, which was largest in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, is mainly attributable to the pressure occasioned by the scarcity and the high prices of food-grains which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year.

Sickness and mortality.

27. The death-rate per mille rose from 27·3 in 1895 and 28·7 in 1896 to 35·0 in 1897. During the two former years the general health of the Province had been exceptionally good, and it continued so in the early part of the past year. In the autumn, however, malarial fever of a bad type was generally prevalent, and there was also much dysentery, accompanied by a severe outbreak of cholera, in Chota Nagpur. These unfavourable conditions necessarily contributed to an increase of mortality among the inmates of the jails, especially among those who had resorted to crime through want and unwillingness to accept State relief under prescribed tests. The ratio among convicts of daily average sick per mille to daily average population fell from 39·6 to 36·2. The principal diseases from which prisoners suffered were fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The prophylactic treatment of malarial disease by the sulphate of cinchonidine, combined either with the sulphate or the tincture of perchloride of iron, was continued, and the almost unanimous opinion of the Medical Officers is that, if it does not lessen the incidence of malarial fever, it certainly diminishes the duration and severity of the pyrexia.

Water-supply, diet, and sanitation.

28. The scheme for the water-supply of the Buxar Central Jail could not be completed, as the funds allotted for it, and for other works also, were utilized in repairing the damages caused to jail buildings by the earthquake. For the same reason the installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters in certain jails was postponed. The subject of dieting and sanitation received careful attention, though fewer sanitary improvements were carried out during the year owing to want of funds.

29. Much damage was done to jail buildings by the great earthquake of the 12th of June 1897. Almost every jail from Mymensingh to Monghyr and from Jalpaiguri to Chittagong felt its effects. The preliminary estimate for repairing this damage amounted to Rs. 49,835, and several of the more important projects which it was hoped could be undertaken had to be deferred. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent on minor works and of Rs. 14,000 on sanitary improvements.

Jail buildings.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

30. The number of original suits instituted in the civil courts subordinate to the High Court rose from 575,922 to 590,515. There was an increase in each class of suits, the largest being in suits under the rent law. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 697,112, of which 94,639 remained at the close of the year, as against 90,752 at the end of 1896. The number of first and second appeals preferred to the High Court was 3,278, of which 3,146 were decided, as compared with 3,182 preferred and 2,506 decided in 1896. In the lower appellate Courts the number of appeals instituted fell from 19,273 to 18,663, and the number decided from 20,168 to 19,516; while the number pending also fell from 11,046 to 10,898. Complete or partial satisfaction of decrees was obtained in 227,656 cases, as compared with 228,938, and the amount realised increased from Rs. 1,97,42,342 to Rs. 2,09,49,901. The number of persons imprisoned for debt fell from 508 to 450. Two hundred and ninety-two Munsifs were employed at the close of the year, as against 291 at the close of 1896, and the average number of cases disposed of by each officer rose from 1,917 to 1,966.

Civil Courts.

REGISTRATION.

31. The number of registration offices open on the 31st March 1898 was 423 as against 408 in 1896-97. Sixteen new offices were established during the year and one was abolished. The total number of registrations, compulsory and optional, rose from 865,587 and 261,758 to 929,508 and 316,202, respectively. The increase occurred chiefly in the number of instruments of sale or exchange, mortgages, leases other than perpetual, and registrations affecting moveable property, while there was a decrease in the number of perpetual leases. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 15,46,776 to Rs. 15,77,966, and the expenditure from Rs. 8,53,245 to Rs. 9,08,997, the surplus at the end of the year being Rs. 6,68,969 as against Rs. 6,93,531 in 1896-97.

Statistics.

32. During the year the two posts of Inspectors of Registration, which carried salaries of Rs. 700 and Rs. 500, were converted into three, with salaries of Rs. 500, Rs. 400, and Rs. 300.

Revision of the inspecting staff.

MUNICIPAL.

33. The provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act were extended to Chandpur, the western terminus of the Assam-Bengal Railway, with effect from the 1st October 1897, and the new municipality was included in both the first and second schedules of the Act.

Establishment of a municipality at Chandpur.

Lighting of the town of Darjeeling by electricity.

34. The plan submitted by the Commissioners of the Darjeeling Municipality for lighting the town with electricity, was sanctioned by Government during the year. The capital cost of the scheme, including the expenditure likely to be incurred in supplying electricity to private houses, and on constructing a house for the officer in charge of the machinery, was estimated at Rs. 1,20,000, and the cost of maintaining the installation at Rs. 9,000 a year. The charge was to be met by the imposition of an annual rate under section 309 of the Bengal Municipal Act. Before the close of the year the installation was put up, and the town is now regularly lighted by electricity.

Calcutta Building Commission.

35. The report of the special Commission appointed by Government in April 1897 to consider the amendments which are required in the law relating to buildings and streets in Calcutta was published for general information.

Amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

36. A Bill to amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, and to authorise the extension of the same to the town of Howrah, is under the consideration of this Government. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 4th April 1898.

The Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act.

37. An Act entitled the Local Authorities Emergency Loans Act was passed during the year authorising local authorities to borrow money for purposes connected with famine relief and the prevention of epidemic disease. A loan of Rs. 22,000 has been granted under the Act to the Howrah Municipality for works connected with the prevention of the outbreak of plague.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Rules made under clauses (*g*), (*l*), and (*m*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

38. The rules regarding the qualifications of candidates for employment as District Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, and Accountants were revised, chiefly with a view to provide for the employment of students from the Industrial schools in Bengal on the subordinate engineering staff of District Boards.

Rules for the management of Provident Funds.

39. A new rule, directing that no public account may at any time have more than Rs. 10,000 at its credit, exclusive of interest, and that no interest will be allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 10,000, was added by the Government of India to the Post Office Savings Bank Rules. As this rule affected all Municipalities and District Boards, in whom the management of Provident Funds is vested, Commissioners of Divisions were requested to impress upon those bodies the necessity of arranging with the Comptroller-General for the investment in Government securities of all deposits exceeding the prescribed maximum limit of Rs. 10,000.

SANITATION.

Re-organization of the Sanitary Department.

40. A scheme for the re-organization of the Sanitary Department has been under consideration for some time, and has recently received the sanction of the Government of India. The most important features of the scheme are the substitution of a qualified agency to supervise

vaccination and sanitary operations in place of the existing establishment of unqualified Inspectors; the subordination of the Sanitary Commissioner to the Head of the Medical Department; the amalgamation of the offices of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals; the abolition of the appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and the constitution of the Civil Surgeon as the head of the district sanitary organization. It has been found necessary on financial grounds to postpone for the present the introduction of this scheme.

Pollution of the river Hooghly.

41. The general question of the pollution of the river Hooghly and the *khals* and small streams running into it by the discharge of sewage, trade-refuse, and other noxious matter from the various mills and factories situated in the neighbourhood engaged the attention of Government during the year. The Sanitary Board, who were asked for their opinion, did not consider that the waters were polluted so much by the discharge from the mills as by the discharge from the numerous drains and privies in the surrounding municipalities. At the same time they did not recommend the application to the river Hooghly of provisions similar to those contained in the English Rivers Pollution Act of 1876. The Sanitary Commissioner after personal investigation reported that no unwholesome waste from the Titaghar Jute Mill now passed into the Hooghly.

Sanitary condition of the Terai.

42. With the object of improving the sanitary condition of the Terai, an annual grant of Rs. 1,125 was made from the fund for the improvement of Government estates for the construction of wells throughout that tract, and of Rs. 2,398 for the establishment and maintenance of outdoor dispensaries at Kharibari and Bagdogra.

Precautions against plague.

43. Precautionary measures against the introduction of bubonic plague into the Province were vigorously continued throughout the year. The inspection stations, for the examination of railway passengers coming from infected areas, at Khana Junction, on the East Indian Railway, at Katihar, on the Bengal- and North-Western Railway, and at Damukdia, on the Railway ferry of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, were kept in working order, but towards the end of the year were replaced by new camps at Chausa on the East Indian Railway, at Mairwa on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and at Chakradharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In April 1897 another observation camp was established at Khurda Road Station on the East Coast Railway, and is still being maintained. The total number of passengers examined was 1,354,361, of whom 21,468 were detained for observation. The Special Medical Board, which had been constituted in the previous year for the purpose of dealing with questions relating to plague, was reformed under the name of the Plague Commission, a number of Medical Officers and further representatives of the non-official public being appointed members. Under the authority confirmed by the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, a series of Regulations was published, providing, among other matters, for the inspection of persons travelling by rail or steamer, for the inspection of ships leaving the port, so as to give effect to the requirements of the Venice Convention, to prevent the advent of plague (1) in Calcutta, (2) in towns and cantonments in the interior, and (3) in mufassal areas, and to stamp it out if it should make

an appearance. These were modified and amended from time to time, and in November 1897 one Regulation was published which brought together all the rules for dealing with plague in municipal towns, including Calcutta, and in mufassal villages. Provision was made for the appointment everywhere of local plague authorities with plenary powers, and for the definition of their duties; and rules were laid down to provide for the prompt detection of cases of plague as they occurred, their removal to hospital, for the segregation of persons who had been in contact with the sick, for the provision of family and caste hospitals, for the evacuation and disinfection of infected dwellings, and for the disposal of the dead. No case of plague was detected in the Province during the year, but shortly after the year closed, there was a sporadic outbreak in Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

Pauper wards.

44. Steps were taken to provide, in all the larger dispensaries, and especially in those situated on the main thoroughfares and on pilgrim routes, a separate ward, called the "Pauper Ward," which, it was decided, should also be used for moribund patients, except in the case of respectable persons.

Type plans for mufassal dispensaries.

45. A set of type plans for mufassal dispensaries was prepared during the year, and copies circulated among Commissioners and District Officers. The pattern adopted was that of the Central Provinces, which was regarded as most suitable.

Attendance of Visitors of lunatic asylums.

46. The attention of Government having been drawn to the serious consequences of the irregular attendance at the meetings of the Visitors of lunatic asylums at the Presidency, revised orders were issued, reconstituting and enlarging the Boards of Visitors of the Bhawanipur and Dullunda Asylums, and ensuring their regular attendance.

The Shambhu Nath Pandit Hospital.

47. It was found necessary that the outdoor dispensary of the new hospital at Bhawanipur should be located in a building detached from the main building. This entailed the acquisition of an additional plot of land, which was granted to Government by the Corporation of Calcutta free of cost, on condition that the hospital should be called after Babu Shambhu Nath Pandit, after whom the old dispensary was named. The name of the hospital was therefore changed from the South Suburban to the Shambhu Nath Pandit Hospital.

Appointments for Civil Assistant Surgeons.

48. The proposal made by the Committee appointed to consider the question of improving the condition of Civil Assistant Surgeons, that a certain number of class II Civil Surgeoncies should be reserved for Civil Assistant Surgeons at rates of pay admissible to uncovenanted medical officers, was taken into consideration, and it was recommended that the number of civil stations thus reserved should be raised from five to seven.

Presidency General Hospital.

49. The reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital in accordance with the scheme drawn up by the Committee which was appointed in 1896 was commenced during the year, the rebuilding of the men's block being first undertaken.

The Committee appointed in 1897 to enquire into the management of the hospital submitted their report shortly after the close of the year, and the changes recommended are under the consideration of Government. In order that a whole-time officer might be available as Superintendent of the hospital, the pay of the Superintendent was raised to Rs. 1,800 a month, and it was ruled that the holder of the appointment should be debarred from general practice.

MARINE.

Kidderpore Docks.

50. In the summary of the previous year it was stated that sanction had been accorded to the removal from the Jetties to the Kidderpore Docks of the export trade of the Port. As already explained, the dominant feature of the scheme is that the Jetties shall be used for the discharge of general import cargo, the vessels after discharging having either to proceed to the Kidderpore Docks for their export cargo or to load in the stream. It was also proposed to erect golahs and sheds with boat wharves for the accommodation of the salt and coal traffic. For the convenience of shippers the Port Commissioners were prepared to receive exports at the Jetties and rail them down to the Docks, and to prevent any delay it was decided to double the railway line. Owing to the great increase in the size of the vessels visiting the Port, it was decided to increase the size of the Jetties and reduce their number from seven to six.

All these alterations were taken in hand, and the new scheme brought into force on 1st July 1897. Since then it has been working satisfactorily; and while the receipts at the Docks have shown a considerable increase, there has been no falling off in the earnings of the Jetties.

From practical working it was found absolutely necessary to provide more facilities than originally intended, and the cost of the scheme is now estimated at Rs. 20,35,187, as against the original estimate of Rs. 17,70,000.

Protection of officers and crews of vessels in the Port of Calcutta from the sun's rays.

51. In consequence of a report received from the Sanitary Commissioner regarding certain defects in the construction of a particular class of vessels belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, it was considered advisable to frame rules under section 6, clause (*q*) of the Indian Ports Act, as amended by Act IV of 1896, for securing the protection from heat of the officers and crews of vessels in the Port of Calcutta. Rules were accordingly framed and published for general information on the 1st February 1898.

Prevention of collisions on inland waters.

52. The Court of Enquiry which sat in December 1895 to ascertain the cause of the collision between the inland steamers *Parbati* and *Abala* came to the conclusion that the collision was due to the omission of the serangs to notify by the use of their steam whistles the course each intended to take. As this omission appeared to be due to ignorance, the Court suggested that signalling by whistles should be made compulsory on all inland waters, and that serangs should be regularly examined on the subject before getting certificates. As there are no rules on the subject in force on inland rivers, comprehensive rules for the prevention of collisions based on those issued by the Board of Trade have been drawn up and submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

Navigation of the river Hooghly.

53. In the beginning of 1897 the S.S. *City of Canterbury* while proceeding up the river grounded in the Eastern Gut near Hooghly Point, and became a total wreck. In accordance with suggestions made by the Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the casualty, which came to the conclusion that the loss of the vessel was due to her having grounded on a newly-formed lump, the Deputy Conservator of the Port has been given full authority to employ additional leadsmen as may be required from time to time, and it has been arranged that whenever there is a threatening of bad water at the Eastern Gut two Europeans should be deputed to remain there on a steam-launch. The Port Commissioners have also placed additional facilities for the guidance of Pilots at the different tracks of the Eastern Gut, and have besides made arrangements to place an additional board at the Diamond Harbour Telegraph Office to show the depths of water at Moyapur.

Construction of jetties at Chittagong.

54. In the summary of the previous year it was stated that, as the financial position of the Chittagong Port Trust would not permit of any additional expenditure being incurred, the Government of India had proposed to ask the Assam-Bengal Railway Company to carry out the works necessary on behalf and at the cost of Government. Information was received during the year that the Railway Company had agreed to construct the works necessary on the conditions mentioned, and the Government of India accordingly sanctioned estimates, amounting to Rs. 4,83,597 and Rs. 75,748, respectively, for the construction of a jetty and a shed. The Railway Company were also informed that, subject to satisfactory arrangements being made, the Government would be prepared to entrust the working of the jetties to the Company as lessees under an agreement with the Port Trust. The Port Trust were accordingly requested to negotiate with the Railway Company as to terms, one of the conditions being that the scale of charges for the use of the jetties should, as far as circumstances would permit, be the same as at Calcutta, so that neither Port could allege that undue preference was shown to the other. Negotiations are still proceeding.

Storm signals for Indian ports.

55. In July 1896 the Government of India forwarded for opinion a letter from the Meteorological Reporter to that Government, in which it was pointed out that the system of storm signals in force in India was defective, inasmuch as the same signal had different meanings at different ports, and a uniform system for all ports in India, except those in the river Hooghly, was suggested. It was not considered desirable to make any change in the system in vogue in the Hooghly ports, which, though complicated, had been devised and gradually improved to meet special conditions, and with which the Port Officer and the whole body of Hooghly pilots were satisfied. The proposal was approved by this Government, and in August 1897 orders were received for its adoption. It was brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1898. The uniform system consists of two sets of signals—the larger set for use at ports frequented by large vessels, and the smaller for minor ports. The larger series has been adopted at the ports of Chittagong, False Point, and Puri, and the smaller at Chandbali, Balasore, and Narayanganj.

Amendment of the Indian Ports Act.

56. About the middle of the year the Government of India circulated a draft Bill for the amendment of the Indian Ports Act in order to give legal validity to those sections of the medical inspection rules which purport to deal with the enforcement of precautions when death or disease has occurred on a vessel before its arrival in port; to regulate and enforce the disinfection and, where necessary, the destruction of infected bedding, clothes, and cargo; and to establish and regulate places to be used as sanitaria for the segregation of persons among whom infectious diseases dangerous to life exist or have existed on boardship. After consulting the local Chambers of Commerce, the Trades Association, and the Port Commissioners of Calcutta, the Government of India were informed that the Bill, with slight modifications, was approved, and that while no objections had been raised to the destruction of infected cargo on undecked native coasting ships, there was a consensus of opinion that the power should not be vested solely in the Health Officer of the Port. The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the power should only be exercised by the Local Government.

Cyclone at Chittagong.

57. On the night of the 24th October 1897 Chittagong was visited by a severe cyclone, which did considerable damage to the buildings and port moorings. Five native vessels were wrecked, but fortunately with the loss of one life only. At Kutubdia the light-house was somewhat damaged, while the flashing light was completely destroyed and found to be beyond repair. A new third order flashing light has been ordered from England, and will, it is expected, arrive about the end of 1898. Pending its arrival blue lights are being burnt every half hour. The light-keepers' houses and store godowns were completely destroyed. At Norman's Point the damage was not so great. The repairs to all buildings and reconstruction of those completely destroyed have been taken in hand by the Public Works Department, and will be completed as soon as possible.

The Hedjaz.

58. In accordance with orders passed by the Government of India in deference to the desire of European Governments, that all possible steps should be taken to prevent the spread of plague, the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz was restricted to the towns of Karachi and Chittagong. Steps were therefore taken to prepare the latter place as a port of departure, and a camp was established at Raniganj for the medical observation of intending pilgrims. The Inspector-General of Police was placed in charge of the arrangements for despatching pilgrims from Chittagong. On the 17th February 1898 the S.S. *Jubeda* left Chittagong with 707 pilgrims.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College.

59. During 1897-98 final arrangements were concluded by which effect was to be given in the ensuing year to the proposal which had been under discussion for some time past for the opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College. The course of

instruction is divided into two parts—a theoretical course lasting for 14 months, including vacations, and a practical training extending over eight months. Two classes were opened in July 1898, the scheme of study in the higher being intended to train students for the higher branches of the Revenue and similar services, or for employment as managers or tahsildars, while that in the lower aims at providing for the requirements of candidates for the office of kanungo and other subordinate posts. To passed students of the higher class, who are otherwise suitable, the promise of one appointment annually in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service has been held out. Applications from them for nominations to compete at the ordinary examinations for entrance to these and other branches of Government service will also be considered. No difficulty was experienced in nominating sufficient students to fill the higher class, which is now in full working order.

Legislation for the regulation and sanitation of mines in India.

60. The question of the inspection and regulation of mining operations in India has been under the consideration of the Government of India for many years. As an outcome of the Berlin Conference of 1890, a Committee was appointed, consisting of a President, two members nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Association respectively, one representative of the native coal-mine owners, and Mr. Grundy. In January 1896 a full report on all questions connected with mining was submitted, together with a draft Mines Act with rules for the working of mines. After consideration of the report the Government of India intimated that they would be glad of further information as to (*a*) the advisability of exempting small mines from the operation of the rules, (*b*) the employment of women and children, (*c*) systems of payment, and (*d*) the employment of certificated managers. The several District Officers concerned, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Indian Mining Association were asked to obtain information on the points mentioned, and their replies were submitted to the Government of India with the views of this Government.

FACTORIES.

Working of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891.

61. The most important subject under discussion during the year in this connection was the representation of the European Assistants of Jute Mills in Calcutta in favour of the compulsory early closing of mills on Saturdays. The general principle has been approved both by the Chamber of Commerce and the Jute Association, but the parties interested have been so far unable to come to that agreement upon details which under the circumstances is an essential preliminary to further action.

CINCHONA.

Cinchona.

62. The total number of cinchona trees at the close of the year 1897-98, excluding the nursery stock, was 2,478,549. The crop of the year amounted to 318,715 lbs. of dry bark. The outturn of the factory was 10,149 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 4,075 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, as against 10,673 and 3,452 lbs., respectively, in 1896-97. The receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona

febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation amounted to Rs. 1,76,798, as against Rs. 1,71,779 in the previous year. The expenditure on the plantation fell from Rs. 82,143 to Rs. 66,509, while the amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 79,867 to Rs. 89,278.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial works.

63. Among the Imperial works taken in hand during the year, the most important was the construction of five new salt golas at Chittagong, with corrugated-iron roofs, in place of the former temporary structures, which were wrecked by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897. Their cost is estimated at Rs. 51,175.

Collectorate offices.

64. A sum of Rs. 11,196 was expended on the provision of additional accommodation, the want of which was much felt, for the Tauzi of the Patna Collectorate, and in carrying out other necessary improvements in Collectorate buildings. The foundations for a new building to accommodate the Treasury and Tauzi Department, etc., of the Rangpur Collectorate have been laid, but on account of the earthquake of the 12th June, it has been considered necessary to alter the design of the building. The reconstruction of the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry building at Darjeeling, which was destroyed by fire, was completed.

Civil Courts.

65. Additions and alterations in the District Judge's record-room at Gaya, with a view to providing proper accommodation for the Nazir and Copying Department, were put in hand. The masonry of the new double munsifi at Sasaram, which is estimated to cost Rs. 17,285, was finished up to a height of twelve feet above the plinth, and all the English stores required for the work were received. Sanction was also accorded to the construction of a double munsifi with an iron record-room and racks at Jalpaiguri at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 26,320.

Subdivisional offices.

66. Accommodation was provided for the Subdivisional Office at Kurigram by making an addition to the existing Civil Court building at that place, and a new Subdivisional Court-house was in progress at Netrakona, in the district of Mymensingh, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 26,724.

Jails.

67. As funds were not available for the completion of the cubicles in Barracks Nos. 1 and 2 in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, work was suspended: the expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,220, as against the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 38,800. The third double-storied barrack in the same jail was nearly completed.

Colleges and schools.

68. Considerable progress was made with the new chemical block in the compound of the Medical College, Calcutta. Out of the sanctioned estimate amounting to Rs. 1,69,853, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,28,606. The southern half of the Gaya Zilla School, which was destroyed by fire, was rebuilt at an expenditure of Rs. 13,462, and additions and alterations, with a view to providing a separate sick-room for the boarders, were carried out in the Bethune College, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 16,009.

Hospitals.

69. In connection with the scheme for the reconstruction of the Presidency General Hospital, one of the main blocks, namely, that for men, has been commenced. The idea of filtering and cooling the air in the hospital was abandoned, as the Committee appointed to consider the matter were of opinion that such a scheme, if really feasible on so large a scale, would involve an expenditure out of all proportion to the result to be attained. At the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, a couple of ridge ventilators were provided to the existing main ward; and with a view to relieving the overcrowding in the main block, a separate building, with separate latrines and bathing-platforms, which was half-finished, is under construction for the accommodation of 140 female patients, the cost of the entire project being estimated at Rs. 89,969. The Victoria Zanana Hospital at Amherst Street, Calcutta, is being constructed as a contribution work on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Bengal Branch: the superstructure of the ground and first floors, with the exception of the south verandah, was completed, and the roofing and flooring were nearly finished. The additions to Chooni Lal Seal's Dispensary in the Medical College Hospital were completed at an outlay of Rs. 82,894.

Miscellaneous.

70. The Government buildings in the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dinajpur, and Bogra in the Rajshahi Commissionership, and Dacca and Mymensingh in the Dacca Commissionership suffered very severely from the effects of the earthquake of the 12th June 1897, many of them having been completely wrecked. Good progress was made in the Dacca Division in repairing the buildings, but in Rajshahi the progress was not satisfactory. The cost of repairing and reconstructing all the buildings that were damaged by the earthquake is roughly estimated at Rs. 37,000 in the case of Imperial buildings and Rs. 9,34,000 in the case of Provincial buildings.

The cyclone which visited Chittagong on the 24th October 1897 injured several of the buildings; the Normal School and the old Collectorate (now the Settlement Office and head-quarters of the Chittagong Volunteer Rifles) were badly damaged, and the second and third light-keepers' houses in Kutubdia were carried bodily away by the storm-wave that swept over the island after the cyclone. The repairs and restoration of the Imperial and Provincial civil buildings will cost about Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 26,600 respectively.

During the year under review proposals for the entire re-organization of the establishment of the Province have been framed, as the result of the investigations of the Committee appointed to consider the working of District Boards. These proposals are now before the Government of India.

Military.

71. Among the more important works for providing road communication may be mentioned the alignment of the proposed road between Lungleh and Aijal in the South Lushai Hills, for which a sum of Rs. 13,000 was sanctioned during 1897-98.

The several works in connection with the establishment of a depôt at Balasore for the proof of projectiles, fuses, etc., have been in progress during the year, but the funds required for the full completion of the project were not granted.

Sanction was accorded to the completion of the barrack for the Native troops at Gantok at a cost of Rs. 12,839; also to the reconstruction of the hospital for the use of these troops at a cost of Rs. 4,016.

The proceedings for the acquisition of the land required for new quarters for the Military students of the Medical College, Calcutta, were completed during the year.

Communications.

72. Owing to the unsafe condition of the timber bridge over the Rohini at Kaprial in the 9th mile of the Kurseong-Matigara Road in the Darjeeling Division, it was decided to reconstruct it at a cost of Rs. 13,915, and a sum of Rs. 9,000 was allotted for expenditure during 1897-98.

Three bridges on the Athgurh portion of the Cuttack-Dhenkanal-Angul Road in the Orissa district were sanctioned during the year.

The importance of opening up the Duars by the construction and improvement of road communications was pressed by the Indian Tea Association, and has been fully recognized by the Local Government. The necessary establishment was sanctioned for surveying the roads. With every desire to push through the construction of these important roads, the Local Government is not in a position to spend any large sum on the work in the immediate future, but it is hoped that when the Provincial finances improve, it may be possible to make substantial progress with them. A sum of Rs. 9,000 was placed at the disposal of the District Board of Jalpaiguri for expenditure on the Duars road.

During the famine of 1897-98 five feeder roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway System were put in hand and constructed as famine-relief works in the Nadia district, at an aggregate cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees.

Last year it was decided that detailed schemes should be prepared of roads to be maintained, improved, or constructed in the several districts in Bengal. The schedules of road schemes for the greater number of the districts have been received: a few districts have not yet submitted their proposals.

A scheme for providing feeder roads for the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway has been in hand for a long while, and during the year funds were placed at the disposal of the District Board of Pabna to meet the expenditure on the construction of a feeder road from Sara station to Dhapara. The District Board of Dinajpur was provided with funds for expenditure on the construction of three feeder roads.

The District Board of Bogra has undertaken the work of bridging, raising, and widening the road between Bogra and Shariskandy, in the district of Bogra, at a cost of Rs. 52,100, the expenditure being met from District Board funds.

The most important work of providing road communication in Sikkim, on which Provincial funds have been expended, is the road between Lachin and Lachung. To this road great strategical importance is attached in the Military Department, and the Government of India have recognised that they should contribute to the cost. This road is divided into eight sections starting from the Tista Bridge. The first section from Tista Bridge to the Rangpo junction, 15 miles in length, lies within the Darjeeling frontier and concerns this Government: it is maintained from Provincial funds. On the other sections, which are beyond the Darjeeling frontier, it was decided in the Political Department of this Government, in concurrence with the Government of India, Foreign Department, that no more Provincial money should be expended.

Provision was made for constructing the road along the Ranjit river from the 10th mile on the Badamtin Road to Singla.

A revised license has been granted to Messrs. Kilburn and Company under the Electric Lighting Act for the supply of electricity in the town of Calcutta.

The Local Government has adopted the Board of Trade Electric Lighting Regulations under the Calcutta Electric Lighting Act, 1895.

Railways.

73. During the past year considerable progress has been made in the lines under construction.

The Moghalserai-Gaya extension of the East Indian Railway is being pushed on, and is expected to be ready for traffic by the middle of 1899. On the South Bihar Railway from Lakhisarai to Gaya the earthwork is completed; the bridging and plate-laying is nearly finished, and the completion of the line may be expected by April 1899.

Among the extensions of the Eastern Bengal Railway that from Mymensingh to Jamalpur will probably be finished in September 1898, and provisional sanction has been given to extending it to Jagannathganj. The line from Rajbari to Faridpur is approaching completion, and good progress has been made on the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj branch.

In connection with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, work has been continued on the important extensions between Sini, Midnapore, and Howrah, and on the Midnapur-Cuttack connection. Earthwork and minor bridges on these lines are nearing completion, and the major bridges are in progress. The Sini-Midnapore section has been opened to goods traffic, and will probably be opened for passenger traffic during 1898.

The Bengal-North-Western Railway has completed a large portion of the earthwork for the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhut State Railway. The question of the sufficiency of the proposed waterways has formed the subject of much correspondence, and is being dealt with by a Committee.

Among minor projects the extension of the Cooch Behar line to Santrabari has been sanctioned and work has started. The greater part of the earthwork on two branches of the Tirhut State Railway—Sakri to Jaynagar and Bettiah to Bagaha—has been carried out by famine labour, and the Segowlie-Raksaul branch of the same line has been nearly completed. Sanction has been accorded to the bridging of the Teesta at Kaunia on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

Survey work has been in progress during the year on a considerable number of proposed lines. In connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway, surveys have been carried out from Kishenganj to Magura *viâ* Kotchandpur, from Belgharria to Cossipore, and from Moghulhat to Dhubri. A reconnaissance survey from Shikarpur to Munshiganj was undertaken, and arrangements have been made to survey a proposed line from Chuadanga to Sibnagar on the right bank of the Ganges below Rampur Boalia.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway has been surveying the following alignments in Chota Nagpur:—Midnapore to Jherriah *viâ* Bankura and Adra, with an alternative *viâ* Bankura and Muralia; the Damooda valley line, from Chotadand on the Jherriah line, to connect with the earlier surveys from Palamau to Sini, with a branch from Tori to connect Ranchi, the headquarters of the district *viâ* Lohardaga and Khukra, and a minor branch southwards to Aringhi.

Proposals based on the surveys carried out by the Bengal-Duars Railway have been submitted to the Government of India for extensions from Malbazar to Hantuapara, from Dam Dim to Bagrakot, and from Deomoni to Lalmanir Hát. It is understood that these extensions have been sanctioned.

Survey by the Assam-Bengal Railway of a suggested branch from Akhaura station to a point on the Megna river opposite Bhoirab Bazaar has been approved, and a reconnaissance is being made of a second branch from Hajiganj to Shatnol on the same river.

On the Bengal Central Railway sanction has been accorded to surveys between Bongong and Kotechandpur and between Muxoodpur and Majeegatel.

The branch of the Moghalserai-Gaya line from Baroon-on-Sone to Daltonganj has been finally located, and construction will commence as soon as the revised estimates have been dealt with. In the Sonthal Parganas the East Indian Railway is preparing to commence the first section of the Bhagalpur-Bausi-Ahmedpur line up to Bausi; the remaining portion, together with a branch to Deoghur, has been deferred for the consideration of alternative proposals. The estimates for projected branch lines from either Hooghly or Burdwan to Katwa have been forwarded to the Government of India for consideration, with a recommendation for the acceptance of the former and proposals for its eventual extension to Ahmedpur on the loop line.

As regards lines of minor importance, negotiations are still in progress concerning a concession for a light line from Laksam Junction to Noakhali, and a provisional order has been granted to Messrs. Barry & Co. for their proposal of a branch line from Chandipur on the Bengal Central Railway to Taki.

The question of the projected branch from Singhia on the Bengal Central to Madaripur has been finally settled by the refusal of the Government of India to entertain the proposal.

A scheme of large importance for substituting a permanent bridge for the existing floating bridge at Hooghly, and providing a central station for Calcutta, has been put forward by a London Syndicate.

The construction of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakalla Tramways has, with the exception of a short length of the former, been completed during the past year. The tramways are now open for traffic. The Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramway has been under construction during the year, and is approaching completion.

Considerable damage was caused by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897. The railways in the northern districts suffered most severely, and repairs have been in progress during the greater part of the year.

IRRIGATION.

Area irrigated.

74. During the year 1897-98 the area irrigated by the canals in Bengal was 724,633 acres, as compared with 830,761 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 106,128 acres. This falling off in area was due to seasonable rainfall, chiefly in the districts commanded by the Sone Canals. Comparing the area of the year under review with those of the last five years, it is found to be larger than any of them, excepting that of 1896-97, which, owing to the total failure of rain in the month of October, was an exceptional one for irrigation, and gave the highest area recorded since the canals commenced working.

Revenue.

75. The receipts during the year from major works were Rs. 21,81,474, or Rs. 2,71,861 better than in 1896-97, while the working expenses were Rs. 13,49,000, as against Rs. 12,81,881, giving a net revenue of Rs. 8,32,474 and an increase of Rs. 2,05,474 on the previous year.

Expenditure.

76. *Famine Relief Works.*—In the summary for 1896-97 a brief history was given of each of the three irrigation canal schemes, viz., Tribeni, Dhaka, and Bagmati, which were started during the famine of 1897 as relief works. During 1897-98 complete reports and estimates for the projects were received from the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle.

The Tribeni Canal.—The total area irrigable from it is 85,400 acres in the *kharif* season. The cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 30,49,481, including indirect charges. The outlay incurred during famine operations was about Rs. 1,90,000.

The Dhaka Canal.—The area irrigable from the supply available is 15,000 acres of rice (*kharif*) crop and about 5,000 acres of *rabi*. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3,45,734, including indirect charges. It is anticipated that after 13 years the canal will be remunerative.

The Bagmati Canal—Is estimated to cost Rs. 9,09,154, including direct and indirect charges. The areas irrigable from it are 42,150 acres *kharif*, 61,600 acres *rabi*, and 7,650 acres of hot-weather crop.

Construction of three drainage sluices at Satpookur, Kulpi, and Bindal in the 24-Parganas district.—In the summary for 1896-97 a brief account was given regarding the importance of these sluices, their estimated cost of construction, and the areas to be drained by them. These three sluices were completed and first opened for drainage purposes during July 1897, and were reported to be working well.

Withdrawal of all Concessions of Tollage granted to Steamer Companies.—By a notification, No. 168, dated the 21st June 1897, it was ruled that in future all concessions (if any) in respect of tollage and compounded tollage would be allowed as appeared to the Government to be advisable in each case.

Revised water-rate rules for the Midnapore Canal.—As it was found advisable to grant leases in suitable blocks for six or seven years on the Midnapore Canal, so as to equalize the areas under long lease lapsing in each year, revised water-rate rules were framed in December 1897, in which a clause for granting six or seven years' leases under rule 7 was added. After these draft rules had been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for eight weeks, they were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th April 1898, in supersession of those previously in force.

Under certain conditions as to tollage the Government steamers plying in the Sone Canals were sold to Messrs. Radford and Company.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

Statistics of the famine of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

77. The history and course of the famine of 1896-97 in these provinces was traced in outline in the report for last year, the narrative being continued to the completion of operations after the expiry of the actual period then under report. The causes of the famine, the

measures taken for the relief of distress, the expenditure incurred, the degree of success attained, and the general effect of the famine on the administration and the condition of the people have since been separately reviewed in detail, and it is not proposed to recapitulate here what will be found in full in the Resolution of Government No. 385, dated 11th March 1898, and in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's minute of the same date. The more important statistics of the famine have now, however, been ascertained with greater accuracy than was possible at the time that the report for the year 1896-97 was written, and are reproduced for convenience of reference. Reducing the persons relieved to terms of one day, the net result of the operations from first to last shows that in the 15 affected districts 61,018,611 individuals were relieved for one day on works and 70,783,120 gratuitously, or a total of 131,801,731, while in districts in which distress was apprehended and test works opened, although famine was never officially declared to exist, relief on works was given to 277,289 souls and gratuitously to 284,963. For the province, therefore, as a whole, 61,295,850 persons attended the relief works and 71,068,083 the gratuitous relief distribution, or a total of 132,363,933 in terms of one day. The total expenditure on relief works, exclusive of expenditure in the nature of bounties and advances, amounted to Rs. 1,08,03,758, which was distributed under the following main heads as shown below:—

	Rs.
Wages of workers and contingencies ...	62,99,245
Gratuitous relief	32,00,287
Establishment	8,85,446
Tools and plant	4,09,785
Compensation for land, trees, crops	8,995
Total ...	1,08,03,758

Excluding contingencies, the average daily cost per head of expenditure on the wages of workers amounted to 1 anna 4·9 pie per diem, and the average daily gratuitous dole to 8·6 pies per head. Inclusive of the bounties paid on grain and the cost of grain imported, bounties paid to encourage the excavation of kutcha wells and advances to grain importers and under the modified rules of the Land Improvement Loans Act, most of which will be recoverable, the grand total of expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,12,52,005, or, in other words, to one crore and twelve lakhs. Considerable sums were also distributed as relief by private zamindars and others, notably by the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga and by the Court of Wards on behalf of the Hatwa Raj, and a total expenditure of Rs. 19,34,396 was also incurred by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

Floods in the Saran district.—Between the 23rd and 26th June 1897 the district of Saran was visited by a fall of rain, which, concentrated as it was within about 48 hours, was probably unprecedented in the district for intensity. Though the average rainfall of the district is only 42·12 inches, as much as 26 inches was recorded at one place during that time. Floods were confined to the eastern half of the district, causing damage to the cultivators of about half-a-lakh of rupees.

Floods in the Damodar river.—An unusually high flood came down the Damodar on the night of the 14th July 1897. The left embankment was breached at the 5th mile for a length of 500 feet, and there were

nine other small breaches varying in length from 180 to 36 feet in the left bank in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th miles. It has been found necessary to raise the first nine miles of the embankment, which was considered to be of insufficient height.

The cyclone in the Chittagong district, the South Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

78. On the night of the 24th October 1897 the Chittagong district was visited by a cyclone of extraordinary violence, accompanied by a series of storm-waves more disastrous than the hurricane itself. The main force of the disturbance was felt across the whole breadth of the district, from about 14 miles north of Chittagong Town to a point about 4 miles south of Cox's Bazar, a distance of some 70 miles. In the southern portion of this tract lies the delta of the Mahamuri river. The low-lying lands of this delta and of the islands which lie off it were completely swept by the storm-waves. In many villages half the inhabitants were drowned. The survivors found their houses levelled to the ground, their crops entirely destroyed, a great part of their cattle drowned, and themselves without any stores of food or clothing. The loss of human lives was reported to be about 14,000, and the number of cattle drowned about 15,000. A further large mortality, the extent of which could not be ascertained, resulted from a severe outbreak of cholera that followed in the train of the storm-wave. At Chittagong itself the shipping and the port buildings suffered severely from the cyclone, and heavy damage was done to public buildings both there and throughout the district. Vigorous steps were at once taken by the local officers to prevent suffering or death from starvation in the devastated villages. Funds were placed at their disposal by the Famine Relief Committee, and arrangements were made for the immediate distribution of food, clothing, and building material, or the means of buying these necessaries to those who had suffered most severely. Mr. C. C. Stevens, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, himself visited the district, and considered, in consultation with the local officers, the further steps which should be taken for the relief of the sufferers and the repair of the damage caused. The Chittagong Hill Tracts and the South Lushai Hills beyond also suffered, though in a somewhat less degree. In the former the tract most severely affected was that lying between and along the banks of the Mahamuri and Karnafuli rivers. The loss of human life was reported to have been 55, and that of cattle 1,500. The number of boats lost was 1,760, excluding those carried away during the storm in the Chakma circle. Considerable damage was done to crops in the Bohmong and Chakma circles, while in Rangamati the Government buildings suffered greatly. In the South Lushai Hills buildings and roads were damaged, as also the standing crops. No lives were, however, lost.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Financial Statement in Council.

79. The year under review is the sixth in which the Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal was laid before the Provincial Legislative Council by the Financial Secretary to Government. The Statement was presented on the 2nd April 1898, and discussed on the 16th idem. Agreeably to a rule of procedure laid down by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, no questions were asked by the non-official members of the Council before discussion of the Statement.

References were, however, made by some of them to the reduction of the Provincial working balance, and to questions relating to the permanent increase to the salaries of menial and ministerial servants, the strengthening of the judicial establishments, the education of the people, and the provision of funds for meeting the scarcity of drinking-water. The Financial Secretary and two other official members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the Hon'ble the President, who remarked among other things that, though projects placed before Government by non-official members for the expenditure of money were countless, no suggestions for securing greater economy in the administration of the Province had been made, and hoped that suggestions to this effect might be received in the following year.

Imperial finance.

80. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 12,68,12,680 in 1897-98 as against Rs. 13,91,83,393, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,40,85,611, as against Rs. 3,21,97,557 in the preceding year. The receipts in 1897-98, therefore, showed a falling off of Rs. 1,23,70,713, while the charges increased by Rs. 18,88,054, giving a net total decrease of Rs. 1,42,58,767. In the receipts a decrease of nearly 86 lakhs occurred under Opium revenue, which was due to the depreciation of silver and the rise in the rate of exchange with China, and a decrease of $36\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs occurred under Excise, which was due partly to the fact that the Imperial Revenues, under the new contract, were credited with half, instead of with three-fourths, of the income from this source, and partly to the diminution in the consumption of exciseable articles caused by the scarcity and the straitened circumstances of the people. The increase on the expenditure side is due to the charges under Famine Relief, which amounted to $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There was a saving of $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Land Revenue, in consequence of the provincialization of all survey and settlement charges, except those connected with the operations in Bihar, and a saving of 10 lakhs under Opium, in consequence of the smaller outturn, which was necessarily accompanied by smaller payments.

Provincial finance.

81. The year under report was the first year of the quinquennial contract made with the Government of India in March 1897. The provincial balance at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 39,54,495, but fell at the end of the year to Rs. 5,19,558, the charges having exceeded the receipts by Rs. 34,34,937. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 4,66,11,797 as against Rs. 4,68,51,986 in 1896-97. The decrease was due to the working of the new contract. Under the terms of this contract the net revenue from the Eastern Bengal State Railway was made wholly Imperial, instead of one-half being Provincial, while the Provincial share of the Excise revenue was raised from a quarter to a half, and the receipts and charges of the Salt Department were made Imperial. There was an increase of Rs. 1,39,000 under Stamps, which was probably a result of the famine, and of Rs. 1,27,000 under Provincial Rates, the outcome of cess revaluations in certain districts. Pilotage receipts increased by about 2 lakhs, while there was a decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Miscellaneous, due mainly to partition fees having been taken in reduction of charges, instead of being credited to Miscellaneous. There was also a large increase of Rs. 2,80,000 under Irrigation Major Works, which was chiefly due to improved collection of water-rates.

On the expenditure side the total charges amounted to Rs. 5,00,46,734 as against Rs. 4,87,17,567 in the preceding year, so that there was an excess

of Rs. 13,29,167, which is mainly due to the debit of Rs. 31,47,666 under Famine Relief, as against Rs. 21,55,266 in 1896-97. There were also increases under the head of Direct Demand of Revenue, owing to the provincialization of survey and settlement charges other than those incurred in the Bihar operations, and in the expenses of the Civil Department owing to larger payments of compensation for dearness of food-grains, to increased pilotage charges, and to charges in connection with the plague. The decrease in expenditure under Civil Works was due to deficiency of funds, the Local Government having been compelled to restrict its expenditure in this direction as much as possible in order to meet the charges under Famine Relief.

Local finance.

82. No change took place in the number or character of the *Incorporated Local Funds* mentioned last year. The total receipts of all these funds amounted to Rs. 96,93,400 and the charges to Rs. 94,92,168, the closing balance increasing from Rs. 27,72,378 to Rs. 29,73,610. Sanction was given to the continuance for another period of the five-year system, which was introduced for the levy of the zamindari dák cess in January 1893, and had been found to work satisfactorily, and to the reduction of the rates in those districts which had large balances at their credit. The total receipts of *Excluded Local Funds*, including Municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 30,60,348 and the charges to Rs. 31,79,393, giving a closing balance of Rs. 5,41,701 as against Rs. 6,60,746, the closing balance of the previous year. Two new funds were opened during the year, the Chittagong Hospital Port Dues Fund and the Chittagong General Hospital Fund. The former was opened from the 1st April 1897. The receipts consist of the Hospital Port Dues levied at Chittagong, and the charges comprise the allowances, establishment charges, and contingencies of the Health Officer. The latter fund was opened on the 1st August 1897, and is managed by a Joint-Committee. The annual cost of the maintenance of the hospital was estimated at Rs. 10,000, which is met in different proportions by the Municipality, the District Board, the Hospital Port Dues Fund, and the Assam-Bengal Railway. The Bengal Charitable Relief Fund was closed during the year, and the unexpended balance to its credit was transferred to the Bengal Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, with the exception of Rs. 4,500, which was credited to a new Fund, viz., the Bengal Famine Orphan Fund, created in 1898-99.

Currency notes.

83. The balance of currency notes in the treasuries decreased from Rs. 45,20,145 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 39,11,920 at the close, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,08,225. The value of notes supplied in the year by the Bank of Bengal to district treasuries to meet local requirements was Rs. 50,66,600 as against Rs. 28,09,775 in the previous year. The total value of the notes received at the treasuries in payment of Government dues was Rs. 3,03,94,025 as against Rs. 3,29,96,975 in the previous year, and the total value of notes issued in exchange for silver was Rs. 53,75,025 as against Rs. 81,56,500.

Road and public works cess.

84. The current demand of both these cesses was Rs. 89,56,309, and the arrear demand Rs. 17,82,378, making the total demand Rs. 1,07,38,687 as against Rs. 1,03,86,097 in 1896-97. The gross rental on which cesses are levied has risen from Rs. 13,11,68,432 the amount of assessment in the year during which the

road cess was first introduced) to Rs. 16,31,49,222. A complete revaluation of the district of Patna and partial valuations and revaluations in the districts of Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Shahabad, and Purnea were completed during the year.

Compensation for dearness of food-grains.

85. Owing to the high prices of food-grains, the lower paid menial servants of Government were granted compensation at the rates referred to in the report for 1896-97. The payment of this compensation was continued throughout the year 1897-98. In certain districts, where the prices fell in January 1898, the pay of all whole-time menial servants drawing Rs. 5 and under was raised by one rupee in accordance with Government circular No. 2F. of 2nd February 1898.

Travelling and halting allowances of Subdivisional Officers.

86. In July 1897 the Government of India sanctioned the grant of travelling and halting allowances, at first-class rates, to all Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors (whatever their pay) when placed in charge of subdivisions in Bengal.

LAND REVENUE.

Amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

87. With the sanction of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, a Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52, and 119, and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council on 3rd April 1897, the object of the changes proposed being to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which had arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X; to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale either for the purpose of settling land revenue or on the application of private individuals; to amend the substantive law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents, so as to make certain provisions of the law more workable, and to give effect to the intention of its authors regarding certain points, on which, owing to want of sufficient clearness in the wording of the law or to the interpretations put on it by the Civil Courts, it had been found in practice to be inoperative. The Bill was published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated for opinion among Revenue and Judicial officers and the different public bodies interested. In view, chiefly, of the opposition of the landlord class to the proposed provision for the settlement of rents by Revenue Officers without judicial procedure or an appeal to the Civil Courts, it was decided to make no change in the procedure for settling rents in the case of permanently-settled estates, but to restrict the amendments proposed in this respect to all Government estates and to temporarily-settled areas under settlement. The Bill as introduced was accordingly revised, and finally passed. The assent of the Governor-General was received after the close of the year under report.

Extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to the Jalpaiguri district.

88. In the year 1895-96, in order to meet the wishes of the tea-planters of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, that their disputes might be decided in the Judicial rather than in the Executive Courts, the Bhutan-Duars Act was repealed with the sanction of the Government of India, and Act X of 1859, as amended by Act VI (B.C.) of 1862, extended to the tract

in question. While the matter was still under consideration a further question was raised as to the extension of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, to the district generally. The subject having come before Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the opportunity was taken of reconsidering the effect of the course already adopted of extending Act X of 1859, and it was considered that its unrestricted application, while likely in time to have the effect of overriding the terms of contracts made between Government and the tea-planters, had not attained the result aimed at of permitting the decision by the Civil Courts of disputes between the planters and others and Government. In the opinion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the proper course as regards the Western Duars was to extend to it the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act with the reservation that where anything in that Act was inconsistent with the terms of the leases granted, or which might in future be granted by Government under the Arable Waste Land Rules for the reclamation of waste lands, or with the terms of the existing or future leases granted by Government to tea-planters, *jotedars*, *chukanidars* or *darchukanidars*, or with the terms of a settlement approved by Government, the terms of such lease or settlement should be held to prevail. The effect of such a measure would be the introduction of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts, without disturbance of contracts, or restriction of the powers of Government. With regard to the rest of the Jalpaiguri district, the conditions of which differed essentially from those [redacted] every respect typical of Bengal of the Western Duars, and which was in [redacted] the provisions generally, Sir Alexander Mackenzie was prepared to [redacted] of the Bengal Tenancy Act without restriction. Proposals for giving effect to the above course were submitted to the Government of India during the year, and have since been accepted by them in principle. The details of the form of the notification to be published were referred for further consideration, and have since been settled.

Amendment of the Court of Wards' Act.

89. The amendment of the law as to the assumption of the charge of estates by the Court of Wards has for some time past been under discussion between the Government of India and the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The subject was discussed during the year by a small committee, the results of whose proceedings, together with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, were submitted to the Government of India just before the close of the year. The orders of that Government have since been received, and it is at present contemplated to introduce a Bill amending and consolidating the existing law, which is contained in three Acts, viz., Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, Act III (B.C.) of 1881, and Act IV of 1892. The most important amendments proposed are the definition of the term proprietor, so as to include a patnidar, talukdar, or other holder of a permanent tenure; the insertion of provisions by which, on the assumption of charge of an estate, all creditors may be called upon to register their claims against it within a specified period, on penalty of their being held to be extinguished if not so brought forward, and the Court of Wards may withdraw from the charge of an estate should it appear that there is no reasonable prospect of extricating it from its liabilities; and a restriction of the right of wards, whose estates have been taken under the management of the Court on their own application, to enter into contracts involving them in pecuniary liability.

Audit of tauzi accounts in Collectors' offices.

90. The system of audit of the tauzi accounts in Collectors' offices, which was noticed in last year's report, continued for seven months during the year, and the audit was completed in the districts of Backergunge, Midnapore, Saran, Purnea, Monghyr, and Hooghly. In reporting on the work done by the Special Deputy Collector during the period of his retention, the Board of Revenue recommended, in view of the importance of the subject, that permanent arrangements should be made for a professional audit of all tauzi accounts under the supervision of the Accountant-General. The Accountant-General, who was consulted on the point, estimated that for a complete system of audit of land revenue accounts, an establishment costing Rs. 50,000 annually would be required. So large an expenditure was considered by Sir A. Mackenzie to be prohibitive and unnecessary, and a small Committee was appointed to consider how the object desired could best be attained at a cheaper cost. Their report was received after the close of the year, and is still under consideration.

Reorganisation of the Certificate Departments in Collectors' offices.

91. In the report for 1895-96 it was noticed that a permanent establishment of 135 muharrirs and 2 daftries, at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,200, had been sanctioned for the Certificate Departments in Collectors' offices, and that the question of fixing a sliding scale of establishment, which local officers would, without further reference to Government, be at liberty to entertain to meet temporary fluctuations of work, was under consideration. The permanent establishment then laid down was calculated on the basis of the average number of certificates filed during the preceding three years, at the standard rate of disposal of 1,200 cases per muharrir per annum. Sir Alexander Mackenzie considered that the proper basis of calculation was the minimum number of certificates for disposal in the years immediately preceding, with the addition of a sliding scale, as previously suggested, and revised proposals were called for on these lines. These were received from the Board towards the close of the year, and were sanctioned by Government. The establishment thus fixed comprised 15 head-muharrirs, 118 muharrirs, and 3 daftries, at a monthly cost of Rs. 2,953. At the same time power was given to the Collector, when the quarterly returns indicated that 300 cases were pending over and above the standard, to appoint an additional staff to work off the arrears during the succeeding three months, at the rate of one muharrir on Rs. 20 to every 300 excess cases. On good cause being shown, the Commissioner was empowered to sanction an addition to the expenditure on the above scale not exceeding 50 per cent. under special and exceptional circumstances. The revised scale had effect from 1st April 1898.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

North Bihar—Survey.

92. Field survey and the preparation of initial records in the districts of Champaran and Muzaffarpur were completed in 1896-97, excepting an area in the latter district of 2 square miles, which was surveyed during the year under report. The total areas surveyed in Muzaffarpur and Champaran, as now reported, are 3,060 square miles and 3,280 square miles, covering 4,505 and 2,855 villages, respectively. In Saran, out of a total area of 2,622 square miles, 1,383 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed up to 31st March 1897, and an additional

area of 560 square miles was surveyed during 1897-98. In the district of Darbhanga, which has a total area of 3335·56 square miles, field survey was commenced in 1896-97, the area surveyed during that year being 555·03 square miles, and the cadastral survey and record-writing of an additional area of 706 square miles was completed during the year under report. The total expenditure on survey and record-writing during the year was Rs. 1,91,082.

North Bihar—Settlement.

93. The amount of settlement work done during the year in the district of Muzaffarpur consists of the attestation of the records of 19 villages, the draft publication of those of 292 villages, the final publication of those of 1,535 villages, and the settlement of fair rents for 6,479 tenants. Since the commencement of the operations in this district, rents aggregating Rs. 1,77,736 have been raised to Rs. 1,93,803, or by 9·04 per cent. Out of the 2,855 villages in Champaran, 2,149 villages had been attested by the 31st March 1897, and the records of 602 more villages were attested during the year under report. The records of 437 villages (making a total of 2,014 villages up to the close of the year) were published in draft, and those of 1,016 villages were finally published, the total number of villages so dealt with up to 31st March 1898 being thus raised to 1,761. Fair rents were settled for 18,541 tenants, and altogether up to the close of the year existing rents aggregating Rs. 8,98,407 were raised to Rs. 9,80,059, or by 9·08 per cent. In Saran, which is reported to contain 4,296 villages, the records of 2,524 villages were under attestation by the end of the year, those of 2,290 villages were published in draft, and those of 1,523 villages finally published, the work done during the year being as noted in the margin. Fair rents were settled for 10,492 tenants, resulting in an enhancement of 5·81 per cent. Attestation and the proceedings subsequent to it were commenced in the district of Darbhanga in the year under report, and the records of 492 villages were attested and those of 284 villages published in draft.

	Number of villages.
Attestation ...	... 650
Draft publication	... 811
Final ditto	... 1,304

Recovery of costs of survey and settlement in North Bihar.

94. It was at first anticipated that the distress caused by the famine would seriously check the recovery of the costs of the survey and settlement, and that it would not be possible to realise more than 1½ lakhs in 1896-97 and 3 lakhs in 1897-98. That the estimate was much underrated is shown by the fact that the actual recoveries in 1896-97 aggregated Rs. 2,05,389, while in 1897-98 the recoveries in Muzaffarpur alone amounted to Rs. 3,15,360, the total amount collected in that district up to 31st March 1898 being Rs. 3,83,460, or 94·8 per cent. of the total demand in the villages actually under collection. In Champaran Rs. 2,42,698 were collected during the year, making a total of Rs. 3,52,460 since the beginning, and in Saran the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 74,441, Rs. 50,000 having been collected during the previous year. The recoveries made in the three districts during the year aggregated Rs. 6,32,499. The assessees, both landlords and tenants, were eager to obtain their copies of the records, and had nothing to urge against the petty sums demanded of them in return. The success that has hitherto been met with in these recoveries is the measure of the efficiency and popularity of the operations.

95. These estates, known as Chakla Roshnabad, are comprised in 1,507 villages, with an area of 556·85 square miles. Field survey and record-writing were completed by the end of March 1897. The records of 181 villages were attested during the year, thus finishing this branch of the work. Draft records of 409 villages and final records of 154 villages were published during the year. Fair rents were settled for 6,895 tenants during the year, bringing the total number of tenants, including *khas* raiyats and tenure-holders, for whom fair rents have been settled up to date, to 10,182. The existing rental has been enhanced by about 25 per cent. An order under section 114 of the Bengal Tenancy Act for the apportionment of the cost incurred in carrying out the survey and record of rights was issued after the close of the year. The total amount for apportionment was estimated at Rs. 5,70,000, after allowing Rs. 30,000 on account of the Government share of the cost for traverse survey and on account of realisations from court and process fees. The cost worked out to Re. 1-9 per acre, towards which it was directed that proprietors and landlords should contribute at the rate of fifteen annas per acre, and raiyats at the rate of ten annas per acre.

Settlement of the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali.

96. This settlement, in the completion of which there had been some delay, was practically concluded by the end of the calendar year 1897, and the final report is awaited by Government. Orders were passed during the year on matters of detail connected with the operations; the form of lease to be issued to the jotedars was approved, and the term of settlement fixed at 20 years. The leases of the holders of the thirty-year grants were renewed for a further similar period, and instructions were given as to the assessment of private markets.

Settlement of Terai jotes in Darjeeling.

97. Important correspondence passed during the year between this Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State on the subject of the Orissa settlement. The incidence and enhancement of rents, the duration of the new settlement, the proportion of the rental to be taken as revenue, and the future maintenance of the records were among the principal questions considered and finally settled. The term of the settlement was fixed at 30 years. The normal percentage of the assets now to be taken as revenue was decided to be from 50 to 55, as against 60 to 70 per cent. taken at the previous settlement, but it was determined to reserve the decision of the question of what percentage it might be equitable and justifiable to take at the expiry of the present term of resettlement until the necessity for its settlement should arise. Orders were also passed by the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that the records should be maintained through the agency of patwaris to be paid from the proceeds of a special cess. Good progress was at the same time made with the settlement operations as indicated below:—

Orissa settlement.

Cuttack.—The area under settlement is 2,268 square miles, containing 4,923 villages and 760,000 tenants. This area includes five permanently-settled estates with an area of 174 square miles, intermixed with temporarily-settled estates, and also some small revenue-free villages or portions of villages scattered over the district. The records of 17 villages were attested during the year. Fair rents were settled, and draft records were published in

1,583 villages, the total up to date being 3,023. Records were finally published in 1,712 villages, making a total up to the close of the year of 2,434. Seven hundred and sixty-nine estates were assessed up to the end of the year, the existing rental being increased from Rs. 3,57,237 to Rs. 3,99,424, and the Government revenue from Rs. 1,47,699 to Rs. 2,19,631, or by 48 per cent. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,45,006.

Puri (excluding Khurda).—The area of the temporarily-settled estates under survey and settlement is 985 square miles, contained in 2,099 villages with 257,433 tenants. Twelve villages remain to be attested. Fair rents were settled and draft records published in 983 villages during the year, or up to the close of the year in 1,909. Records were finally published in 1,702 villages. But few estates were assessed up to the end of the year. The expenditure incurred on the operations of the year was Rs. 90,756.

Khurda Government estate in Puri.—The area under survey and settlement is 913 square miles, contained in 1,342 villages with 210,988 tenants. The records of 911 villages were attested, and fair rents were settled and records published in draft in 1,035 villages. Attestation, settlement of fair rents, and publication of the draft records were completed during the year. Records were finally published in 1,127 villages. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 77,494.

Balasore.—The area under survey and settlement is 1,733 square miles, contained in 3,736 villages with 478,000 tenants. No attestation work remained to be done during the year. The records of 1,369 villages were published in draft and those of 2,269 finally published, leaving a balance of 748 records to be published in draft, and of 1,265 records to be finally published. Eighty-three estates were assessed up to the end of the year, the Government revenue being increased from Rs. 13,809 to Rs. 28,931, or by 109 per cent. The cost of the operations during the year was Rs. 1,22,974.

CUSTOMS.

Statistics.

98. The total net duty collected during the year fell from Rs. 3,89,37,261 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,85,05,944, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,31,317, or 1·1 per cent. The falling off occurred under the heads of import duty on general merchandise (Rs. 1,36,291) and on salt (Rs. 3,42,525), while the increase of Rs. 47,499 under export duty is said to be due to the partial recovery of the rice trade after the famine of 1896-97. The decrease in the import duty on general merchandise is ascribed to a smaller import trade in cotton and woollen goods and machinery. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,00,094, as against Rs. 12,15,472 in the previous year. The total net receipts, including receipts other than duty, fell from Rs. 3,84,29,248 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,79,73,556 in the year under report, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 4,55,692, or 1·1 per cent.

Amalgamation of the posts of Collector of Customs and Port Officer, Chittagong.

99. Hitherto the posts of Collector of Customs and Port Officer, Chittagong, were held by two separate officers. With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, these two appointments were amalgamated, the pay of the combined appointment was fixed at Rs. 720 a month, and an Assistant Collector of Customs and Port Officer was appointed on Rs. 200—20—300.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

100. The number of cases in which goods were detained for infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act rose from 373 in 1896-97 to 376 in 1897-98. In 111 cases, as compared with 133 in 1896-97, the goods were released without penalty, while the number released with penalty increased from 218 to 252. The amount of fines realized fell from Rs. 15,945 to Rs. 13,721, but during the preceding year exceptionally heavy penalties had been imposed on certain fraudulent importations of Bombay yarn.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.

101. The number of cotton mills in the Bengal Presidency was 9, containing 373,420 spindles and 207 looms.

SALT.

Salt revenue.

102. The total receipts from salt decreased by Rs. 4,94,637, or 1·9 per cent., and the charges by Rs. 17,948, or by 4·7 per cent. The decrease in import duty is attributed by the Board to smaller clearances owing to the famine. The revenue from excise salt also shows a marked falling off owing to reduced sales of salt at the Government factories in Orissa, the opening of the East Coast Railway having facilitated the import of Ganjam salt on a larger scale and at smaller cost into that Province. There was a considerable decrease in the proceeds from rent of warehouses owing to many of the golas having remained unoccupied during the greater part of the year. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to economy effected in the administration of the Orissa Salt Department on the retransfer of that Department from Madras to Bengal.

The consumption of salt in the Province rose from 97,33,739 maunds in 1896-97 to 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98. The rate of consumption per head was the same as in the previous year, viz., 5 seers.

Amendment of the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864.

103. A Bill to amend the Bengal Salt Act VII of 1864, the introduction of which to the Bengal Legislative Council had been sanctioned by the Government of India, was published for general information, and the opinions of certain Commissioners and of Associations and public bodies were invited on its provisions. Since the close of the year, the Bill has been introduced into Council.

Extension of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, to the 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Chittagong, Backergunge, and Khulna.

104. Pending the passing of the new Salt Bill, the provisions of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and the rules framed thereunder which are in force in Orissa, were extended to the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Chittagong, Backergunge, and Khulna, in order to place the salt staff employed in those tracts in the same position as the salt preventive force in Orissa.

Closing of the Government salt factories.

105. During the year Government were forced to stop the manufacture of salt at its factories at Tua and Gurubai, on the Chilka lake.

OPIUM.

Introduction of the *'asamiwar* system in the Behar Opium Agency.

106. In the report of the previous year it was mentioned that, as the result of the enquiries made as to the suitability of the Benares *asamiwar* system of opium cultivation to the conditions of Behar, it had been recommended that the system in its entirety should be continued in the *kothi* of Barhi

alone, and that an intermediate system, devised by Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., which was in effect a compromise between the methods of Benares and Behar, should be tried in the Aliganj subdivision. The experimental introduction of the intermediate system was accepted by the Government of India early in the year, and further reports as to its working, accompanied by proposals for its extension and for changes in other Sub-Agencies, were submitted. The decision of the Imperial Government on the various points raised was received towards the end of the year. The recommendation that the *asamiwar* system should be continued in Barhi alone was accepted, as also was a proposal to create a new Sub-Agency to include Barhi and Giridih with its head-quarters at Hazaribagh, the extra staff required being provided by the conversion of the Hajipur Sub-Agency into an Assistant's charge, and its amalgamation with that of Muzaffarpur under the name of the Tirhut Sub-Agency. The continuance of Mr. Tytler's scheme in Aliganj was also sanctioned, and the question of its extension postponed until its effect on the current settlements had been ascertained. The increased rates of pay proposed by Mr. Tytler for *kothi* establishments were provisionally sanctioned in Aliganj with effect from 1st April 1897, pending the decision of the general question of their applicability to other Sub-Agencies. Orders were also passed on minor points of detail, such as the rates of commission payable to *khatadars*. At the close of the year proposals were received from the Board of Revenue for the extension of the intermediate system to the Bettiah and Tirhut Sub-Agencies, and they have since been accepted by the Government of India.

Reorganisation of the Opium Department.

107. The measures taken for the improvement of the prospects of officers in the Opium Department were noticed in last year's report, and certain minor points having the same object in view, were brought under the consideration of Government during the year under review. Among these, sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the recommendation that Officiating Assistant Opium Agents, having no substantive appointments, and who, previous to the revision of the scale of salaries, used to draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 143-12, should in future draw Rs. 140 in place of Rs. 100 only, to which under the rules of the new scheme of time scale promotions they would be entitled. Further relief was given by the creation of four new divisional charges in the Benares Agency, and since the close of the year the head-quarters of these have been fixed at Cawnpore, Badaon, Hardoi, and Barabanki.

Sale of provision opium.

108. The original estimate framed by the Board of Revenue of the outturn of provision opium during the season of 1896-97 was 20,450 chests in Bihar and 22,648 chests in Benares, or 43,098 chests in all. On the completion of manufacture, however, the outturn was found to be larger than had been anticipated, amounting to 22,000 chests in Bihar and 23,500 chests in Benares, or a total of 45,500 chests. At the conclusion of the sales of the year 1897, a surplus was expected of 1,848 chests of Bihar opium and a deficit of 1,511 chests from the Benares Agency. After making good the deficit from the manufacture of the season 1896-97, the quantities remaining available for sale during 1898 were 23,848 chests of Bihar and 21,989 chests of Benares opium, of which the Board of Revenue recommended that 42,000 chests should be offered for sale during 1898, in equal

quantities of Patna and Benares opium, but the Government of India decided to fix the number at 39,000, to be drawn from the two agencies in the proportions suggested. After giving effect to these orders, there will remain a surplus in reserve of 6,830 chests on the 1st January 1899, comprised of 4,341 chests of Bihar opium (excluding 7 chests supplied to the Burma Government) and 2,489 chests from the Benares Agency.

Disposal of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory.

109. During the year 1896 the decision had been come to not to renew the contract with the firm of Messrs. Bertie, Smith and Company, of Bombay, for the disposal of alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Opium Factory, and with the approval of the Government of India negotiations were opened with business houses in London, with a view of the despatch to them of monthly consignments to be placed on the open market through their agency and on payment to them of a commission. An arrangement was finally come to during the year on the above lines by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India with the firm of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Company, by which on receipt of monthly despatches of the drugs they would dispose of them either by private contract or public sale at their discretion, the agreement being terminable at the wish of either party and after a notice of six weeks to the firm. The question of the sale to the Shanghai Dispensary of the surplus outturn of alkaloids, over and above the amounts so disposed of on the allowance of a discount on purchases of a minimum quantity, is also under consideration.

Malwa opium.

110. The purchase of Malwa opium for excise purposes was continued during the season 1897-98. Crude opium to the amount of 3,943 maunds was purchased as compared with 4,023 maunds in the previous year, and a total of 3,010 maunds at 90° consistence was delivered at the factories. There was a falling off in the quantity of "special" opium supplied, but there was a reduction in the price paid, and the whole amount purchased was procured for the first time at a less cost than its equivalent of Agency opium. Owing to the timely action taken for the formation of a reserve of *hali* rupees, a saving of Rs. 22,735 was effected.

EXCISE.

Results of the year.

111. The gross excise revenue for the year was Rs. 1,27,48,012 as against Rs. 1,34,10,577 in 1896-97, the charges Rs. 6,77,393 as against Rs. 6,83,351, and the net revenue Rs. 1,20,70,619 as against Rs. 1,27,27,226. The decrease in receipts occurred under all the heads except tari, beer and charas; the most marked decreases being under country-spirit (Rs. 4,99,448), ganja (Rs. 74,070), and pachwai (Rs. 72,638).

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was 2 annas and 8 pies, as against 2 annas and 11 pies in 1896-97.

The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws decreased from 4,148 to 3,634, and the percentage of convictions from 88·1 to 87·7. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise Laws and Rules was Rs. 66,528 as against Rs. 78,185, of which 42,520, or 63·9 per cent., were realized. A sum of Rs. 53,615 (or 80·5 per cent. of the fines imposed), as against Rs. 65,237 in the previous year was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act.

112. The Government of India, with certain modifications, sanctioned the introduction in the Bengal Legislative Council of a Bill to consolidate and amend the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878; and the Board of Revenue have been asked to submit a revised draft of the Bill, amended in accordance with their suggestions.

Transport of charas into Bengal.

113. The establishment of bonded warehouses and the introduction of certain restrictions on the transport of charas in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab necessitated some alteration in the rules regulating the import of that drug into Bengal. At the suggestion of the Government of India the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have been requested to provide for the continuance of the system of importing charas into Bengal from those provinces free of duty.

Rules for the importation, preparation, and sale of methylated spirits.

114. Recent experience has proved that methylation by wood naphtha does not render spirit unfit for human consumption, and that spirit thus methylated is often diluted with water and is then made up and sold as eau-de-Cologne, or used to adulterate rum, imported wine and country spirit. The loss of revenue due to the illicit use of this spirit is enormous. With the approval of the Government of India, revised rules have accordingly been framed, for the importation, preparation and sale of methylated spirits, and it is now obligatory to use caoutchoucine for admixture with country spirits to render them effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

115. The total receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1897-98 under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,77,59,390, Rs. 5,03,229, and Rs. 1,72,56,161, respectively, as against Rs. 1,75,74,296, Rs. 4,96,172, and Rs. 1,70,78,124 in the previous year. The increase in receipts occurred in judicial stamps only.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

116. Including advance payments and excess collections and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts of the year from income-tax amounted to Rs. 49,46,973, as against Rs. 49,15,713 in 1896-97. The final demand of income-tax in 1897-98, including penalties, fines and arrears of previous years was Rs. 51,15,378, as against Rs. 50,61,295 in the previous year. The gross actual receipts amounted to Rs. 49,46,973 as against Rs. 49,15,713, the charges to Rs. 1,88,447 as against Rs. 1,79,599, and the net revenue to Rs. 47,58,526 as against Rs. 47,36,114 in 1896-97. Excluding the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence of this tax was Re. 1 to every 16·2 persons, as against Re. 1 to every 16·3 in the previous year. One person in 36 in Calcutta paid the tax as against one in 37 in the previous year, and its incidence per head was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons; while in the entire province one person in 637 paid the tax as against one in 640 in the previous year.

EMIGRATION.

Colonial Emigration.

117. A short Act, VII of 1897, was passed by the Imperial Council amending section 102 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1888, whereby natives were authorised to emigrate from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi to labour for hire in British East Africa on or in connection with the Uganda (Mombassa-Nyanza) Railway. An addition was made to Rule 178A of the Rules under Act XXI of 1883 amplifying the test prescribed for lime-juice supplied for the use of Indian emigrants; and minor amendments and additions were made to Rules 6, 9, 11, and 19 under the same Act for the regulation of recruiters' licenses, sub-depôts, and the registration of intending emigrants. There was no alteration in the terms on which emigrants were engaged during the year. The arrangements made for the accommodation of emigrants in the depôts at Garden Reach and for their food, clothing, medical care, and sanitary surroundings were satisfactory, and compared favourably with those of five years ago. A visit was paid by the Lieutenant-Governor to a Colonial depôt after the close of the year, and he was very favourably impressed at finding so shortly after the famine in Upper India, whence the majority of emigrants come, that, instead of broken-down peasants, the emigrants appeared to be the pick of the agricultural population, stout, sturdy men and women, robust in health and bright in spirit. The famine had no effect in increasing emigration to the Colonies, and its influence on inland emigration was much smaller than might have been expected.

Amendment of the Inland Emigration Rules and improvement of the arrangements under them.

118. Pending the decisions of the larger issues as to the amendment of the existing emigration laws, the improvement of the arrangements under the rules now in force formed the subject of discussion during the year. In addition to the measures mentioned in last year's report as having been adopted on Dr. Vaughan's recommendations, the rules under Act I of 1882 and Act I (B.C.) of 1889 have been revised, and a scheme has been devised for controlling the passage of emigrants with a view of securing a steady and regulated flow of traffic, and avoiding the periods of overcrowding which are liable to occur under the present system. The main feature of the scheme is the restriction of emigration under ordinary conditions to two main routes,—the one *viâ* Goalundo by which the majority of emigrants will travel, and the other *viâ* Jatrapur for the special convenience of coolies proceeding from districts north of the Ganges. When emigration has thus been brought into two main streams, over which more efficient supervision can be exercised, it is intended to have regular telegraphic communications between the different prescribed halting places, by which it will be possible to delay the departure of batches of coolies from one stage, until accommodation for their reception is ready at the next. The halting places will be selected at suitable stations with regard both to healthy accommodation and to the length of the journey. The introduction of the scheme has been delayed by the necessity for discussion with other Provinces, but the rules have since the close of the year been submitted for the approval of the Government of India. Schemes for the segregation of infected batches of coolie emigrants and for the inoculation of emigrants against cholera are also under consideration, and it is hoped that with their introduction the rates of sickness and mortality

will be reduced. The success of some of the proposals under consideration will depend upon the voluntary co-operation of the parties concerned, but the object which it is sought to attain is to the common advantage of all interested.

Repatriation of sick and destitute coolies from Assam.

119. Towards the end of the year 1896 the attention of Government was drawn to parties of sick and destitute coolies travelling on foot through the district of Tippera from the railway-works and tea-gardens in Assam. Measures were promptly taken for their relief and repatriation, but the matter was at the same time reported to the Government of India with a view to necessary action on the part of the Assam Administration. The Government of India held that, while the establishment of poor-houses at selected centres was without doubt desirable, officers should exercise close supervision under Act I of 1882 in the case of tea-garden coolies, and that the railway contractors of the Assam-Bengal Railway should be directed to send back to their homes imported coolies whose work was finished or who were permanently incapacitated for further labour. Information was received during the year that the necessary arrangements had been made under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

EDUCATION.

Statistics of the year.

120. The number of pupils in public institutions fell from 1,548,593 to 1,504,892, as also the number of pupils in private institutions from 126,182 to 119,923: thus the net loss in the number of pupils under instruction was 49,960. There was a fall in the number of public institutions from 55,640 to 53,100, and of private institutions from 12,207 to 11,413. While the number of colleges remained stationary, the number of high English, middle English, and upper primary schools showed some increase, but there was a falling off in all other classes of schools. There was a loss of 400 in the number of girls' schools, and a corresponding loss of 6,272 in the number of pupils attending them. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions decreased from 397,554 to 371,940, and in private institutions from 79,465 to 73,239. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number under instruction fell from 28·4 to 27·4. The number of schools for the education of Europeans showed a decrease of 3, while the number of pupils at these schools rose by 90. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,09,42,495, showing a decrease of Rs. 26,140 over the figures of 1896-97.

Re-organization of the Subordinate Educational Service.

121. In continuation of the action taken towards the re-organization of the Indian and Provincial Educational Services, noticed in the report for 1896-97, a scheme for the re-organization of the Subordinate Educational Service was submitted during the year to the Government of India for sanction and it is still under their consideration.

Standard of education in European schools.

122. In connection with the revision of the Code of Regulations for European schools in the Bengal Presidency, the Government of India, as far back as 1895, appointed a Committee to report on the question of European education generally, with special reference, among other points, to the alleged unsuitability of the uniform course of studies prescribed, the grant of

teachers' certificates, and the training of pupil-teachers. The report of the Committee was considered by the Government of India in May 1896, and the views of Local Governments were invited on their recommendation that steps should be taken to secure uniformity as far as possible in the conditions of admission to the different departments of Government service by prescribing a common examination in all subjects except those specially required for particular departments. On the matter of the establishment of training colleges for teachers, the opinions of the members of the Committee were not unanimous, a scheme being advocated on the one hand for a practising school with a short course, in which the art of tuition alone would be taught, and on the other a more ambitious and expensive proposal being recommended to establish a college at which teachers could undergo a lengthy course of general training. On this, too, the opinions of the Local Governments were requested. A small Committee was appointed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in February 1897 to consider the first point as to the assimilation of the conditions of admission into the public service. Their report, together with the views of the Lieutenant-Governor, was submitted to the Government of India in May 1897. On the second point it was decided to attempt to introduce a scheme which had been advocated by Sir A. Croft for a practising school with the shorter course, and negotiations were opened for the opening of training classes in connection with the St. James's and the Free Schools in Calcutta. The suggestion, however, was not at first favourably received by the governing bodies of these institutions, and while the correspondence was in progress proposals were received from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, inviting co-operation with them in a similar scheme in connection with the Martinière College, Lucknow. The original suggestion in connection with the Calcutta schools has, however, been revived since the close of the year, and the whole subject is at present under consideration.

Proposed amalgamation of the Doveton and La Martinière Institutions.

123. In connection with the question of the improvement of the secondary education of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in Bengal, Sir Alexander Mackenzie suggested the feasibility of amalgamating La Martinière and Doveton Colleges in Calcutta, in the hope that by uniting their resources it might be found possible to provide a higher standard of instruction than, under the existing financial circumstances of these institutions, it was possible for either to give alone. Action on the lines indicated was long delayed by differences of opinion in the management of the Doveton Institution, but those having finally been settled by arbitration, both colleges, at the request of the late Lieutenant-Governor, submitted nominations of representatives, who met after the close of the year, and discussed the matter with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Stevens as President. Their deliberations did not result in any agreement on the methods to be adopted for attaining the object in view, and there seems to be little hope of any common action, as long as the present divergence of opinion on fundamental points in the scheme continues.

Bihar School of Engineering.

124. Towards the close of the year proposals were submitted by the Board of Visitors of the Bihar School of Engineering for raising the status of the school with a view to enable instruction to be given up to the level of the Sibpur standard for Overseers. The scheme contemplated a considerable expenditure

on buildings and machinery, to be met from the invested funds at the credit of the school, and a partial re-organisation of the teaching staff. The matter was still under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

Re-organisation of the School of Art, Calcutta.

125. During the year effect was given to a scheme put forward by Mr. Havell, Superintendent of the School of Art, Calcutta, for a revision of the course of study and general organisation of the school. The main objects sought to be attained were the encouragement of the study of ornamental design and its application to art industries and pictorial art, instead of confining instruction mainly to the higher branches of painting and sculpture. It was also proposed to introduce the best examples of oriental architecture and art into the course of study, in preference to the classical models formerly taught. An elementary course of practical geometry and plan-drawing suitable for carpenters, builders, and artisans was also started, special concessions in the matter of the age-limit on admission, and the fees payable being allowed to this class of students. Provision was made for the purchase of better examples, both for drawing and modelling and for improved apparatus and fittings, and a small increase to the pay of some of the teachers was also sanctioned.

Muhammadan education.

126. The attention of Government having been drawn during the year to the paucity of Muhammadans employed as Sub-Inspectors of Schools, even in districts where the proportion of Muhammadans to members of other creeds was large, a scale was prescribed in certain districts of the number of such appointments in which (without, however, in any degree relaxing the ordinary requirements as to educational qualifications of Sub-Inspectors) preference should, other things being equal, be given to Mussulmans. At the same time, with a view to the encouragement of education among Muhammadans, a certain proportion of the public scholarships offered for competition at the primary and middle stages of education, were expressly reserved for such students in the Dacca Division, where the proportion of the adherents of this creed to the numbers of the general population is large.

Elliott Madrasah Hostel.

127. The construction of a hostel for the Muhammadan students of the Calcutta Madrasah, which was noticed in the Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95, was completed in September 1896 at a cost of Rs. 1,05,343, of which Rs. 50,000 was to have been met from private subscriptions and the balance (Rs. 55,343) by Government. The opening of the hostel was long delayed by the failure on the part of the Muhammadans interested to realise the amount promised as a contribution, and it was considered necessary that efforts to fulfil the promise should be insisted on, before the assistance offered should be definitely abandoned. Further attempts to realise subscriptions having had but small result, and there appearing no likelihood of the deficit being made good, Sir Alexander Mackenzie shortly before his retirement sanctioned the opening of the hostel. The opening ceremony was attended by Sir John Woodburn.

Construction of a magnetic observatory.

128. Administrative sanction was given during the year to the construction of a magnetic observatory in connection with the Physical Laboratory of the Presidency College, Calcutta, at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,500. Expensive and delicate self-recording magnetic instruments

having been indented for from England for the use of the laboratory, it was represented that the situation of the Presidency College rendered it most unsuitable for magnetic work, for which the principal requirement is a situation not exposed to constant variations of temperature and as far removed as possible from sources of terrestrial vibration and other disturbing causes. In view of the importance of the objects to be attained, the proposal for the construction of a special observatory at Government expense was favourably considered. It was originally intended to locate the building in the grounds of the Military Orphan Asylum at Alipore, but difficulties having arisen in connection with the guarantee of the permanent use of the site, its construction in the compound of the Meteorological Observatory was, with the approval of the Government of India, ultimately sanctioned.

STATIONERY.

Statistics.

129. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,953 and Rs. 1,09,877, as against Rs. 5,044 and Rs. 1,03,604, respectively, in the previous year. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounted to Rs. 29,35,862, as against Rs. 24,71,183 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 4,64,679. The principal increases occurred under Writing paper (Rs. 1,19,094), Printing paper (Rs. 1,45,993), Coloured paper (Rs. 22,562), Water-marked paper (Rs. 62,817), Carbonic Papyrographic and other kinds of paper (Rs. 32,710), Leathers (Rs. 33,124), and other articles (Rs. 20,442). The most marked decrease was under the head "Tracing cloth," which shows a falling off of Rs. 12,364.

The substitution of country-made for European paper and of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 30,696 and Rs. 7,538 respectively.

The receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the survey and settlement forms, printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, show an increase of 16,665,312 and 6,171,806 respectively as compared with 1896-97. The advance in the receipts is attributed to the receipt of printed copies of certain newly-introduced forms, to larger demands of local officers, and to certain forms which were due in 1896-97, and others which were not due till 1898-99 having been supplied during the year under review. The first two of these causes led in turn to an increase of issues.

The receipts of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 37,763 and the charges to Rs. 47,637, as against Rs. 36,757 and Rs. 48,578, respectively, in 1896-97. The increase in receipts was due to a larger demand for forms by the Local Funds in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in charges was due to no extra establishment having been employed and to a reduction in freight charges by the India General and British India Steam Navigation Companies.

Printing.

130. The total cash receipts and expenditure of the Printing Department during the year under review amounted respectively to Rs. 80,082 and Rs. 3,41,042, as against Rs. 84,313 and Rs. 3,27,085 in 1896-97. The total value of work

done in the presses, including that done by an outside press, amounted to Rs. 5,82,733 as against Rs. 5,42,621 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 40,112. After making allowances for the wear and tear of materials, house-rent, the value of inter-departmental services, the interest on the value of stock for the year and the cost of convict labour, the profit and loss accounts of the presses show a net profit of Rs. 1,01,633 as against Rs. 89,316 in 1896-97.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Re-organisation of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

131. As noticed in the report for the previous year, proposals for the re-organisation and improvement of the different volunteer corps in the province were submitted to the Government of India, as the outcome of a conference summoned by Sir Alexander Mackenzie in March 1897. Sanction was accorded during the year to that portion of the scheme which involved the amalgamation of the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Brigade as a 3rd Battalion (Presidency) of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. The amalgamated corps of three battalions have now the services of two paid Adjutants, and are under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins. The funds of each battalion are kept distinct, but each will contribute rateably to the common expenses, *i.e.*, band, rifle range, etc, applying its surplus funds for its separate benefit.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL.

	Page.
Changes of Administration—	
Creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner for the Patna Division	1
Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Services	1
Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service	1
Formation of a fourth Company of Military Police and strengthening of the Howrah District Police Reserve	1
Administration of Salt Department	2
Revision of the inspecting staff	2
Opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College	2
Re-organisation of the Opium Department	3
Introduction of the assamiwar system in the Bihar Opium Agency	3
Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs—	
Tributary States of Orissa—	
Administrative changes	4
General condition of the people	4
Public health, vaccination and dispensaries	4
Education	4
Public works	4
Excise	5
Forest and mineral resources	5
Settlements	5
Police and the administration of justice	5
Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur—	
Administrative changes	6
Tours	6
Crops and material condition of the people	7
Medical and vaccination	7
Education	7
Roads and communications	7
Excise	7
Police and administration of justice	7
Cooch Bihar	8
Hill Tippera	9
Sikkim	10
Bhutan	11
South Lushai Hills	12

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements—	
Surveys	13
Noakhali	13
Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates in Midnapore	13
Settlements	13
Chittagong	15
Palamau Government estate	15
Darjeeling Terai	15
Pataspur estate in Midnapore	15
Jaipur Government estates in Bogra	15
Government estates in Backergunge	15
Ditto in Gaya	16
Ditto in Shahabad	16
Ditto in Noakhali	16
Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum	16
Settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura	16
Mahta and Koilapal estates in Manbhum	17
Government Estates—	
Sale of Government estates	19
Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in Government estates	19
New staples and agriculture	19
Education—	
Burdwan Division	20
Presidency Division	20
Rajshahi Division	20
Dacca Division	20
Chittagong Division	20
Patna Division	20
Bhagalpur Division	20
Orissa Division	20
Chota Nagpur Division	21
Roads and communications	21
Condition of raiyats	21
Wards' and Attached Estates—	
Revenue and cesses due to Government	23
Rent and cesses due to superior landlords	23
Collection of rents and cesses	24
Debts due by estates	24
Management charges and rates	25
Expenditure on improvements	25
Survey and settlement	26
Certificates	26
Civil suits	27
Condition of the peasantry	27
Estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards	28
Estates taken in charge and released during the year	29
Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur	30

III.—PROTECTION.

	Page.
Course of Legislation	32
Police—	
Constitution of the force	39
Expenditure	39
Recruitment of investigating officers	39
The Police Training School	39
Town Police	40
Rural Police	40
Rewards to Chaukidars	40
Railway Police	40
Special constables and additional and private police	40
Military Police	41
District Police Reserves and Ordinary Reserves	41
Casualties	41
Punishments	41
Conduct of the Police	41
Charges of torture and extortion against the police	42
Reported crime of the Province	42
False cases	42
Abstention from enquiry by the Police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code	42
Results of trials	43
Offences against the State and public tranquility	43
Serious offences against the person	44
Ditto against property	45
Minor offences against the person	46
Ditto against property	46
All other cases	46
Railway Police	46
Working of the Arms Act	46
Remands	47
Anthropometry	47
Police Administration in the Town of Calcutta—	
Statistics of crime	47
False cases	48
Property stolen and recovered	48
Cognizable offences in the Town	48
Non-cognizable crime in the Town	49
Cognizable offences in the Suburbs	49
Non-cognizable crime	49
Suicides and accidental deaths	49
Working of the Arms Act	49
European Vagrancy Act	49
Fire-brigade Act	49
Constitution of the Police Force	50
Old offenders and anthropometry	50
New company of Military Police	50
Judicial work in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate	50
Judicial work in the Northern Division Court	50
Work of Honorary Magistrates	50
Destruction of life by wild animals	51
Rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals	51
Mortality from snake-bite	51
Licenses for arms for destroying animals	51
Elephants' Preservation Act	51
Criminal Justice—	
Original Criminal Jurisdiction of the High Court	52
Courts of Session	52
Jury trials	52
Trial by Assessors	53
Magistrates' Courts—Presidency Magistrates	53
Courts outside the Presidency town	53
Appellate Jurisdiction—The High Court	54
Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court	55
Superintendence, reference and revision—High Court	55
Subordinate Courts	57
Criminal justice in the Sonthal Parganas	58
Prisons—	
Prison population	59
Ratio of convicts to population	59
Releases	60
Classification of convicts	60
Re-convictions, whippings, &c.	61
Under-trial prisoners	61
Civil and State prisoners	62
Jail buildings	62
Guards and escapes	62
Prison discipline	63
Convict-officers, mark remissions, &c.	63
Expenditure	63
Average prices of articles of diet	64
Employment of prisoners and manufactures	64
Average earnings in Central Jails	65
Quinine and its distribution	65
Subsidiary jails	65
Accommodation and food	66
Water-supply, other sanitary improvements, &c.	66
Sickness and mortality	67
Principal diseases causing sickness and death	68
Jails with the highest mortality	69
Reformatory Schools—	
Statistics of population	70
Offences, punishments, and marks	70
Instruction and gymnastics	70
Character reports of released boys	71
Manufactures	71
Expenditure	71
General	71
Civil Justice—	
High Court—Original Jurisdiction	73
Cases under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction	73
Appeals from the Original Jurisdiction	73
Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending	73
Classification of suits instituted in 1896 and 1897	74
Classification of title and other suits	74
Average value of suits	74
Decrees how executed	74
Calcutta Small Cause Court	74
High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction. Appeals under the Letters Patent	75
Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts	75
Appeals decided	75
Results of Appeals	76
Appeals instituted and decided in the lower Appellate Courts	76
Pending files	77
Registration—	
Number of registration offices	80
Statistics of documents registered	80
Receipts and expenditure	80
Sale of raiyati holdings	81
Criminal prosecutions	81
Inspectors of Registration Offices	81
Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act	81
Working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882	81
Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government—	
Calcutta Municipality—	
Meetings and attendance of Commissioners	83
Proceedings of Commissioners	83
Loans	84
Income and expenditure	84
Financial position	85
Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate	86
License and Registration Department	86
Survey	87
Market, lighting and printing	87
Litigation	87
Education	88
Town and basti improvement	88
Engineer's Department	88
Health Department	89

PAGE.

Municipalities in the interior of Bengal—
Number of municipalities, population and rate-payers 90
Results of elections held during the year . 91
Constitution of Committees 91
Attendance at meetings 91
Assessments and taxation 92
Revision of assessment 92
Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes . . . 92
Fresh imposts levied during the year . 94
Income and expenditure 95
Income 95
Tax on houses and lands 95
Tax on animals and vehicles . . . 96
Tax on professions and trades . . 96
Tolls on roads and ferries . . . 96
Water-rate 96
Lighting-rate 96
Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates 96
Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property . . . 96
Grants from Provincial and Local Funds 97
Expenditure 97
Office and Collection establishment charges 97
The prevention of fire 98
Street-lighting 98
Water-supply 98
Drainage 99
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines . . . 99
Hospitals and dispensaries 100
Vaccination 101
Public Works 101
Public Instruction 101
Loans 102
Audit of accounts and embezzlements . 102
Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs Act 102
Working of District and Local Boards—
Constitution of District Boards . . . 102
Constitution of Local Boards . . . 103
Elections 103
Occupation of members 103
Powers of Local Boards 103
Financial results 104
Income—
Provincial rates 104
Interest 105
Pounds 105
Education 105
Medical 105
Miscellaneous 105
Minor Works and Navigation . . 105
Civil Works 105
Contributions 105
Loans 105
Deposits and Advances . . . 105
Expenditure—
Administration 105
Rules for the management of Provident Funds 106
Pounds 106
Education 106
Special schools 107
Female medical education . . . 107
Medical 107
Sanitation 108
Scientific and other Minor Departments . 109
Stationery and Printing 109
Miscellaneous 109
Famine relief 109
Civil works 109
Village roads 110
Water communication 110

PAGE.

Steam communication 110
Miscellaneous public improvements . 111
Railway feeder roads 111
Railways and tramways 111
Amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act 111
Puri Lodging-house Act—
Extension of the Act 112
Licensed lodging-houses 112
Income 112
Expenditure 112
Prosecutions 113
Public health 113
Water-supply 113
MARINE—
The Port of Calcutta—
Pilot Service 114
Financial 114
Shipping 114
Casualties 115
Enquiries 115
Examination 116
Marine Survey 116
Calcutta Shipping Office—
Seamen shipped and discharged . . 116
Deserters 117
Financial 117
Trust funds 117
Seamen's remittances 117
Distressed seamen 117
Imposition on seamen 118
Ill-treatment 118
Health of the Port—
Inspection of vessels 118
Ventilation of crew space, &c. . . . 118
Sickness and mortality among European seamen 118
Sickness and mortality among the native floating population 119
Pilgrim traffic 119
Infectious diseases 119
Plague 119
Corpses and carcasses floating in the river . 119
Water-supply 119
Food 119
Inspection of lime-juice or antiscorbutics . 120
The Calcutta Port Trust 121
Howrah Bridge—
Financial 122
Lighting 123
Passage of vessels 123
The Port of Chittagong—
Financial 123
Shipping 123
Foreign trade 124
Coasting do. 124
Principal articles of trade . . . 124
Port appliance 124
Earnings and expenditure of the steam-tug *Gekko* 124
Health of the shipping 124
Pilotage Fund 124
Pilot Service 124
Seamen shipped and discharged . . 124
Deserters 125
Financial 125
Trust funds 125
Orissa Ports—
Financial 125
Shipping 125
Trade 126
Steam communication 126
Seamen 126
Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 126

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

METEOROLOGY—
Observatories 127
Inspection of observatories . . . 127
Rain-gauge stations 127
Storm-signal service 127
Departmental reports 128
Meteorological summary for 1897 . . 128
Cold-weather period—January and February 128
Hot-weather period—March to May . . 129
South-west monsoon season—June to October 130

PAGE.

North-east monsoon period—November and December 134
Pressure 135
Temperature 135
Humidity and cloud proportion . . . 136
Winds 136
Storms 137
Rainfall—
Pre-monsoon period 138
Monsoon period 139
North-east monsoon period . . . 141

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—

Bhadoi crops 143
Aman paddy 143
Rabi crops 143
Burdwan Division 144
Presidency Division 144
Rajshahi Division 146
Dacca Division 146
Chittagong Division 146
Patna Division 147
Bhagalpur Division 148
Orissa Division 148
Chota Nagpur Division 149
Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1897 to March 1898 150
Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1897 152

FAMINE—

North Champaran Division . . . 156
Muzaffarpur Division 156
Darbhanga Division 156

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE—

Land Records Establishment . . . 157
Scientific and National enquiry under Imperial control 158
Chemical analyses of soil, water, &c. . 158
Experimental farms 158
Silk experiments 159
Agricultural education 159
Emigration to Burma 160
Agricultural exhibitions 160
Cost of agricultural experiments . . 160
Botanical Gardens 160

Veterinary—
Bengal Veterinary Institution . . . 161
Infirmary for animals 161
Veterinary dispensaries 161
Outbreaks of contagious disease . . 162
Horse, mule and cattle-breeding . . 162
Financial and general 162

FORESTS—

Settlements 163
Working plans 163
Buildings and communications . . . 164
Breaches of Forest law 164
Grazing 164
Forest fires 165
Yield and outturn of forest produce . . 165
Financial results 166

FACTORIES—

Number of factories and system of work . 167
Inspections 167
Sanitary arrangements and ventilation . 168
Vaccination of operatives 168
Water-supply 168
Number of operatives 168
General health of the operatives . . 168
Wages and general condition of the operatives 168
Employment of women and children . 168
Fencing of machinery 169
Accidents 169
Prosecutions 169

PAGE.

MANUFACTURES, MINES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—

Indigo 170
Tea 170
Rajshahi Division 171
Chittagong Division 171
Chota Nagpur Division 171
Coffee 171
Cinchona plantation 172
General account of manufactures and mines in the several Divisions—
Burdwan Division 173
Presidency Division 173
Rajshahi Division 173
Dacca Division 173
Chittagong Division 173
Patna Division 173
Bhagalpur Division 173
Orissa Division 173
Chota Nagpur Division . . . 173

TRADE—

Sea-borne trade of Bengal 175
Sea-borne and inland trade of Calcutta—
Foreign trade of Calcutta . . . 175
Imports 176
Exports 177
Coasting trade of Calcutta . . . 177
Inland trade of Calcutta . . . 177
Cotton, raw 179
Cotton goods 179
Cotton twist and yarn 180
European twist and yarn 180
Indian twist and yarn 181
Cotton piece-goods (European) . . . 181
Indian piece-goods 182
Indigo 182
Jute, raw 183
Gunny-bags 184
Gunny-cloth 185
Wheat 186
Gram and pulse 186
Rice and paddy 187
Miscellaneous spring and rain crops . . 188
Hides 189
Salt 189
Saltpetre 190
Linseed 191
Mustard seed 192
Silk, raw 192
Sugar 193
Tea, Indian 194
Tobacco 195
Lac 195
Metals 195
Mineral oil 195
Machinery and mill-work 196
Woollen goods 196
Wines and liqueurs 196
Hardware and cutlery 196
Other articles 196
Treasure 196

Inland and Sea-borne trade of Chittagong—
Cotton, raw 197
Jute, raw 197
Rice and paddy 198
Salt 198

Sea-borne trade of Orissa—
Imports 199
Exports 200
Country boat traffic on the Nadia Rivers . 200
Traffic carried by inland steamers on the Ganges, the Bhagirathi, the Jalanghi, and the Hooghly rivers, as well as along the Midnapore Canal and the Orissa Coast Canal 202
Boat traffic on the Midnapore and Hijili canals 203
Boat traffic on the Orissa canals . . . 204
Ditto on the Orissa Coast Canal . . 205
Traffic carried by inland steamers on the Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers . . . 206
Trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats 208

PAGE.

Statement of Bengal Railway traffic . . 209
External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan—
Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal . . . 213
Trade with China through Tibet . . 213
Trade between Bengal and Nepal . . 213
Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim 215
Trade between Bengal and Bhutan . . 218

PUBLIC WORKS—

Buildings and Roads 220
Imperial Works—
Postal and Telegraph 221
Opium 221
Salt 221
Viceregal buildings 221
Other departments 221
Military 222
Provincial Works—
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts . . 222
Judges' Courts 224
Munsifs' Courts 224
Subdivisional Courts and residences . . 225
Circuit-houses and dâk bungalows . . 226
High Court buildings 226
Excise 226
Residences for Local Governments . . 226
Secretariat offices 226
Museum buildings 227
Monuments and antiquities . . . 227
Churches and cemeteries 227
Jails 227
Police 228
Colleges and schools 228
Hospitals and dispensaries . . . 229
Lunatic asylum 230
Customs 230
Miscellaneous 230
Contribution works 231
Communications 231
Famine relief works 232
Storms, floods and accidents, &c. . . 234
Administrative changes 236

IRRIGATION—

I.—Major Irrigation Works . . . 238
II.—Minor Works and Navigation—
Irrigation and Navigation Works . . 239
Agricultural works 240
Orissa Circle 241
Major Irrigation Works—
Orissa Canals 242
Minor Works and Navigation . . 245
Agricultural works 245

PAGE.

South-Western Circle—
Midnapore Canal 247
Hijili Tidal Canal 248
Orissa Coast Canal 249
Calcutta and Eastern Canals . . . 250
Nadia Rivers 251
Gaighatta and Baxi Khals 252
Eden Canal 252
Agricultural Works—
Drainage 254
Contribution Works 255
Takavi Works 255
Embankments 255
Damodar Right Embankment . . 256
Orissa Embankments 256
Takavi Embankments 256
Joki Embankment 256
Sone Circle—
Administrative changes 256
Famine Relief and Insurance . . . 256
Minor Works and Navigation . . . 261
Madhuban Canal 261
Agricultural Works 262
General 262

RAILWAYS—

Open lines of Railways and Tramways . 263
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway . . 263
Deoghur Railway 264
Tarkessur Railway 265
Tarkessur-Magra Steam Tramway . . 265
Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramways 266

TELEGRAPH AND POST-OFFICES—

Telegraphs . . . . . 267.
Post-offices, &c.—
Post-offices, &c. 267
Postal lines 268
Correspondence 268
Insurance and value-payable post . . 268
Money-orders 268
Revenue money-orders 268
Official money-orders 269
Rent money-orders 269
British postal orders 269
Savings Bank 269
Government securities 269
Postal Life Insurance and endowment assurance 269
Privileged newspapers 270
Combined post and telegraph offices . . 270
Criminal offences 270
Quinine 271
District dâk 271

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE—

Statement showing the Imperial receipts in 1897-98 as compared with those of 1896-97 272
Statement showing the Imperial expenditure in 1897-98 as compared with that of 1896-97 273
Circulation of currency notes . . . 274

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE—

Provincial 277
Local 281
Excluded Local Funds 282
Road and Public Works Cesses . . 284
Certificate procedure 286
Revaluation 286

LAND REVENUE—

Financial results 288
Collections, balances, and remissions . 288
Permanently-settled estates . . . 289
Temporarily-settled estates . . . 289
Estates held direct by Government . . 290
Road and Public Works Cesses . . 290
Remittance of Land Revenue and rent by means of money-orders . . . 291
Operation of the Sale Laws . . . 291
Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895 291
Compulsory measures for realisation . . 292
Land Registration 292
Partitions 293
Land acquisition 294
Kanungos and patwaris 294
Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act 294
Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act 295
Relations between landlord and tenant . 296
The Bengal Tenancy Act 296
Rent suits 297
Miscellaneous 297

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND—

Customs—
Import duty 299
Export do. 299
The value of trade 299
Opium—
Climatic conditions of the season . . 300
Cultivation 300

	Page.
Irrigation and advances for wells	301
Outturn and sales	302
Malwa opium	302
Expenditure	302
Saw-mills	303
Breaches of the Opium law	303
The Asamiwar system	303
Revision of Factory Treasury Rules	303
Salt—	
The salt trade	305
Imports	305
Clearance of salt	306
Consumption of salt	306
Inter-provincial trade	307
Working of the Salt Laws and Rules	307
Salt in Orissa	307
Excise—	
Revenue and charges	308
Revenue by Divisions	309
Revenue and consumption	309
Sources of revenue	310
Country spirit	310
Changes in the management of central distilleries and outstills	311
Sites of shops	311
Country rum	312
Imported liquor	312
Tari	312
Pachwai	312
Ganja	313
Bhang, majum, and charas	314
Opium	314
Methylated spirits	314
Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws	314
Stamps	315
Income-tax—	
Assessments	316
Demands, collections and balances	317
Coercive measures	317
Incidence of the tax	317
Expenditure	318

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination—	
Vital Statistics—	
Birth-rate	319
Death-rate	320
Ditto in rural areas	320
Ditto by sex and age	321
Conviction for non-registration	321
Death-rate from various causes	322
Influence of high prices on vital statistics	322
Cholera	322
Cholera return during August 1897—	
Number of daily attacks and deaths before and after disinfection of wells	323
Small-pox	324
Fever	324
Sale of quinine	324
Other causes	324
Sanitation—	
Expenditure on urban sanitation	325
Urban and rural sanitation	326
Precautions against plague	326
Sanitary Board	327
Vaccination—	
Strength of inspecting and working staff	327
Number of operations and average per operator	328
Protection afforded to infants	328
Primary operations	328
Secondary operations	329
Recess work	329
Vaccination at the expense of District Boards	329
Cost of vaccination	329
Death-rate from small-pox	329
Method of vaccination	329
Supply of lanoline lymph to Nepal	329
Emigration—	
Colonial Emigration—	
Requisition and despatch of labourers	330
Terms of engagement of intending emigrants	330
Recruiting operations	330
History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration	330
Sanitation and management of depôts	331
Embarkation of emigrants	331
Returned emigrants	331
Particulars of emigrants resident in the colonies	331
Administration of estates	332
Financial	332
Inland Emigration	332
Contractors' emigrants	333
Special Local Agents	333
Certificated Garden Sardars	333
Free emigrants	334
Execution of contracts	334
Summary	335
Transport	335
Casualties	335
Medical Relief—	
Calcutta Medical Institutions	336
Eden Sanitarium	339
Charitable dispensaries—	
Medical officers in charge of dispensaries	342
Inspections	342
Indoor patients	343
Outdoor patients	343
Diseases treated	343
Surgical operations	343
Sex of patients	343
Income and expenditure	344
Lunatic asylums	345
Chemical Examiner's Department	348

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education—	
Number under instruction	349
Ratio of pupils to population	350
Schools classified according to their management	350
Financial results	351
Inspection tours	351
District Boards	352
University education	352
Cost of college education	352
Success at University examinations	352
Secondary education	353
High schools	353
Drawing	353
Middle schools	353
Discipline and moral training	354
Boarding-houses	354
Physical training	354
Primary education	354
Cost of primary schools to Government	355
Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools	356
Primary Scholarship examination	356
School post-office	356
Training schools	357
Law classes	357
Medical schools	357
Sibpur Engineering College	358
Survey schools	358
School of Art	358
Female education	359
Education of Europeans	360
Muhammadan education	360
Education of aborigines	361
Private institutions	361
Sanskrit	361
The Central Text-book Committee	361

	Page.
Art, Literature, and the Press—	
Bengal Library	364
Bengali books	364
English „	364
Hindi „	364
Musalmani-Bengali books	364
Sanskrit books	365
Urdu books	365
Uriya „	365
Bi-lingual publications	365
Tri-lingual publications	365
Periodicals	365
Working of Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890	365

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	Page.
Archæology	366

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

	Page.
Ecclesiastical—	
Ecclesiastical administration	367
Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act	367
A short account of the working of the Christian Burial Board for the year 1897-98	367
Stationery and Printing—	
Stationery	368
Printing	370
Zoological Garden	373
Economic and Art Museum	374

INDEX TO MAPS.

Map—	Facing page.
1. Cognizable crime generally in 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	42
2. Serious offences against person and property in 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	44
3. Dacoity in 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	45
4. Minor offences against person and property in 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	46
5. Police administration of the town and suburbs of Calcutta	47
6. Actual rainfall during the year 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	139
7. The percentage variation of rainfall from the normal during 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	140
8. Railways, canals, and canalized rivers in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	237
9. Telegraph lines and offices in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	267
10. Percentage of cultivation under poppy in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies during the season 1896-97	300
11. Average produce per bigha in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies during the season 1896-97	301
12. Land under irrigation in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies during the season 1896-97	302
13. Incidence of the total excise revenue on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897-98	309
14. Incidence of revenue from country spirits on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897-98	310
15. Distillery and outstill areas and Frontier Native States, not under Government excise control, and Chandernagore	311
16. Incidence of revenue from ganja on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897-98	313
17. Incidence of revenue from opium on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897-98	314
18. Proportion of persons assessed to income-tax to total population in 1897-98 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	316
19. Incidence of taxation represented by number of persons assessed to each rupee of income-tax in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1897-98	317
20. Average annual death-rates per thousand	321
21. Mortality from cholera during the year 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	322
22. Mortality from small-pox during the year 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	324
23. Mortality from fever during the year 1897 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	324
24. Extent of collegiate and secondary education for boys in 1897-98 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	352
25. Extent of primary education for boys in 1897-98 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	355
26. Extent of female education in 1897-98 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	359
27. Extent of Muhammadan education in 1897-98 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	360

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1897-98.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner for the Patna Division.

THE sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to the creation of the post of an Additional Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem for the Patna Division. The appointment will continue for three years, with effect from the 1st January 1898, and the Additional Commissioner may be also employed in any other Division in which the services of such an officer may be required.

Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Civil Services.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and the Subordinate Civil Service was held on the 30th March 1898 and the three following days. Eighty-five candidates obtained permission to compete, and of these, 84 (all of whom except 3 were graduates) actually appeared and sent in papers. Among those who competed, there were 5 Muhammadans, 11 Bihari Hindus, and 1 Uriya. The total number of candidates who obtained one-third marks was 71. In view of the large number of officers already in these services, and of the necessity of curtailing recruitment in order to prevent a block in promotion hereafter, only three candidates were selected for appointment as Probationary Deputy Collectors and four as Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service.

The scheme of appointing Subordinate Judges to be also Assistant Sessions Judges, which was introduced in 1896, was continued during the past year. The Assistant Sessions Judges have satisfactorily performed the criminal work made over to them, and the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the continuance of the scheme for a third year.

Formation of a fourth Company of Military Police and strengthening of the Howrah District Police Reserve.

After the serious rioting at Chitpur and in the northern parts of Calcutta on the 30th June and the 1st July 1897, the Indian Jute Manufactures Association submitted a representation to the Government for strengthening the Police force on the river bank, in view of the risk of disturbance at any time from the large population of operatives working in the numerous mills. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly appointed a Committee to consider the matter, consisting of the Chief Secretary to this Government, the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Mr. G. R. Nairn, of Messrs. Thomas, Duff & Co., nominated by the Indian Jute Manufactures Association to represent their interests, and Mr. W. H. Cheetham, of Messrs. Kilburn & Co., nominated by the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the cotton

industry. The Committee's report stated that the total number of mill and factory hands exceed 100,000, of whom three-fourths are adult males, 40,000 being Muhammadans, and that a very large number of men are also employed in the brickfields along the river bank south of Calcutta. The Committee referred to the danger which might arise from any combined movement among this excitable population, and recommended that a company of Military Police should be formed and stationed somewhere on the river bank near Barrackpore, whence they could be easily and rapidly moved to any disturbed spot; that an Assistant Superintendent of Police should be appointed to the command of this company, and that the Howrah District Reserve should be increased from one Sub-Inspector, two head-constables, and 20 constables to two Sub-Inspectors, four head-constables, and 50 constables. Having regard to the very large number of operatives thus shown to be employed in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, with its large proportion of up-country Muhammadans, to their excitable character, to the trouble which might suddenly arise at any time, to the enormous value of the mill and factory property which might become endangered, and to the necessity for giving confidence to industrial enterprise, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended to the Government of India the formation of the new company of Military Police and the strengthening of the Howrah District Police Reserve, as proposed by the Committee. Both proposals have been provisionally sanctioned by the Supreme Government, subject to the orders of the Secretary of State.

Administration of Salt Department.

With the approval of the Government of India, the retransfer of the administration of salt revenue in Orissa from the Government of Madras to the Government of Bengal was effected from the 1st October 1897. The charge of the Department has been entrusted to the Commissioner of Excise, who has been vested with the powers of control of the Salt Department under Act XII of 1882. A scheme for remodelling the administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in Orissa, and for creating a similar staff for the Sundarbans and other saliferous tracts in the coast districts of Bengal, was submitted to the Government of India.

Revision of the inspecting staff.

During the year the two posts of Inspectors of Registration, which carried salaries of Rs. 700 and Rs. 500, were converted into three, with salaries of Rs. 500, Rs. 400, and Rs. 300.

Opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College.

During 1897-98 final arrangements were concluded by which effect would be given in the ensuing year to the proposals which had been under discussion for some time past for the opening of agricultural classes in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College. The proposal was mooted as far back as the year 1888, but did not assume a more definite shape till 1892. Its consideration was postponed pending the decision of the general lines of policy suggested in the report of Dr. Voelcker, who had been deputed to this country to advise on the subject of improvements in Indian agriculture and the teaching of Agricultural Science generally, but the scheme was again revived at a Provincial Conference held in January 1896, and the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of an Agricultural Lecturer at the Sibpur College was finally received in July 1897. The classes have since been opened with effect from July 1898. The course of instruction is divided into two parts—a theoretical course lasting for 14 months, including vacations, and a practical training extending over eight months. Two classes have been opened, the scheme of study in the higher being intended to train students for the higher branches of the Revenue and similar services, or for employment as managers or tahsildars, that in the lower having in view the requirements of candidates for the office of kanungo and other subordinate posts. To passed students of the higher class, who are otherwise suitable, the promise of one appointment to be made annually in the Provincial Executive Service and one in the Subordinate Executive Service, has been held out. It was also stated that their applications for nominations to compete at the ordinary examinations for entrance to these and other branches of Government service will be considered. No difficulty was experienced in nominating sufficient students to fill the higher class, which is now in full working order.

Reorganisation of the Opium Department.

During the year under review, the Government had under consideration certain minor points in connection with the improvement of the prospects of officers in the Opium Department. Among these, sanction was accorded by the Government of India to the recommendation that Officiating Assistant Opium Agents, having no substantive appointments and who, previous to the revision of the scale of salaries, used to draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 143-12, should in future draw Rs. 140 in place of Rs. 100 only, to which under the rules of the new scheme of time-scale promotions they would be entitled. The creation of four new divisional charges in the Benares Agency afforded further relief, and Cawnpore, Badaon, Hardoi, and Barabanki have been fixed as the head-quarters of these.

Introduction of the *asamiwar* system in the Bihar Opium Agency.

In the report of the previous year it was mentioned that, as the result of the enquiries made as to the suitability of the Benares *asamiwar* system of opium cultivation to the conditions of Bihar, it had been recommended that the system in its entirety should be continued in the *kothi* of Barhi alone, and that an intermediate system, devised by Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., which was in effect a compromise between the methods of Benares and Bihar, should be tried in the Aliganj subdivision. The experimental introduction of the intermediate system was accepted by the Government of India early in the year, and further reports as to its working, accompanied by proposals for its extension and for changes in the other sub-agencies, were submitted. The decision of the Imperial Government on the various points raised was received towards the end of the year. The recommendation that the *asamiwar* system should be continued in Barhi alone was accepted, as also a proposal to constitute a new sub-agency with head-quarters at Hazaribagh, including Barhi and Giridih, the extra staff required being provided by the amalgamation of the Hajipur and Muzaffarpur sub-agencies, where the cultivation of opium had considerably decreased, and its conversion into an Assistant's charge, under the name of the Tirhut Sub-Agency. The continuance of Mr. Tytler's scheme in Aliganj was also sanctioned, and the question of its extension postponed until its effect on the current settlements had been ascertained. The increased rates of pay proposed by Mr. Tytler for *kothi* establishments were provisionally sanctioned in Aliganj with effect from 1st April 1897, pending the decision of the general question of their applicability to other sub-agencies. Orders were also passed on minor points of detail, such as the rates of commission payable to *khatadars*. At the close of the year proposals were received from the Board of Revenue for the extension of the intermediate system to the Bettiah and Tirhut Sub-Agencies, which have since been accepted by the Government of India.

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

THE death of Raja Chaitan Deo Bhanj of Daspalla and of Raja Raghunath Singh Mandhata of Nayagarh was noticed in last year's report. The succession of the former by his younger brother, Narain Deo Bhanj, was recognised during the year by the Government of India, with whose approval Munshi Mahommed Atahar, who had been appointed Government Agent during the lifetime of the late Raja, was retained in the State as Settlement Officer. Raja Raghunath Singh Mandhata of Nayagarh left no son. A posthumous child by his younger widow having survived only 17 days, the Rani adopted Makund Singh, whose succession to the Chiefship under the name of Narayan Singh Mandhata has been approved by the Government of India. The new Chief being only 20 years of age and insufficiently educated, the former Manager, Babu Darpa Narain Das, has been retained as Government Agent to administer the State until such time as he is fit to undertake the administration. The State of Nilgiri was released from Government management during the year on the Raja attaining the age of 21.

General condition of the people.

A well-distributed, though, in some States, somewhat short, rainfall gave bumper crops during the year, and thus enabled the people to recover from the effects of the previous bad season. The price of rice fell to some extent in all the States, except Hindol, Nayagarh, and Tigiria, where there was actually a rise, which was marked in Nayagarh. That the fall in prices was not greater is attributed by the Superintendent to the fact that the connection of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway with Sambalpur has diverted the traffic of that district from Orissa and led the merchants of the south to seek for supplies in the Tributary States. In several of the States destructive fires were frequent, and caused much loss to the people, and they were possibly the work of a class of men who were believed to have burnt the Raja's residence in Tigiria, and who, under colour of the worship of Hingola, the Goddess of Fire, terrorise the people by incendiarism into paying blackmail.

Public health, vaccination, and dispensaries.

The public health was not good during the year, cholera and small-pox having appeared in an epidemic form in several of the States, notably in Bod and in Nayagarh, where nearly 1,400 deaths occurred. There was a considerable increase in the number of persons treated in the various dispensaries, of which there are now 22 in the different States.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 1,232 to 1,314 and of pupils from 16,672 to 17,658, and the total expenditure increased from Rs. 86,466 to Rs. 90,61?, the Government contribution having been Rs. 3,496. The increase in schools and pupils occurred in the upper and lower primary schools and in private institutions. While an advance is thus shown in primary education, there are also two high English schools in Dhenkanal and in Moharbhanj respectively, which are reported to have attained great efficiency. That at Moharbhanj has a boarding-house attached to it, and during the year one has been also added to the Dhenkanal school. The number of primary female schools fell from 11 to 9, two having been closed in Dhenkhanal from lack of funds.

Public works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,97,609, against Rs. 2,68,517 in the previous year. The diminution is mainly due to decrease of over Rs. 80,000 in Moharbhanj, but the amount spent in that State last year was abnormal. The total length of roads at the beginning of the year under review was 825½ miles, and 75½ miles were added during the year. The area of the seventeen States being over 15,000 square miles, it is clear that much remains to be done in extending communications. The expenditure on public works is, however, as much as

can reasonably be expected, and the ultimate completion of the system of communications will take some time. A total of Rs. 30,069 was expended in irrigation, dams, sinking wells, and clearing tanks. This is an improvement on the previous year, when only Rs. 19,296 were spent on useful works of this description in all the States. In the States under Government management a sum of Rs. 17,016 was spent, against Rs. 3,179 only in the preceding year. Of the new roads constructed during the year, the principal was a section of thirty miles of a road in Keonjhar traversing that State from the Singhbhum to the Balasore boundary, and passing through the head-quarters of the State. The road is an important line of communication, the total length being 109 miles, of which 82 miles have been completed.

Excise.

The total revenue from excise rose from Rs. 65,962 in the previous year to Rs. 76,892. Of this sum, Rs. 28,903 were received from country spirit and Rs. 33,249 from opium. The consumption of Rajshahi ganja increased during the year from 24 maunds 13 seers to 59 maunds 13 seers. This increase indicates that the arrangements made for the suppression of local cultivation of the plant and smuggling into British territory, by the introduction of excise ganja into the States, are working with some degree of success. Immediate extirpation of the traffic in the indigenous drug cannot be expected, but its gradual disappearance may be looked for if the prohibitive measures are steadily and effectively enforced.

Forest and mineral resources.

The Chiefs are gradually becoming more alive to the advantage of maintaining some sort of conservancy in the forests of their States, and all have now taken steps towards the preservation of valuable timber, and have placed some restriction on "toila" cultivation, which involves the denudation of hill slopes. In these measures they have had a remarkable example set to them by their neighbour, the Feudatory Chief of Bamra in the Central Provinces, whose shrewd and enlightened management of his forests is bringing wealth to his territory. The completion of the East Coast Railway will give a new opening to the timber produce of the Orissa States, and the younger Chiefs will need careful guidance and advice from the Superintendent in the contracts, which in all probability will be shortly pressed upon them. The Raja of Moharbhanj has been prominent in this matter, having during the year organised a regular forest department. The total area of reserved forest is reported to be 1,075·22 square miles, or rather more than a quarter of the area of the State.

Settlements.

Settlement operations were in progress in eight of the States, and in two—Daspalla and Talcher—were brought to a conclusion during the year. In the former State the settlement has resulted in an increase of Rs. 19,899, the revenue having been raised from Rs. 14,405 to Rs. 33,304. In Talcher the revenue was raised from Rs. 33,251 to Rs. 46,073. Extension of cultivation since the previous assessments mainly contributes to the increase of revenue obtained at re-settlements in the States. The settlement of the Nilgiri State was finished in 1896-97 after much delay, but the final report was not received until February of the present year, and it shows an increase of revenue from Rs. 26,964 to Rs. 54,205. The Chief of Moharbhanj prefers the plan of settling his State pargana by pargana. Settlement was begun in two parganas and completed in one during the year.

Police and the administration of justice.

There was a slight increase of the police force in the Tributary States, the number of officers and men being 141 and 803 respectively, against 138 and 798 in the previous year. The conduct of the police is reported to have been unsatisfactory in the States of Dhenkanal, Moharbhanj, and Narsingpur. In the first 19 officers and men out of a total force of 76 were punished judicially or departmentally. In Moharbhanj 20 were dismissed out of a total force of 184 officers and men. In Narsingpur a Sub-Inspector was tried and convicted for torture. The total number of cases under trial during the year was 5,432 against 4,958 in the previous year, and the total number of persons tried 9,264 against 8,539. The increase occurred under the head of offences against property, 2,633 cases having been tried against 2,106 in the previous year. The number of petty thefts in consequence of the previous bad year was large. Of the 9,264 persons brought to trial, 5,195 were convicted, 3,545 were acquitted,

100 died, escaped or were transferred, and 420 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions for all the States was 56, aaginst 54·9 in the previous year. Thirty cases were committed to the Court of Session, against 41 in the previous year. In these cases 59 persons were concerned, out of whom 32 were convicted, 11 were acquitted, and 16 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The total number of civil, revenue, and miscellaneous cases was 30,988, against 26,092 in the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the good harvest, the progress of settlement operations in a number of the States, and the introduction in the Nayagarh State of the provisions of the Limitation Act. At the end of the year 7,081 cases were pending, against 8,337 at the beginning. As the result of the larger number of persons brought to trial, there was an increase in the jail population during the year, the number being 1,692 against 1,266 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the total demand and collection of revenue, as well as the total receipts and expenditure during the past year in each of the five States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Total demand.	Total collections.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Baramba ...	64,043	61,710	12,522	74,232	59,921	14,311
2. Dhenkanal ...	2,39,981	2,35,427	35,299	2,70,726	2,68,902	1,824
3. Narsingpur ...	52,095	47,753	18,055	65,808	41,637	24,171
4. Pal Lahera ...	44,693	43,696	9,010	52,706	44,353	8,353
5. Talcher ...	93,790	92,274	10,396	1,02,670	80,822	21,848

The percentage of collections was good in all the States, being over 90. The low cash balance of the Dhenkanal State is due to large expenditure on the settlement, which should very shortly be completed. The State has a large reserve fund of over 6½ lakhs of rupees. Narsingpur also possesses a reserve fund of Rs. 21,000.

Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Administrative changes.

The only change in the administration of the States was caused by the death of the Chief of Korea, who, with his two sons, was carried off by small-pox, leaving a widow and an unmarried daughter. The question of the succession is still under enquiry, and pending a decision the State is being managed by Thakur Daljit Singh. The Changbhakar State remained under the charge of Lal Bajrang Singh, Manager and Guardian of the minor Chief. The remaining seven States were in the immediate charge of their respective Chiefs throughout the year, except in the case of Udaipur, which was left for a month in charge of the Dewan during the Raja's temporary absence. The total area of the nine States is 16,027 square miles, and the total population, according to the Census of 1891, 890,834 souls. Seraikela and Kharsawan, which are within the boundaries of the district of Singhbhum, have a population of 204 and 238 per square mile respectively, but in the seven other States the population varies from 20·4 per square mile in Changbhakar to 80·1 in Gangpur. The opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has, however, probably caused an increase of population in some of the States since the Census. Six of the States report an increase of revenue during the past year, while one (Sirguja) shows a considerable decrease.

Tours.

During the last cold season the Commissioner made a protracted tour through several of the States, spending in them altogether two months and nine days. He visited Bonai, Gangpur, Udaipur, Sirguja, and Jashpur, while Kharsawan and Seraikella, which lie within the borders of the Singhbhum district, were visited by the Deputy Commissioner of that district. The States left unvisited were Korea and Changbhakar, which are the most distant from Ranchi. The Commissioner proposes to visit the former during the ensuing cold season, and it is hoped that he will be able also to go to Changbhakar.

Crops and material condition of the people.

The registration at the head-quarters of the Sirguja, Gangpur, and Jashpur States shows that the rainfall of the year was fairly well distributed for agricultural purposes, although somewhat excessive rain in July and August lessened the outturn of the *bhadoi*, or autumn crops, in some of the States. Except in Sirguja and Jashpur, the outturn of the crops of the year generally was good. The prices of food-grains showed a considerable fall compared with the previous year of scarcity. The first half of the year was remarkable for its unhealthiness. The previous scarcity had left the poorer classes lowered in physique and predisposed to disease. A severe outbreak of cholera occurred during the rains, and the mortality from small-pox and bowel-complaints was much larger than usual. In Sirguja the reported number of deaths was 11,695, or 36 per mille, against 4,334 in the previous year.

Medical and vaccination.

The number of dispensaries open in the States was five, against seven in the preceding year. The Kharsawan Dispensary, the closing of which was noticed last year, was not re-opened, while that at Bonaigarh remained closed for want of a medical officer. The dispensaries at Suadi (Gangpur) and Seraikella show some increase in the number of persons who received treatment, while there was a decline in attendance at the Bisrampur Dispensary in Sirguja. There is evidently need of improvement in the matter of medical relief in the States generally, and the question of making arrangements for the more effective supervision of medical work is under the consideration of Government. The total number of vaccination operations is reported to have been 19,594, against 27,241 in the previous year. The return for the previous year appears to have been exaggerated. Several of the Chiefs offered themselves, with their families, to be vaccinated during the past year, and it is hoped that this will facilitate the work of the vaccinators among the people of the States.

Education.

The number of schools rose from 64 in 1896-97 to 79 in the past year, and the number of pupils from 1,483 to 1,626. The greater part of this increase was in Seraikella, where the number of schools rose from 11 to 23 and of pupils from 380 to 596. There was also an increase of two schools in Bonai, four in Jashpur, and one in Udaipur. Out of the total of 1,626 pupils, 667 belonged to the aboriginal races. The total expenditure on education in all the States during the year was Rs. 6,685, against Rs. 6,552 in the preceding year. The largest increase (Rs. 610) was in Seraikella and the largest decrease (Rs. 708) in Gangpur. An arrangement was made by the Raja of Udaipur for the examination of pupils of his State by the standards prescribed for pupils of the primary schools in British territory, and the results were fairly satisfactory.

Roads and communications.

It has been reported that 104½ miles of road were constructed and 312½ miles repaired by the Chiefs during the year at a total cost of Rs. 6,576. The Jashpur State has good roads, and Sirguja has also made some progress in improving communications, but, with the exception of a single road in each case connecting with the railway, properly-constructed roads are wanting in Gangpur and Udaipur. A sum of Rs. 35,029 was expended on public works other than roads, a large portion of which was devoted to the repair and construction of irrigation embankments during the period of scarcity.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops decreased by 97 (from 775 to 678), but the revenue declined only from Rs. 36,975 to Rs. 36,347. Sirguja shows a reduction of 55 shops, but an increase of Rs. 321 in revenue, while Gangpur, without any addition to the number of shops, obtained a considerable increase of revenue. Of the total number of 678 shops licensed in all the States, 653 were for the sale of country liquor. These shops are let on the outstill system, and yield 92 per cent. of the total income from excise.

Police and administration of justice.

The number of police officers and men employed in the States was 492, against 522 in the previous year. The decrease of 70 men is due to the disbandment of the additional force of police temporarily entertained for the suppression of the disturbances in Gangpur. The largest force (151 strong) is that of Sirguja, and next comes Gangpur with 129 men, Udaipur with 73 men,

and Jashpur with 49 men. The remaining States have a very small number of men. The expenditure on police fell from Rs. 28,189 to Rs. 27,538.

The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 751, against 979 in the previous year, the latter number having been abnormal owing to the scarcity. In addition to the institutions of the year, there were 69 cases pending at the beginning of the year. At the end of the year the pending cases were only 44 in number. The percentage of persons placed on trial who were convicted ranged from 45 in Korea to 80 in Gangpur. Six sessions cases were pending from the previous year, and 13 new cases were committed to the Commissioner during the year. In these 19 cases 53 persons were convicted, 24 were acquitted, and 10 died or escaped.

Last year the Commissioner was requested to enquire during his tour into the condition of the prisons of the States, which appeared to be unsatisfactory. He inspected the jails at the head-quarters of Gangpur, Udaipur, Sirguja, and Jashpur, and found them, on the whole, satisfactory. The death-rate was, however, extremely heavy, no fewer than 183 having died out of a total of 1,173 prisoners confined during the year. This heavy mortality is mainly attributable to epidemics of small-pox and cholera.

The number of civil cases instituted during the year was 525, against 624 in the previous year, and in addition 189 cases were pending at the beginning of the year. At the close of the year 199 cases were undisposed of. The largest number of cases was in Seraikella, where the total of those pending from the previous year and instituted during the year was 301. Next came Kharsawan, the other State on the railway.

Cooch Behar.

The high prices following on the short crops of the previous year caused some distress during the earlier months of the year, which was met by the grant chiefly of charitable relief until the gathering in of the early rice crop. The rainfall being well distributed, the agricultural results of the year were excellent. Owing to both the favourable weather and extension of the cultivation of early rice, that crop, which ordinarily occupies nearly 31 per cent. of the entire cultivated area, is believed by many to have yielded about double the normal outturn. The late rice, grown in ordinary years on 57 per cent. of the cultivated land, also gave nearly a full crop. Of the other important crops, tobacco yielded 13 annas and jute 12 annas. The material condition of the people was thus greatly improved. The earthquake of the 12th June 1897 was most severely felt, and enormous damage was done to buildings, roads and bridges and the railway, but the loss fell mainly on the Maharaja. The fissures accompanied by deposits of sand and the upheaval or subsidence of the soil in places caused practically no damage to cultivation. A full account of the earthquake and its effects is included in the annual report. The year is reported by the Superintendent to have been decidedly less healthy than the preceding one: fever was more prevalent, and there was a severe outbreak of cholera, with a mortality from that disease more than double that of 1896-97.

The receipts and expenditure under the principal heads during the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

Receipts.						Expenditure.					
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Household	.....	.....	.....	44,681	26,742	Household	7,85,772	7,80,289	11,28,613	6,74,971	7,05,917
Land revenue	11,65,707	12,38,116	12,35,949	11,66,407	12,18,495	Administration—					
Stamps	1,58,075	1,66,453	1,65,000	1,76,295	1,80,829	(a) Control	80,811	69,931	86,219	93,274	1,87,789
Excise	82,358	82,224	82,515	87,613	76,136	(b) General	5 22,318	4,35,244	4,00,169	4,28,767	5,34,327
Interest on investments	1,815	1,631	2,270	1,377	1,663	(c) Revenue	2,37,768	2,28,449	2,34,682	2,64,388	2,29,086
Sundries	9,922	9,716	17,117	5,652	5,903	(d) Law and Justice	47,580	48,683	46,925	48,102	49,659
Law and Justice ...	6,618	7,284	7,637	8,463	7,879						
Miscellaneous	23,421	27,422	29,950	40,051	46,784	Debutter	42,293	43,075	41,659	43,547	45,518
Debutter	1,06,424	1,11,251	1,12,972	1,03,480	1,07,909	Simla estate	.....	.....	3,332	4,331	3,723
Simla estate	.....	.....	8,508	7,353	7,651	Darjeeling estate ...	23,562	24,572	25,591	76,741	96,631
Darjeeling estate ...	54,068	57,465	59,864	61,928	59,875	Chaklajat estates ...	2,38,552	2,46,791	2,29,713	2,42,795	2,43,403
Chaklajat estates ...	4,23,689	3,96,739	3,36,614	3,60,426	4,23,543	Panga estate	20,104	17,647	17,858	17,641	17,979
Panga estate	22,410	23,992	22,668	22,462	22,603	Cooch Behar State Railway.	1,15,107	1,54,295*	1,35,899†	32,858	47,499
Cooch Behar State Railway.	12,631	50,980	55,352	71,928	62,656	Extension of Railway ...	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000	1,60,679
						Repayment of 3½ lakhs Government loan.	.....	.....	93,410	1,06,590	1,50,000
Total ...	20,67,158	21,73,323	21,27,416‡	21,58,266	22,39,668	Total ...	21,13,957	20,48,976	24,48,570	21,34,005	24,12,101

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,22,470 on account of repayment of railway loan.
† Ditto „ 1,00,000 ditto ditto.
‡ Exclusive „ 3,50,000 received on loan from Government.

Receipts.—The receipts of the past year exceeded those of any of the preceding four years, the increase being due to larger collections of land revenue within the State and of rents on the Chaklajat zamindari estates in the district of Rangpur, belonging to the Maharaja. The abundant crops of the year no doubt enabled the proprietors and the tenants to meet their liability for revenue and rent without undue strain. The land revenue of the State shows a steady advance during the past ten years, and it will continue for some time to expand, with re-settlements and the settlement of new lands. Stamps show increased receipts, due to the institution of more suits for the recovery of debts, in consequence of the good crops obtained by the agriculturists. On the other hand, the settlement of the excise shops at the beginning of the year, when prices were high, caused a fall in the bids and a consequent decrease of the excise revenue. The destruction of five houses of the Maharaja's Darjeeling estate by the earthquake and the damage done to the State Railway, necessitating suspension of traffic for a time, account for the reduction of the receipts under those heads.

Expenditure.—The sub-heads of "Administration" show an increase, except in the case of "Revenue." The largest increases were under "Control" and "General," which rose from Rs. 93,274 and Rs. 4,28,767 respectively in 1896-97 to Rs. 1,87,739 and Rs. 5,34,327 respectively. The increase under "Control" was, however, nominal, Rs. 1,11,217 written off on account of shares owned by the Maharaja in the Selim Tea Company, which failed some time ago, and irrecoverable minor debts having been shown under that head. Under the head "General" the increase was due to an excess expenditure of Rs. 72,941 over the amount in the previous year (Rs. 2,17,737 against Rs. 1,44,796) on public works, necessitated by the great damage done by the earthquake. The actual expenditure on account of the earthquake absorbed the greater part of the sum set aside for public works during the year, as it was decided to suspend largely works which would have been undertaken in an ordinary year. The total damage from the earthquake to the State buildings, including the palace, roads, bridges, and railway, and to municipal roads, bridges, &c., and private buildings and other property, has been estimated at Rs. 17,93,847, of which Rs. 15,26,457 represent the loss to the State. Outside of the State considerable expenditure has been, and will have to be, incurred for the rebuilding of houses on the Darjeeling estate. On the State Railway the earthquake repairs cost Rs. 19,304 during the year. The earthquake also delayed the completion of the extension of the railway to Cooch Behar Town by the bridging of the Torsa river. The bridge is under construction. A further extension from the Town to Jainti in the Jalpaiguri Duars is also in progress. This line has a length of 31½ miles, of which 12 are in the Cooch Behar State and 19½ in the Jalpaiguri district, and will be of the greatest benefit both to Cooch Behar and to numerous tea-gardens in Jalpaiguri. For the construction of the portion in Cooch Behar the Government of India have granted a loan of two lakhs to the Maharaja, and the cost of the rest of the line is being met from Imperial revenues.

HILL TIPPERA.

The State was during the year under the administration of His Highness Raja Radha Kishor Deb Barman Manickya, who succeeded on the 11th December 1896.

Serious damage was done to the Raja's residence and annexed buildings at Agartolla by the earthquake of June 1897, and much expenditure must be incurred on reconstruction. The year was otherwise one of prosperity, the rainfall having been adequate and well-distributed, and good crops having been obtained both in the hills and in the plains. The public health was, however, unsatisfactory, owing to the prevalence of fever and dysentery during the rainy season. The good harvests caused an increase in the value of the exports of cotton and oilseeds, which are largely grown in the hills, and in forest produce, also derived mainly from the hills. Efforts are being made to extend plough cultivation among the hillmen, in imitation of the policy which has been long followed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. *Juming*, or the cultivation of hill tops and slopes, causes a wasteful destruction of forest and jungle, and there are in the State, as in the adjoining hill country to the east and south, many valleys where considerable areas suitable for plough cultivation can be found.

The total revenue of the past year from the State itself, together with the remittances from the zamindari estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali and the cash balance from the previous year, amounted to Rs. 8,72,518. Most of the heads showed an improvement, the largest increases having been obtained in land revenue and the tolls levied on forest produce, cotton and oilseeds on their exportation from the hills. The estates in British territory are still under settlement, and when the operations are completed and their cost to the Raj has been fully paid, a larger income from them should be available for expenditure within the State.

The total expenditure of the year was reported to have been Rs. 6,87,430, as compared with Rs. 6,67,031 in 1896-97. The general administration charges of the State amount annually to about one lakh and a half. Including payment for old dues, the expenditure in the Public Works Department in the past year was Rs. 1,38,363, against Rs. 64,312 in the previous year.

SIKKIM.

The Raja's eldest son, Tchoda Namgyel, is still in Tibet. The second son continues to receive instruction from the Surgeon attached to the detachment of Native Infantry at Guntok. The Raja's Council lost two of its members by death and resignation during the year, and the vacancies were filled up by the appointment of the Pemionchi Lama and one of the younger Kazis, from both of whom useful advice and assistance are expected. The Shoe Dewan retains the first place in the Council and in the estimation of the Raja, and is highly spoken of by the Political Officer.

The Tibet-Sikkim frontier dispute remains unsettled. The new Chinese Resident reached Lhassa towards the close of the year, and has since been in communication with the Government of India.

The most important occurrence of the year in Sikkim was the earthquake of the 12th June 1897, the effects of which were so serious in British territory. Great damage was done to the Raja's palace and the monasteries. Several of the latter were completely destroyed or badly injured, and it became necessary to pull down the palace and commence the construction of a new building. The year is reported to have been the wettest on record, and much damage was done to the hillsides and the roads and bridges. With the exception of cardamom, however, the crops gave fairly good outturns. The cultivation of cardamom, which promised to be a growing source of income to the people and the State, has unfortunately received a check through the destruction of plantations by landslips and the occurrence of blight. The public health of the State was not affected by any outbreak of disease. The Bhutia and Paharia inhabitants are generally prosperous, but the condition of the Lepchas, who inhabit largely the Upper Tista Valley, is distinctly inferior, their indolence and indifference to self-improvement being a bar to any advance in prosperity and comfort. The efforts which the Political Officer has made to induce them to cultivate more land than is required for their bare subsistence, and to rear sheep and goats, for which there is a ready and profitable sale, have so far been unavailing, but will not be abandoned.

The following figures show a steady increase in the value of the total trade between British territory and Tibet, a decrease in exports from British territory having been more than counterbalanced by an excess in the imports:—

	Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,58,799	3,31,603	6,90,402
1894-95	6,38,954*	6,16,756*	12,55,710*
1895-96	7,07,063	8,61,087	15,68,150
1896-97	7,90,634	8,88,017	16,78,651
1897-98	8,79,720	8,23,340	17,03,060

* Eleven months only.

An increase occurred in blankets, woollen cloth, and raw wool among the articles imported from Tibet. The decrease in the value of the exports from British territory is attributed to a reduction in the quantity of piece-goods carried. There was, however, an increase in the export of woollen goods.

The following figures exhibit the receipts and expenditure of the State during the past five years :—

RECEIPTS.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue ...	36,585	44,611	46,406	53,178	54,939
Excise ...	8,189	3,841	7,013	12,818	16,098
Forests ...	19,397	12,673	16,261	6,806	9,070
Agriculture ...	6,660	7,591	6,574	8,380	8,003
Law and Justice ...	.....	.....	249	320	1,111
Recovery of debts ...	.....	.....	9,686	20,186	8,709
Miscellaneous ...	5,019	5,628	4,563	2,393	1,925
Total ...	75,850	74,344	90,752	1,04,081	99,855

EXPENDITURE.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kazi's commission ...	8,309	9,437	8,926	7,881	11,374
Administrative charges ...	4,550	8,682	9,538	7,446	9,434
Agriculture	5,072	3,302	3,124	6,814	3,621
Medical	.....	.....	1,330	1,177	1,033
Domestic	6,613	4,857	11,423	20,866	12,645
Education	.....	.....	1,458	1,268	2,529
Forests	11,608	9,341	7,542	2,524	5,325
Payment of debts ...	.....	.....	10,370	25,028	842
Miscellaneous	8,213	20,547	9,529	3,002	6,037
Public Works	15,894	34,724	49,636	37,901	24,133
Total ...	60,259	90,890	1,12,876	1,18,391	76,973

The excess of income over expenditure in the past year was thus Rs. 22,882, and, with the addition of the previous year's surplus, a balance of Rs. 28,425 remained at the credit of the State at the close of the year. The item of "Deposits," which appeared in previous years, has been excluded from both statements. The income from agriculture shown in the first statement consists almost entirely of the receipts from cardamoms. Within the "Miscellaneous" head of the expenditure statement is included the charge for surveys. The total income of the year was larger than in any previous year, the higher figure returned for 1896-97 being due to recoveries of loans and advances, which do not constitute a real item of income. The main heads of revenue show a satisfactory increase. A considerable decrease appears in the expenditure on public works, a curtailment of such expenditure having been decided on in order to secure to the State a working balance at the end of the year.

BHUTAN.

The relations of this Government with Bhutan were friendly, as usual. At the close of the year an unfortunate collision occurred between a number of Bhutias and the police on the border at the Chamurchi Bazar of the Jalpaiguri district, in which a Bhutia was killed. Correspondence with the Bhutan authorities is proceeding for an amicable settlement of the matter.

SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

The South Lushai Hills were transferred to Assam on the 1st of April 1898. The earthquake of the 12th June 1897, which caused such extensive damage in Assam and in several districts of Bengal, extended to the South Lushai Hills; but owing to the use of timber and bamboo mats in Government buildings and the houses of the people, its effect was slight, being mainly confined to the loosening of earth, which produced landslips during subsequent heavy falls of rain. Widespread destruction was, however, caused to houses and crops in the southern villages at the end of October by a cyclone of great violence, which also devastated parts of the Chittagong district. The Government buildings were repaired with a special grant of Rs. 11,000, and were thus handed over in good condition to the Administration of Assam. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with ceremony appropriate to those hills, and calculated to produce a strong impression on the Chiefs and their people. A very serious and deplorable occurrence was reported, in which, at the call of the aged and influential Chieftainess Darbilli, certain Chiefs and their men assembled to massacre some families who had long been regarded as wizards, and actually succeeded in murdering three men and a woman, the other members of the families, whose houses were, however, *looted*, having fortunately escaped. The punishment of the principal men concerned in the attack by various terms of imprisonment and the exaction of unpaid labour from the rest have demonstrated to the hillmen that they must, under British administration, abandon the savage acts of vengeance to which they have been accustomed to resort in the past. The health of the people is reported to have been good during the year, and it is satisfactory to observe that the hospitals are becoming more popular with the hillmen. An excellent harvest, except in the villages which suffered from the cyclone, rendered the year a prosperous one. The repairs necessitated by the cyclone and work on roads also afforded much remunerative labour.

The reorganization of the Lungleh Military Police Battalion on the lines of the Aijal Battalion was completed during the year. The men suffered much from malarial fever, and the casualties in the force from all causes were numerous.

Owing to the destruction of the crops by the cyclone, partial remission of the tribute had to be granted to twelve villages. Altogether 5,026 Lushai houses have been counted throughout the hills and 4,642 assessed to tribute. The total assessment consists of 1,339 maunds of rice and Rs. 3,335 in cash. The following figures give details of the expenditure of the year and of 1896-97 under the main heads:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
3.	Land Revenue	17,813	16,855
15.	Post Office	2,052	2,806
19B.	Law and Justice—Jails ...	17	... ...
20.	Police	2,06,845	3,16,582
24.	Medical	11,217	10,940
25.	Political	3,476	3,257
29.	Superannuation	495	.....
32.	Miscellaneous	11,586	583
45.	Civil works	36,289	61,427
	Total ...	2,89,790	4,12,450

The reduction in expenditure on the police during the past year was due to the abandonment of the Fort Tregear post and the reorganization of the battalion. It was possible also to effect economies in the Civil Works charges. The special expenditure for cyclone repairs has been included under the head "Miscellaneous," as being an unforeseen charge.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

Surveys. THE survey work done during the year, besides the Bihar survey dealt with in the summary, was as follows:—

Noakhali. Out of an area of 99·63 square miles, contained in 16 villages under survey and settlement, an area of 32·20 square miles was cadastrally surveyed during the year, while a topographical survey was made of 304 square miles of islands at the mouth of the river Meghna. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 14,858.

Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates in Midnapore. The test survey of eight villages in Majnamutha, commenced in 1896-97, was completed during the year under report. It showed that the revision of the maps and records of the last survey of the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates was impracticable, and it was accordingly decided that a fresh survey and record of rights should be made. The work was, however, deferred for a year.

Settlements. As regards settlement operations in Government or temporarily-settled estates, there were concluded during the year 114 original settlements, 176 resettlements, and 225 summary settlements, making in all 515. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 1,47,717, against Rs. 98,375 in the previous year. The increase is principally due to settlements in the Sunderbans, and to resettlements in Bogra and Singhbhum. The progress made in the settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records is shown in the statement overleaf.

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles.			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages in which attestation has been completed—		Number of villages in which the record of rights has been published in draft under section 105 (1) of the Tenancy Act—		Number of villages in which the record of rights has been finally published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Cost during the year.		
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Temporarily-settled tracts and Government estates.																			
		Major settlements.																	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	All temporarily-settled and 5 permanently-settled estates.	2,268·00	4,923	2,268·00	.....	2,268·00	4,923	...	4,906	17	1,440	1,583	722	1,712	760,000	...	2,45,006	2,45,006
	Puri ...	Temporarily-settled estates and ekrajat lands.	985·00	2,099	1,090·43	.....	1,090·43	2,099	...	2,087	...	926	983	...	1,702	257,433	...	90,756	90,756
	Do. ...	Khurda Government estate	913·00	1,342	913·00	.....	913·00	1,342	...	431	911	307	1,035	...	1,127	210,988	...	77,494	77,494
	Balasore ...	Temporarily-settled estates	1,733·00	3,736	1,733·00	.....	1,733·00	3,736	...	3,736	...	1,619	1,369	262	2,269	478,000	...	1,22,974	1,22,974
Chittagong	Chittagong ...	Chittagong district	1,923·00	1,037	1,923·00	.....	1,923·00	1,037	...	1,037	...	823	214	568	391	620,656	367	1,49,416	1,49,783
Chota Nagpur	Palamau ...	Government estates	283·00	399	283·00	.....	283·00	399	...	399	...	399	...	399	...	13,246	...	3,703	3,703
Rajshahi ...	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Terai jotes and 30-year lease grants.	229·95	914	229·95	.....	229·95	914	...	914	...	654	192	...	...	11,219	10	6,073	6,083
		Minor settlements.																	
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Pataspur temporarily-settled estates. ...	54·70	96	54·7	.....	54·7	96	...	96	...	96	...	...	96	16,322	...	10,050	10,050
Rajshahi ...	Bogra ...	Jaipur Government estates	55·06	156	55·06	.....	55·06	156	...	141	15	36	120	7	149	8,786	...	11,621	11,621
Chota Nagpur.	Singhbhum ...	Kolhan Government estates	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,533	8,533
Chittagong	Noakhali ...	Government estates	99·63	16	60·15	32·20	92·35	6	6	2	9	...	2	...	1	10,000	14,858	12,219	27,077
Patna ...	Gaya ...	Ditto	102·0	118	118	.....	118	118	...	118	...	109	9	109	9	8,584	...	15,223	15,223
	Shahabad ...	Ditto	18·32	20	18·32	.....	18·32	20	...	20	...	...	20	...	19	1,005	...	68	68
Dacca ...	Backergunge	Ditto	59·84	31	59·45	.....	59·45	29	1	29	1	8	21	2	27	9,213	...	...	14,013
	Faridpur ...	Taluk Basudeb Ray and Taluk Kali Sankar Sen.	23·09	113	21·75	.....	21·75	97	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	5,303	...	...	996
		Total ...	8,747·59	15,000	8,827·81	32·20	8,360·01	14,972	7	13,916	974	6,417	5,548	2,009	7,502	2,410,755	15,235	7,53,136	7,83,380
Private estates.*																			
		Major operations.																	
Patna ...	Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur district	3,060	4,505	3,058	2	3,060	4,505	...	4,485	19	4,208	292	2,531	1,535	...	407*	1,02,922	1,03,329
	Champaran ...	Champaran district, excluding 251 square miles of hill and jungle.	3,280	2,855	3,280	.....	3,280	2,855	...	2,253	602	1,577	437	745	1,016	450,000	...	78,751	78,751
	Saran ...	Saran district	2,022·00	4,296	1,383·00	590	1,943	2,442	318	1,874	650	1,479	811	219	1,304	600,900	71,103	93,981	1,65,084
	Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga district	3,335·56	3,440	555·54	706	1,261·54	...	652	...	492	...	284	...	...	1,113,823	1,19,572	48,197	1,67,769
Chittagong	Tippera {	Chakla Roshnabad	556·85	1,507	556·85	.....	556·85	1,507	...	1,326	181	298	409	111	154	183,000	...	56,606	56,606
		Palpara	3·19	11	3·19	.....	3·19	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	473	...	3	3
		Gangamandal	2·69	4	2·69	.....	2·69	4	...	4	...	3	1	2	1½	849	...	360	360
		Minor operations.																	
Presidency {	24-Parganas	Chaurasi	33·00	50	33·00	.....	33·00	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	8,870	...	...	...
	Khulna ...	Tantibunia	19·95	8	19·95	.....	19·95	8	...	8	...	8	5	8	5	1,210	...	865	865
		Ulania taluks	14·06	31	14·06	.....	14·06	31	...	31	...	31	...	31	...	2,998	...	...	...
		Chiknikandi group of villages	27·24	17	9·61	3·81	13·42	9	3	9	3	3	6	...	1	2,366	...	...	3,180
		Taluk Krishna Ram Son	14·76	11	14·76	.....	14·76	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	...	3,957	...	...	4,220
Dacca ...	Backergunge {	Tater Kati	1·51	4	...	1·51	1·51	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	587	...	...	855
		Gazipura	4·35	1	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Not known.	...	...	419
		Shahazadpur	3·90	61	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	150
		Total ...	12,979·06	16,801	8,930·65	1,273·32	10,203·97	11,422	988	10,051	1,958	7,668	2,245	3,708	4,016	2,369,033	1,91,082	3,81,685	5,81,591

* The wards' estates are not included.

NOTE.—The figures which do not agree with those in the previous year's report are revised figures.

The progress made in the settlement of Orissa, North Bihar, and the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera, in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, has been stated in the summary. The following paragraphs deal with the remaining settlements carried on during the year.

Chittagong.

The area under survey and settlement in Chittagong is 1,923 square miles, contained in 1,037 villages with a total of 620,656 tenancies, of which 363,562 are in permanently-settled estates and 257,094 in *noabad* mahals. Survey, record-writing and attestation were practically completed before the commencement of the year. The work done during the year consisted of the settlement of rent for about 46,930 tenants, the publication of 214 draft records, and of 391 finally-prepared records. The Government revenue payable by 79,144 talukdars and other tenants, who pay rent direct to Government, has been raised since the commencement of operations from Rs. 3,64,878 to Rs. 5,48,969, or by about 50 per cent. The total cost during the year was Rs. 1,49,783, of which Rs. 367 were on account of the survey of portions of villages in the Noakhali district.

Palamau Government estate.

The settlement of the Palamau Government estate, which is now reported to be 283 square miles in area, was practically completed in 1896-97, the work done during the year under report being only the distribution of statements of areas and rents and the preparation of the final report. The collections of the new rents made during the year amounted to about 96 per cent. of the new revenue, exclusive of miscellaneous collections on account of lac, *mahua*, &c. The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 3,703.

Darjeeling Terai.

The area under survey and settlement is now reported to be 229·95 square miles, contained in 914 jotes, with 11,219 tenants. Jamabandis of 654 jotes were published in previous years, and those of 192 jotes were published during the year. It has not been necessary to publish the jamabandis of the remaining 68 jotes, as the existing rents were maintained in them. On the petition of certain jotedars their enhanced rent was reduced to 50 per cent. over their previous rent. But five men who were not satisfied with this reduction instituted 29 civil suits against the new assessment. Out of the 29 suits 23 have been compromised, and the remaining 6 are pending. The Settlement Officer has submitted his final report, which is now before Government. The general result has been an enhancement of rental from Rs. 93,198 to Rs. 1,13,222, or by about 21 per cent. The total cost during the year was Rs. 6,083, of which Rs. 10 was for survey and the remainder for settlement.

Pataspur estate in Midnapore.

There are 18 temporarily-settled estates which comprise 96 villages, with an aggregate area of 54·7 square miles, and include some revenue-free and permanently-settled lands. The number of tenancies in the temporarily-settled area is 16,322. The operations were completed by the end of the year under report, with the exception that one village in which corrections had to be made was finished after the close of the year under report. The records of the 96 villages were finally published during the year, but the work in the village referred to above had to be redone after the close of the year. The result of the re-settlement has been to raise the Government revenue from Rs. 34,096 to Rs. 42,243. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 10,050.

Jaipur Government estates in Bogra.

The Jaipur estates in Bogra are two in number, with an aggregate area of 55· square miles, comprised in 156 villages with 8,786 tenancies. The records of 15 villages were attested, those of 120 villages draft published, and those of 149 villages finally published during the year. Fair rents were settled for 3,968 tenants, resulting in the increase of their aggregate rents from Rs. 25,047 to Rs. 32,118. The total rent has been raised by the present settlement from Rs. 39,872 to Rs. 51,068, or by 28 per cent. The cost of the settlement during the year was Rs. 11,621, and the total cost of survey and settlement after all deductions is reported to be Rs. 39,397.

Government estates in Backergunge.

Seven estates with an area of 59·84 square miles contained in 31 villages were under survey and settlement under the Bengal Tenancy Act in the district of Backergunge in 1897-98. The principal estates are Tushkhali, with

an area of 33 square miles and 21 villages, and Heshamuddin, with an area of 15 square miles comprising 5 villages. In Tushkhali all objections and disputes were decided, and records were published in draft and finally during the year. Copies of the records were prepared for the tenants. The Government revenue has been increased by Rs. 9,052, or by about 10 per cent. over the previous revenue. The settlement of Heshamuddin was completed at a total cost of Rs. 7,889, the result being an increase of Rs. 5,024, or about 30 per cent. over the former revenue.

Besides these, 62 other estates, with an aggregate area of 43,020 acres, were under settlement under the old Regulations. During the year settlement was completed and sanctioned in 37 of these estates with an aggregate area of 14,372 acres, and was completed, subject to sanction by higher authority, in 5 more estates with an aggregate area of 3,896 acres. The result has been an increase of Rs. 4,667 over the previous revenue of Rs. 8,478.

The total cost incurred in the operations conducted in the 7 estates under the Tenancy Act and in the 62 estates under the Regulations was Rs. 14,013.

Government estates in Gaya.

These estates comprise 118 villages with 8,584 tenancies, and cover an area of 102 square miles. The records of 9 villages were published in draft and finally, and the proceedings were completed. Fair rents settled in 8 villages resulted in an enhancement from Rs. 1,936 to Rs. 2,173, *i.e.*, of 12 per cent.

Government estates in Shahabad.

Fifteen estates, comprising 20 villages, with an area of 18·32 square miles, and with 963 rent-paying and 42 rent-free tenants, were under settlement in Shahabad. Fair rents were settled in 10 estates for 567 tenants. The total rent has been raised from Rs. 20,082 to Rs. 23,193, or by about 15½ per cent. The draft records of 15 estates and the final records of 14 estates were published during the year. The one record which remained to be finally published was published shortly after the close of the year. The records of all the estates have been deposited in the record-room.

Government estates in Noakhali.

In the district of Noakhali an area of 99·63 square miles, contained in 16 villages with 10,000 tenancies, was under settlement. The records of 6 villages were prepared for attestation and those of 9 villages attested. The draft records of 2 villages and the final records of 1 village were published during the year. Fair rents were settled in 3 villages, and rate reports were submitted for 2 villages. The cost during the year, including that of some petty estates under the Regulations, was Rs. 12,219.

Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum.

The settlement of the Kolhan Government estate, comprising 1,406 square miles, was practically completed in 1896-97. The work done during the year under report consisted of the preparation of the village rent-rolls and of the final report on the settlement, the only work remaining after the close of the year being the distribution of the *pattas* and of copies of the records of rights. The cost incurred during the year amounts to Rs. 8,532, which brings up the total cost of the survey and settlement of the estate to Rs. 1,88,254, or 3 annas and 4½ pies per acre. Since the close of the year, the final report has been submitted to, and reviewed by, Government. The gross rental of the estate, assessed at the last settlement of 1867, was Rs. 64,829, which in the recent settlement has been raised to Rs. 1,77,300, or by 173 per cent., the increase being due to (*a*) extended cultivation, (*b*) assessment for the first time at about 2 annas per acre of high lands locally termed *gora*, (*c*) enhancement of rates of lands occupied by foreigners, and (*d*) assessment of the homestead lands of non-cultivating foreigners. That the settlement has not led to the undue enhancement of rents is proved by the fact that the current demand of the estate during 1897-98 was fully collected.

Settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura.

The total area of these service tenures in Bankura is now reported to be 271 square miles. They are divided into (1) 43 ghats comprising an area of about 80 square miles, known as sarkari *panchaki*, *i.e.*, ghats of which the quit-rent was paid direct to Government, (2) 204 ghats comprising an area of 183 square miles, known as zamindari *panchaki*, *i.e.*, ghats of which the quit-rent was paid to Government through the zamindar, and (3) 9 ghats

comprising an area of about 8 square miles, known as *be-panchaki*, for which no quit-rent was payable. The settlement is based on the release of the ghatwals from obligation for police service and the assessment of their lands. They are recognized as permanent tenure-holders, and receive a deduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the assessment. In the sarkari *panchaki* and the *be-panchaki* ghats the settlement was practically completed at the close of the year 1896-97. The Government revenue is estimated to be Rs. 22,000, against Rs. 5,000 now collected as quit-rent. In the zamindari *panchaki* ghats the survey and record-writing of 63 square miles was completed in 1896-97, and during 1897-98 the work was done in 40 ghats with $28\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 7,700, and the total cost since the beginning of operations has been Rs. 24,078.

Mahta and Koilapal estates in Manbhum.

The settlement of both these temporarily-settled estates under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 was completed during the year. The revenue of Koilapal amounts to Rs. 1,732, and of Mahta to Rs. 2,696. They were assessed at 50 per cent., instead of 33 per cent., of the assets taken formerly. The settlement has, it is reported, been offered to the proprietors for 15 years.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

ESTATES.	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in acres during the year under report.	Total area surveyed in acres up to the end of the year under report.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages in which the records of rights have been finally published under section 105 (2) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government estates in the districts of Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Khulna, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippera, and Monghyr.	86,796	277	29,473	79,184	160	51	Rs. 15,301

Of 311 settlements pending in the Presidency Division, 252, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 46,769, appertain to the Sundarbans, and 34, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 15,485, to Nadia. In most of the pending cases in the latter district the estates were, it is reported, surveyed during the past field season, and in some the settlements have been completed since the close of the year. Of 64 cases pending in the district of Dacca, 36 were instituted during the year, and in 8 others the proceedings were completed, but the final reports were not submitted. In Faridpur the settlements have, it is reported, since been sanctioned in 5 cases, and final reports have been received or are ready in 30 cases. In Tippera more than half the number of settlements have since been abandoned, as the settlement-holders of these estates possess rights debarring Government from re-assessing the revenue. Most of the settlements in Noakhali were taken up for the first time during the year.

Government Estates.

THERE were 2,739 estates held direct by Government, against 2,653 in the previous year. Of these, 2,495 were Government estates and 244 private estates managed by Government. The following statement exhibits the number of these estates by divisions, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collection.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	283	65,124	6	2,35,369	289	3,00,493	23,684	9·6	2,66,251	88·60
Presidency	211	3,43,003	41	12,932	252	3,55,935	16,368	5·7	2,96,986	83·43
Rajshahi	71	5,46,982	33	13,738	104	5,60,720	43,977	7·9	4,08,337	72·82
Dacca	654	3,88,107	106	1,21,491	760	5,09,598	27,619	5·3	4,52,500	88·80
Chittagong	236	6,97,552	28	15,029	264	7,12,581	65,341	9·48	5,25,609	73·90
Patna	200	2,17,969	20	21,332	220	2,39,301	28,899	11·7	1,65,585	69·19
Bhagalpur	125	2,79,038	5	15,610	130	2,94,668	7,881	6·51	2,43,219	82·54
Orissa	706	4,15,888	5	74,390	711	4,90,278	21,784	3·9	3,81,303	77·77
Chota Nagpur	9	2,33,246	.....	.....	9	2,33,246	9,110	7·7	1,93,359	82·89
Total ...	2,495	31,86,929	244	5,09,891	2,739	36,96,820	2,42,663	6·5	29,34,149	79·37
Total in 1896-97 ...	2,411	30,40,880	242	5,15,017	2,653	35,55,897	2,36,646	6·65	28,21,426	79·34

In 11 districts, namely, Birbhum, Darjeeling, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Cuttack, against 10 in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand.

The total number of estates increased from 2,653 to 2,739, the current demand from Rs. 35,55,897 to Rs. 36,96,820, and the total demand from Rs. 42,24,976 to Rs. 45,29,909.

The total collections increased from Rs. 32,49,152 to Rs. 35,76,850, that is, from 76·90 to 78·96 per cent. There was left after remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,43,829 an unrealised balance of Rs. 8,09,230 as against Rs. 1,69,123 in the previous year. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 79·37, against 79·34 in 1896-97 and 85·01 in 1895-96.

The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors.	1896-97 ...	80·27	53·29	72·12
	1897-98 ...	80·45	82·02	80·77
(*b*) Owned by Government as proprietor.	1896-97 ...	79·12	69·24	77·91
	1897-98 ...	79·19	76·26	78·66
Total ...	1896-97 ...	79·34	63·92	76·90
	1897-98 ...	79·37	77·15	78·96

There was improvement under all heads in both classes of estates as compared with the previous year, though the results fell considerably short of

the prescribed standard. This was due to the distress that prevailed during the first-half of the year.

Sale of Government estates.

Forty-three petty Government estates with an area of 5,947 acres and an annual rental of Rs. 6,611 were sold during the year under report, subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity equal to the annual rental. The prices realised were Rs. 41,477, or rather over six times the annual rental.

Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in Government estates.

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board for the management of, and for miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in, Government estates during 1897-98 was Rs. 4,71,579. Deducting Rs. 2,42,663 for the cost of management, Rs. 2,28,915 was left available for agricultural, miscellaneous and sanitary improvements. A total expenditure of Rs. 1,98,405, against Rs. 1,46,869 in 1896-97, was incurred during the year on works of improvement, leaving a saving of Rs. 33,586. The saving occurred in four Divisions, viz., Bhagalpur (Rs. 1,343), the Presidency (Rs. 4,000), Rajshahi (Rs. 9,000), and Patna (Rs. 17,285).

The following statement shows the expenditure in each Division on miscellaneous agricultural and sanitary works of improvement in estates managed direct:—

Division.	Amount expended—						
	On digging tanks and sinking wells.	On drainage and irrigation.	On planting trees.	On drainage and embankments.	On roads and bridges.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	6,552	2,921	...	5,471	1,574	4,007	20,525
Presidency	5,045	...	...	2,961	456	3,421	11,883
Rajshahi	6,684	3,762	3	25	5,711	8,754	24,939
Dacca	8,536	...	...	3,179	1,303	7,062	20,080
Chittagong	19,674	458	...	20,188	900	9,019	50,239
Patna	6,254	5,702	22	5,528	236	2,633	20,375
Bhagalpur	2,700	...	...	548	100	7,354	10,702
Orissa	3,595	995	1,597	997	6,993	3,233	17,410
Chota Nagpur	4,134	4,491	...	2,238	2,991	8,398*	22,252
Total ...	63,174	18,329	1,622	41,135	20,264	53,881	1,98,405
Total for 1896-97 ...	44,401	14,959	651	30,007	16,096	40,755	1,46,869

* Includes Rs. 7,272, being the cost of construction of the tahsil offices at Lesliganj, Latihar, and Garoo in the district of Palamau.

New staples and agriculture.

In the cutcherry compound of the Contai subdivision in the district of Midnapore an attempt was made to cultivate the Naini Tal potato and some other vegetables, but the experiment proved unsuccessful. Rupees 943 were spent in distributing English and other vegetable seeds and Naini Tal potatoes among the jotedars of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri, but the results were unsatisfactory, as the raiyats did not take sufficient trouble in the cultivation of the crops. The cultivation of sugarcane in the Falakata tahsil proved a failure, as whiteants destroyed the crops. The experiment made in the cultivation of foreign grasses in the Kalimpong khas mahals failed, as they thrive only in the rains, when the supply of fodder is plentiful. Good results were, however, obtained here from the cultivation of Nipal chillies. Two shellac experts were sent from Chota Nagpur for the cultivation of this product in the mahals in question. Their first attempt was unsuccessful; but as their services have been placed under the supervision of the Forest Department, better results may be expected. In Chittagong experimental cultivation of sugarcane was undertaken at Raojan, but the crop was destroyed by the cyclone. In Bhagalpur six maunds of Naini Tal potatoes were sown, but the outturn was poor, owing to the lack of irrigation. The experimental cultivation of the Naini Tal potato in Purnea was on the whole satisfactory, while that of Ghazipur potatoes in Gaya was a failure. Some sugarcane cuttings obtained from Cawnpore were planted in a Government estate of the Nawada subdivision of the Gaya district. The plants were reported to be in a thriving condition at the close of the year.

EDUCATION.

Burdwan Division.

As was the case during 1896-97, no special measures were adopted for the promotion of education in the scattered khas mahals of Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum. A primary school was started in the Kushinor khas mahal of the last-named district by the District Board, but it was not taken advantage of by the tenants. The grant in Midnapore was used to supplement the funds required for the support of 1,093 schools and 23,941 pupils.

Presidency Division.

In the 24-Parganas Rs. 3,543 were spent on the maintenance of 78 schools in Government estates. In Nadia 7 schools were supported by Government in the khas mahals. In the Murshidabad Government estates there were 6 schools with 187 pupils. In Khulna there were 28 schools in the Government estates with 798 pupils, against 25 schools and 729 pupils at the close of the previous year.

Rajshahi Division.

The two primary schools in the Government estates of the Rajshahi district are attended by 55 pupils. In the district of Jalpaiguri the number of schools increased from 118 to 130, and the number of pupils from 2,673 to 2,812. The Government estates of the Darjeeling district have 73 schools with 1,644 scholars. There were 15 pathsalas in the Government estates of Bogra attended by 383 pupils. In Pabna the number of schools was 20 with 646 pupils.

Dacca Division.

The following table shows the number of schools maintained in this Division from the 1 per cent. grant for primary education:—

DISTRICT.	One per cent. grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.
				Rs.
Dacca ...	340	10	242	340
Mymensingh ...	348	10	299	346
Faridpur ...	1,321	52	1,269	2,704
Backergunge ...	6,856	118	3,123	6,423

As compared with last year, there has been an increase in every district of both schools and pupils. In Faridpur the excess expenditure was supplied by the District Board.

Chittagong Division.

In this Division the number of schools assisted from the 1 per cent. grant has risen from 76 to 188. The number of pupils in the schools was 5,836.

Patna Division.

In the Government estates of the Patna district, 24 schools with 667 pupils received a grant of Rs. 1,088, against 27 in the preceding year. The number of pupils and the results of the examinations are said to have shown a decided improvement. In Gaya there were 16 schools with 573 pupils, but the total grant for the year could not be expended, apparently because the results of examination in the lower primary schools were unsatisfactory.

Bhagalpur Division.

In Monghyr 236 pupils received instruction in 10 schools, against 13 schools in the previous year. The 1 per cent. Government estates contribution amounted to Rs. 340, of which Rs. 336 were spent. In Bhagalpur the villagers maintained two lower primary schools, while the District Board supported five at a cost of Rs. 396. In Purnea the school at Inglish Khopakati was abolished, as it was badly attended. Seven upper and lower primary schools were maintained in Malda at a cost of Rs. 300, exclusive of the contribution of Rs. 36 from the District Board grant.

Orissa Division.

In Cuttack the grant made was Rs. 377, which was supplemented from other funds under the control of the Magistrate. The number of schools supported was 115 and the expenditure Rs. 2,219. In Balasore Rs. 291 were given towards the maintenance of 8 schools in Government estates; in Puri the grant of Rs. 3,420 was fully spent on 118 schools. In Angul the expenditure was Rs. 723, against an allotment of Rs. 749. Eight schools were maintained, the number of scholars attending them being 156. This is in addition to the Government grant of Rs. 7,691 for the maintenance of 141 primary schools in that district.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In Hazaribagh there were 22 lower primary schools with 573 pupils. The total expenditure incurred on their behalf was Rs. 1,315, of which Rs. 779 were paid from the 1 per cent. grant and the remainder from private sources. In Lohardaga 10 schools with 240 pupils were maintained at a cost of Rs. 295. The schools in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga have for the last two years shown a falling off in numbers and pupils. This is attributed to the recent scarcity. In Palamau the number of schools benefited by the 1 per cent. grant of Rs. 750 was 22, and the number of pupils attending them was 616, against 777 last year. The Government Kolhan estate in the district of Singhbhum afforded instruction to 4,493 pupils in 92 schools.

Roads and communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in connection with roads and communications in Government estates :—

Division.	Amount of 1½ per cent. grant for roads and communications.	Amount expended—			Remarks.
		On repairs.	On new works.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	9,155	11,437	3,129	14,566	
Presidency ...	2,604	1,516	198	1,714	
Rajshahi ...	6,755	15,379	2,477	17,856	
Dacca ...	13,704	3,981	17,540	21,521	
Chittagong ...	8,539	64,020	24,318	88,338	
Patna ...	6,142	594	140	734	
Bhagalpur ...	2,110	1,083	50	1,133	
Orissa ...	10,113	10,956	2,202	13,158	
Chota Nagpur ...	2,423	3,736	...	3,736	
Total ...	61,545	1,12,702	50,054	1,62,756	

There is nothing calling for special remark as to the expenditure on this head in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Patna Divisions. The funds were mainly spent in repairing existing roads. In the Rajshahi district Rs. 4,402, of which a portion was contributed from the 1½ per cent. grant, were spent in metalling a road from Rampur Boalia to the Government estate Serampore. The roads in the Jalpaiguri Duars were improved and repaired at a total cost of over Rs. 34,000, of which Rs. 29,800 were contributed by the District Board. In Orissa the allotments were usefully spent, and in the Chota Nagpur Division the existing roads were properly maintained out of the road cess funds, supplemented by grants from the Government estates allotments. In the Dacca Division it appears that little attention is paid to the administration of the 1½ per cent. allotment for roads. The amount of the allotment is not accurately known. It is based on amounts fixed long ago, and it bears no relation to the actual amount available. Rupees 13,704 are said to have been available under this head for expenditure in 1897-98, and Rs. 21,521 were spent. Nothing was spent in Dacca, while in Backergunge Rs. 19,380 were spent, whereas the allotment was only Rs. 7,608.

In the Chittagong Division the amount available from Government estates was, as elsewhere, made over to the District Boards, and no separate accounts were kept of the expenditure.

In the Bhagalpur Division the allotments from the 1½ per cent. grants were not fully utilized in any district.

Condition of raiyats.

In Burdwan and Birbhum the raiyats of the khas mahals suffered to a certain extent on account of the failure of their crops in 1896-97, but they were soon after relieved by the good outturn of both paddy and *rabi* crops. In Bankura the raiyats did

not recover from the scarcity of the preceding year, while in Midnapore, where the raiyats suffer more from floods than drought, they continued to be prosperous. Their condition is said to be decidedly superior to that of the tenants of private zamindars in the neighbourhood. In the 24-Parganas the circumstances of the raiyats were fairly good, except in the Diamond Harbour subdivision. In Nadia there has been a general improvement in this respect since August last, while in Murshidabad the raiyats suffered from the failure of the mulberry crop and the low price of cocoons. In Jessore and Khulna the raiyats were hard pressed by the scarcity and high prices at the beginning of the year, but their condition improved towards its close. In the Rajshahi Division the raiyats suffered from the low price of jute, especially in Pabna. In the latter district a large area on the banks of the Jumna river has been rendered sterile by deposits of sand. The condition of the peasantry in Dacca was good, as the jute crop was the best on record, and as the crops in the latter part of the year were excellent. In parts of Mymensingh the soil has deteriorated owing to the deposit of sand due to the earthquake of June 1897.

In Faridpur the condition of the khas mahal tenants was fairly good, except in the Sadar subdivision, where they have not yet been able to clear off the debts they incurred in previous bad years. The condition of the raiyats in Tippera was generally satisfactory, though they suffered to a considerable extent in consequence of the failure of their jute and betel-nut crops. In Noakhali the condition of the khas mahal raiyats has appreciably deteriorated in consequence of several bad years due to drought, cyclone, salt-water inundation, betel-nut plague, and loss of cattle from cattle-disease. Their position was, however, improved by the good harvests of last year. In the khas mahals of Chittagong the raiyats suffered from the cyclone, and their crops were afterwards attacked by insects. Many of the raiyats emigrated to Akyab and other places.

The condition of the raiyats in Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea was generally good, but in Malda it was unfavourable, owing to the successive failure of crops. The crops on the diara lands were damaged by floods, but the cold-weather crops were good. The raiyats in the Patna Division recovered from the losses of the preceding year, owing to the good harvests, and are now reported to be in good condition.

The bad harvests of 1896-97 affected the tenantry in Orissa, but relief was given by Government advances and remission of rent, while the railway in some places afforded work. The condition of the raiyats in Angul who have access to the reserved forests was good. In spite of the failure of the crops in the preceding year, they were able to pay their rents, but the lower classes required relief during the first-half of the year.

In the Chota Nagpur Division the raiyats suffered seriously from the drought of the preceding year, and required relief during the first-half of 1897. The *bhadoi* crop was, however, fortunately in most places above the average, and it was followed by a full winter rice crop. Thus by the end of January 1898 all outward symptoms of famine had disappeared, and but for an increase in *mahajani* debts and arrears of rent, the cultivators by the close of the year are said to have regained their normal condition. There were comparatively few cases of desertion of holdings in Government estates.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

THE total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1897-98 was 141 against 146 in the preceding year, there being a decrease of 2 in the number of wards' estates and 3 in that of attached estates and others. Of these, 71 were wards' estates and 60 estates of which charge was taken under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act: of the remaining 10, 6 were trust estates and 4 estates under attachment. Thirteen wards' and 13 attached and encumbered estates were under management for a portion of the year only.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

The year opened with an arrear demand, on account of revenue and cesses due to Government from the estates under the management of the Board, of Rs. 1,14,425, which with the current demand of Rs. 56,32,373 made up a total of Rs. 57,46,798. Of this, Rs. 56,22,659 were paid, and the balance of Rs. 1,24,139 remained outstanding. A considerable portion (Rs. 53,302) of the balance was due from the Bettiah estate in Champaran, and has been paid up since the close of the year, while it is anticipated that the balance of Rs. 21,666 due by the Sridharpur estate in Jessore will be paid as soon as a proposed loan of Rs. 50,000 is raised on behalf of the estate. The sum of Rs. 10,951 on account of the Patkum estate in Manbhum is due from the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company as assignees of the lessor of the greater portion of the estate. The amount is under realisation by the certificate procedure, and a revised scheme has been drawn up for meeting all Government demands. In the Barabhum estate in Manbhum Rs. 4,276 are due from the lessee of the major part of the estate. Government revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,319 was still due from the estate of Fazl Ali Khan in Chittagong, to which great damage was done by the cyclone and storm-wave of 24th October 1897, and in the Mohula estate in Shahabad and that of Paigambarpur in Darbhanga considerable arrears remained unpaid for want of funds. In other instances this same cause is assigned as the reason for the arrears. In some cases the sums due from individual estates are nominal. The current demand of the year under report was about five lakhs in excess of that of the previous year, but the unrealised balances rose for the first time during the last five years to over one lakh.

Rent and cesses due to superior landlords.

From estates that were under the Board's management throughout the year, the current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords amounted to Rs. 3,58,779, which with the arrear demand of Rs. 1,18,081 made a total of Rs. 4,76,860 for payment; of this, Rs. 3,45,985 were paid and Rs. 189 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,30,686. There has been a large increase in the unpaid balances; payments having amounted to 96·4 per cent. of the current and 72·5 per cent. of the gross demand, against 98·5 and 83·3 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. More than two-thirds of the balance were, however, due from four estates only—the Sridharpur estate in Jessore (Rs. 45,940), the Satkhira estate in Khulna (Rs. 39,572), the Burdwan Raj (Rs. 7,229), and the estate of Muzaffar Ahmad in Chittagong (Rs. 6,928). At the close of the previous year an almost equal balance was still due from the Satkhira estate, the greater portion of which was, however, adjusted during the year, and of the present amount shown as outstanding only Rs. 17,629 have since been left unpaid for want of funds. The amount due by the Burdwan Raj estate remained unpaid for want of the names and proper addresses of the landlords and omissions on their part to arrange to receive payment. The balances due from the Sridharpur and Muzaffar Ahmad estates were on account of lack of funds, the latter estate having suffered severely in the cyclone. In the Paigambarpur estate a large sum (Rs. 9,725) was left unpaid for similar reasons.

Collection of rents and cesses.

The progress made in the collection of rent and cesses due to the estates under the charge of the Board during the five years ending 1897-98 is shown below:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collection on total demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	66,78,027	97,32,203	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,97,313	65·8	57·2	4,35,740	65,77,177
1894-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,916	61,69,326	91,53,240	66·4	57·8	5,67,884	61,13,979
1895-96 ...	61,59,879	93,44,103	1,55,03,982	29,16,194	59,93,431	89,09,625	64·1	57·4	5,90,112	60,04,245
1896-97 ...	68,16,803	95,98,063	1,64,14,866	32,22,121	59,47,656	91,69,777	61·9	55·8	4,18,543	68,26,546
1897-98 ...	76,63,026	1,19,59,216	1,96,22,242	41,16,084	78,88,778	1,20,04,862	65·9	61·1	3,37,816	72,79,564

The increase in the arrear and current demands is chiefly attributable to the assumption of charge of the Bettiah estate in Champaran. The total collections exceeded a year's rent, and, having regard to the unfavourable circumstances of the year, were satisfactory. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was 65·9, and for estates in charge throughout the year, 66·7. These figures show a slight improvement on those of the previous year, as also on the proportion of total collections to total demand. The collections were worst in the Bhagalpur Division, where only 43·9 per cent. of the current demand was realised; the result is partially attributed to the bad collections in the Lugma estate in Bhagalpur owing to some confusion in the management, and where also the tenants had suffered severely from the scarcity of the previous years. The unsatisfactory results in the Presidency Division are ascribed to the release of the Kasimbazar estates, confusion in the rent-roll of the Sridharpur estate, and mismanagement in the Syedpur estate. Among estates with a rent and cess roll of over Rs. 50,000, only two attained the prescribed standard of a collection of 90 per cent. of the current demand. The proportion in the Paigambarpur estate (17·3 per cent.) was even worse than in the preceding year, while the results were also poor in the Hatwa Raj (39·7), and the estates of Khagra (33·4), Satkhira (40·2), and Chandra Kumar (38·6).

At the close of the year a total amount of Rs. 72,79,564 was altogether due to the estates under management as compared with Rs. 68,26,546 in the previous year. The large increase from Rs. 10,21,690 to Rs. 24,28,606 in the balance due to estates in the Patna Division, of which charge was held during the whole year, is the result of the inclusion of the figures of the Bettiah estate, which was brought under management during the year, and to the fact that the accounts of the Hatwa estate, charge of which was assumed during 1896-97, have been shown for a complete year. The serious damage done to the crops in Chittagong by the cyclone necessitated the exercise of leniency in the collection of rent, and in the Presidency Division the assumption of the charge of the Sridharpur estate, with outstanding arrears of Rs. 3,20,098, also tended to swell the figures unduly. At the same time famine prevailed in various parts of the Province during the first half of the year, and in all districts the effects of the previous scarcity were felt almost to its close.

Debts due by estates.

The estates which were under the Board's management for the entire year were indebted to a total amount at the commencement of the year of Rs. 34,21,249, while additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 95,02,421 were ascertained to be due or newly incurred during the year, making a total of Rs. 1,29,23,670. After deduction of the payments made, amounting to Rs. 10,59,864, and allowing for a reduction of Rs. 1,23,134 by compromise, a balance of Rs. 1,17,40,672 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The large increase in comparison with the amount due at the close of 1896-97 (Rs. 31,48,377) was mainly due to the inclusion in the figures for the first time of the debts due by the estates of Sridharpur (Rs. 94,197), Bettiah (Rs. 80,15,437), Patkum (Rs. 1,78,554), and Kera (Rs. 92,282). Reductions were effected in the encumbrances of all the most heavily-indebted estates with the exception of those of Khajwa, where an effort

to raise a loan at reduced interest having failed, the sale of some of the outlying portions of the estate has been sanctioned; Mobarak Hussein, for which no explanation has been furnished; and Paigambarpur, which felt the effects of the famine severely, and also suffered from mismanagement. In the case of estates taken in charge or released during the year, the total encumbrances amounted to Rs. 2,32,240, of which Rs. 3,373 were paid and Rs. 17,359 reduced by compromise, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,11,508.

Management charges and rates.

During the year the management charges in all Divisions were carefully scrutinised with a view to possible reductions, but uniformity among estates managed on widely diverse principles is not possible. Reductions were effected in the Presidency Division, but the apparent decrease in the Patna Division is due chiefly to the low percentage of cost in the Hatwa and Bettiah estates, large portions of which are held on lease. In other Divisions no great economies are reported to be possible, and several of the apparent fluctuations are the result of temporary accidental causes. The cost of management in the estates under the charge of the Board as a whole, excluding the cost of construction and repairs of office buildings, amounted to 6·9 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses, as against 8·1 per cent. in 1896-97. The percentage continues to be highest in the Orissa Division, although it was reduced from 17·1 in 1896-97 to 14·6.

The expenditure to be covered by the management rate levied under Act X of 1892 was estimated at Rs. 1,54,000, in addition to which there was an estimated deficit of Rs. 18,931 at the close of the previous year. Including the Bettiah estate, the charge of which was assumed on 1st April 1897, the gross income of the estates under management was estimated at Rs. 1,23,45,611, and the demand on account of the general rate levied under Act X of 1892, at Rs. 1,77,673, or a surplus of Rs. 4,742 over and above the sum required. The actual demand, however, amounted to Rs. 1,68,695 only, while the deficit at the end of 1896-97 was Rs. 21,344. Taking into account an increase over the estimate of Rs. 3,612 in the actual charges in Government offices, the actual expenditure to be met amounted to Rs. 1,78,956, and the net deficit at the end of the year to Rs. 10,261. In addition to the current demand of Rs. 1,68,695 as above, the year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 33,310. Of the total of Rs. 2,02,005 thus recoverable, Rs. 1,39,661 were realised and Rs. 28,834 paid in advance, leaving a balance of Rs. 41,510, which is said to have been mostly collected since the close of the year.

The rate for the professional audit of accounts of estates with annual rent and cess demands of Rs. 50,000 and upwards was fixed for the year under report at one anna per Rs. 100 of the gross income of the Burdwan estate, four annas for the Tikari estate, and seven annas for the 21 other estates concerned. The demand so calculated amounted to Rs. 17,096, while the actual charges were Rs. 19,482, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,386. Taking into account, however, the surplus of Rs. 3,936 at the end of last year, there is a surplus at the close of 1897-98 of Rs. 1,550.

Expenditure on improvements.

During the last five years the following amounts have been spent on the various descriptions of improvements:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immovable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	72,948	64,515	3,64,778	2,18,905	2,25,591	9,46,737
1896-97	52,941	44,790	3,89,093	1,78,152	1,13,114	7,78,090
1895-96	52,306	38,699	4,11,228	1,83,880	1,69,240	8,55,353
1894-95	50,217	38,564	1,68,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502
1893-94	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901

The only experimental farm was, as before, that at Pala, maintained by the Burdwan Raj estate. Experiments with various crops in different estates met with but partial success. The cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes in Dhanwar and some ten estates in Lohardaga proved successful, but failed in the Kanakshar and Madhupur estates. English vegetables gave satisfactory results in both the Dinajpur and Purnea circles of the Maldwar estates, and in the Chakma Raj's estate in Chittagong. Carrots were cultivated with success in the Bettiah and Khagra estates, and in the latter Indian-corn and guinea grass also. A dairy farm for the Tikari estate was sanctioned during the year, but was not brought into working order.

Survey and settlement.

In five estates survey and settlement operations, under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, were in progress during 1897-98, and the operations in all were concluded either during the year or shortly after its close, the final reports on the proceedings in the Dakhin Shahbazpur and Srirampur estates being received by Government. Excluding the estates included in the general operations in Chittagong, Orissa, and North Bihar, there were ten other estates under survey and settlement subject to the supervision of the Board.

In the Burdwan estate a special establishment for the maintenance of the survey and settlement records was employed and the *parchas* opened by the tahsildars were checked and compared with the original *khatians*. Field-to-field attestation was also effected over an area of 14,464 bighas. In Sujamutha the rent-roll is in course of revision with a view to its issue under section 2, Act III (B.C.) of 1895. In the whole estate, where holdings are reported to be not transferable by custom, only 600 transfers were registered in the mahals held direct by the Raj. In Maldwar, where, similarly, the custom of transferability of holdings is said not to exist, registers and returns have been prescribed, but the work is progressing slowly. Out of 1,043 applications received, only 250 appear to have been disposed of. In Dakhin Shahbazpur the rules were brought into operation, but the field-to-field comparison of maps and khasras made little headway. It is reported that necessary arrangements for the maintenance of the records were made in the Syedpur estate, and that a peripatetic establishment is maintained for the purpose in the wards' estates in the Sonthal Parganas. Special rules for the Kanika estate were approved during the year.

Certificates.

The working of the certificate procedure in wards' estates during the year 1897-98 and four preceding years is shown below:—

Division.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total amount realised by certificates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,784	633	2,417	829	1,507	81	1,588	89,145	23,106
Presidency	1,684	662	2,346	1,142	914	290	1,204	50,793	22,556
Rajshahi	410	400	810	615	27	168	195	22,706	8,424
Dacca	823	186	1,009	886	121	2	123	25,068	16,379
Chittagong	1,120	1,386	2,506	1,628	112	766	878	68,791	35,198
Patna	350	1,165	1,515	664	707	144	851	69,063	19,865
Bhagalpur	11	183	194	163	19	12	31	4,704	3,767
Orissa	10	2	12	5	5	2	7	383	162
Chota Nagpur...	28	327	355	262	8	85	93	14,899	7,716
Total for 1897-98 ...	6,220	4,944	11,164	6,194	3,420	1,550	4,970	3,45,552	1,37,173
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,846	8,568	13,414	7,121	3,361	2,932	6,293	4,14,737	1,80,484
Total for 1895-96 ...	4,648	8,446	13,094	7,474	2,359	3,261	5,620	5,18,797	2,36,532
Total for 1894-95 ...	7,813	7,961	15,774	10,287	2,955	2,532	5,487	5,24,792	1,92,711
Total for 1893-94 ...	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	2,17,706

NOTE.—The difference between the number of certificates pending at the close of 1896-97 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1897-98 is due to the exclusion of 3 certificates of the Kujang estate and omission of 71 certificates of Sukraj Rai's estate and inclusion of 1 certificate of the Lugma estate and 1 of the Rorhung estate, for which explanations have been called for; also 1 certificate of Tilmi encumbered estate released in 1896-97 has been excluded.

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of certificates filed during the year 1897-98, as compared with the figures for the four preceding years, while the percentage of the total number disposed of remained practically the same as during 1896-97, with the result that there was a decrease of 1,323 in the

number of cases left pending at the close of the year. The only Divisions in which more cases were instituted during the year than in that preceding were those of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur, where the local circumstances of different estates affected the figures. The decrease in the other Divisions is attributed to the greater leniency shown to defaulters and to the stricter observance of orders prohibiting the use of the certificate procedure in estates in which a record-of-rights has not been prepared. Out of the total demand covered by the certificates filed, only 39·7 per cent. was realised, as compared with 43·5 per cent. during the previous year.

Civil suits.

Particulars of civil suits for the recovery of rent and cesses due to the estates under management are given below:—

Division.	Number of suits pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the suits.	Amount decreed.	Amount recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	195	444	639	481	4	154	158	69,024	40,460	7,196
Presidency	11	1,184	1,195	1,188	4	3	7	98,152	96,213	44,315
Rajshahi	69	119	188	188	...	...	...	4,312	4,312	446
Dacca	2	21	23	11	6	6	12	10,651	5,405	364
Chittagong	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	1,028	950	461
Patna	307	1,607	1,914	1,832	46	36	82	1,84,908	1,47,766	1,11,834
Bhagalpur	5	58	63	55	4	4	8	17,643	12,536	2,154
Orissa	21	39	60	34	26	...	26	2,819	2,084	590
Chota Nagpur	87	431	518	407	14	97	111	75,341	43,177	14,245
Total for ... 1897-98	700	3,903	4,603	4,199	104	300	404	4,63,878	3,52,903	1,81,605
Total for ... 1896-97	658	3,501	4,159	3,418	431	310	741	3,90,425	2,84,958	1,81,197
Total for ... 1895-96	383	3,686	4,069	3,314	389	366	755	3,91,000	3,05,603	1,66,686

NOTE.—The difference between the number of civil suits pending at the close of 1896-97 and the number shown as pending at the commencement of 1897-98 is due to the inclusion of 41 suits omitted from the previous year's statement and the exclusion of 1 suit of the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate erroneously shown as pending in the previous statement, and 9 suits of the Lugma estate and 70 of Sukraj Rai's estate, for which explanations have been called for; also 1 suit of the Tilmi encumbered estate released in 1896-97 has been excluded.

Although the number of suits filed during the year increased, there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases left undisposed of at the close of the year, and noticeably of those that had been pending for more than six months.

Condition of the tenantry.

The failure of crops and the distress resulting therefrom occurred in various degrees in most of the estates under the management of the Court of Wards during 1896-97 and also in the first portion of the year under report, but towards the latter half of the year the condition of the raiyats improved generally owing to the good crops then reaped and the high prices obtainable for the produce. Relief operations, apart from the general scheme of relief in districts in which famine was declared to exist, were carried out in several estates. In Cuttack, in the Kujang pargana in the Burdwan Raj, some Rs. 13,000 were advanced as famine loans, and Rs. 1,354 gratuitously. Advances were also given and relief works opened for the benefit of the tenants of the Bhowanipur estate in the district of Khulna, and operations were undertaken on a very extensive scale in the Hatwa estate in Saran, where the famine was severely felt, about 6¼ lakhs of rupees being spent on relief, and some 84,000 maunds of rice advanced on loan. Considerable sums were spent on relief in the Lugma estate and the wards' estates in the Sonthal Parganas, and over Rs. 50,000 were so expended in the Kanika estate in Cuttack. In the Satkhira estate and in that of Sedpur, during the early part of the year, the condition of the raiyats was unfavourable, while the low price of jute, the occurrence of floods, and an outbreak of cholera caused distress in the Maldwar estate. The harvests are said to have been insufficient in the estates in Noakhali and in Chittagong, and a cyclone and storm-wave, following on the bad harvests of the previous year, seriously affected the tenants. Both in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions the effects of the famine were severely felt, and the raiyats on wards' estates suffered in common with those of ordinary zamindars. The harvests of the latter part of the year were, however, favourable, and conditions were steadily improving towards the end of the year. In fact, the high prices prevailing were a distinct advantage to cultivators with crops to dispose of, and it is stated regarding the Narhan estate that the tenants had more hard cash in their hands than they have had for many years.

Estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards.

The Maharajkumar of Burdwan was married during the year, and the successful management of the estate continues under the able supervision of Raja Ban Behari Kapur. The settlement of police service lands with the estate by Government continued, lands in 454 villages being so disposed of, and the revenue amounting to Rs. 16,890 being fixed. A re-survey of the jungle lands discovered the actual area in possession of the tenants to be more than two and-a-half times that mentioned in their *pattas*, which, if assessed at the same rates, would have yielded Rs. 15,120. The amicable settlement made as regards about a third of the land in question would appear to be very lenient, the area assessed having increased 192 per cent., and the rent assessed having been raised by 20 per cent. only. The settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura was somewhat retarded by the orders of Government directing the grant of *mukarrari* rights to the ghatwals. The current demand of the estate, amounting to Rs. 46,68,233, showed an increase of Rs. 47,376, and with the arrear demand (Rs. 23,85,353) made a total of Rs. 70,53,586, out of which Rs. 47,46,765, or 101·6 per cent. on the current demand, were collected. Excluding remissions, amounting to Rs. 82,920, the balance outstanding was Rs. 22,23,901, of which Rs. 10,40,000 were collected after the close of the year by proceedings under Regulation VIII of 1819, and claims to Rs. 10,14,508 are good and in process of realisation. The unrealised arrears, amounting to Rs. 11,83,901, are slightly less than in the previous year, but Rs. 1,11,030 are still borne on the accounts, though described as bad and irrecoverable. The progress made in the recovery of debts due to the estate was slow, a balance of Rs. 99,174, though mostly covered by decrees and bonds, remaining unrealised out of a total demand of Rs. 1,23,587. While the total receipts by the Raj showed an increase of Rs. 3,44,295, the expenditure rose by Rs. 4,70,282, about half of which was due to the expenses in connection with the marriage of the Maharajkumar. The sum of Rs. 41,234 was spent on improvements as against Rs. 32,738 in the preceding year, or about 6·6 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 6,19,277 on those portions of the estate which are not permanently leased. The litigation on behalf of the estate was on the whole successful, but only about 29 per cent. of the amounts covered by civil and certificate decrees in favour of the estate was realised or remitted.

As noticed last year, charge was assumed of the Hatwa Raj in October 1896. The demand of Rs. 2,55,246 due to Government on account of revenue and cesses was paid in full, the balance shown being merely nominal. The arrear demand shown as due to the estate at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 9,64,926, while the current demand was Rs. 10,44,571, of which Rs. 11,10,437, or 106·3 per cent. on the current demand, were realised. Of the balance of Rs. 9,00,719, Rs. 1,92,200 are reported to be irrecoverable or doubtful. The closing balance to the credit of the estate amounted to Rs. 18,17,891, and Rs. 18,15,087 were invested in Government securities, of which the estate now holds Rs 27,38,575 in value. The cost of management, including the commissions paid on collections in villages which are in lease, amounted to 12·2 per cent. on the current demand. The outlay on improvements comprised the expenditure of Rs. 5,516 on the construction of new wells and drains, &c., and the purchase of one Hissar bull for breeding purposes; Rs. 52,118 in addition were expended in re-excavating and enlarging old tanks, and in the repair of village roads as relief works during the late famine. In view of the fact that a total sum of Rs. 6,19,240 was spent in connection with the famine, a larger expenditure on improvements proper was not necessary.

In the Tikari estate the year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 5,48,061, and a current demand of Rs. 8,89,958, or a total Rs. 14,38,019, out of which Rs. 8,50,104, or 95·5 per cent. on the current demand, were realised, in comparison with 99·1 per cent. in the previous year. The falling off occurred in the North Bihar portions of the estate which were included in the famine area. The outstanding balance of Rs. 4,96,431 was reduced to Rs. 4,66,092, the sum of Rs. 98,898 being written off as irrecoverable; but Rs. 1,60,036, of which about a third only has been reported for remission, is still classified as bad and irrecoverable.

The balances outstanding in the Satkhira estate, amounting to Rs. 2,23,050, were very heavy; the estate is not solvent, and was unable to pay in full the

demands due to superior landlords. The reduction of the proportion of the cost of management to the current demand from 14·2 to 12 per cent. during 1897-98 was satisfactory, but owing to the financial position of the estate merely a nominal sum could be expended on improvements. The difficulties in the way of expenditure on improvements in the Narhan estate have already been referred to, but it is noted that the cost of management, which was already high, has increased to 15 per cent. on the current demand.

The collections on the Bhowanipur estate were good, amounting to 111·2 per cent. on the current demand, but there was a decrease of Rs. 4,491 in the amount spent on improvements, although the estate has a large invested capital of Rs. 1,35,665. There was a falling off in the collections in the Syedpur estate, but the greater part of the large balance shown as outstanding was due from *patni* tenures for which the sale day fell after the close of the year. The collections on the Maldwar estate improved, but there is still a large unrealised balance said to be recoverable; the execution of improvements was retarded owing to delay in appointing an overseer, who was also chiefly employed in supervising the erection of a residence for the wards. Good progress was made in the Kanika estate in collecting the arrears which had accrued from the previous year when the collections amounted to 62·1 per cent. only of the current demand, the corresponding percentage in the year under report being 124 per cent. Affairs in the Paigambarpur estate are still in a most unsatisfactory position. The management has never been efficient, and the estate suffered severely from the effects of the famine. Collections were even worse than in the preceding year, being 37·4 per cent. of the current demand only, as compared with 42·7 per cent. in the previous year. There was a change of managers during the year, and the Bhagalpur portion of the estate, which is the most extensive and difficult of control, was placed under the Collector of Bhagalpur with a special sub-manager. The expenditure on improvements in the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate during the year under report was Rs. 8,644. There was a noticeable improvement in the collections in the Sheohar and Malighati estates in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Midnapore respectively.

Estates taken in charge and released during the year.

The most important estate which came under the control of the Court of Wards during the year was that of Bettiah, charge of which was assumed on 1st April 1897, the proprietress of the estate, the junior Maharani Janki Koer, widow of the late Maharaja Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, K.C.I.E., being declared, under section 6(*a*) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, disqualified to manage the estate. The estate comprises lands, houses and temples scattered over 10 districts in the Patna Division and in the North-Western Provinces, though the greater part of the property lies in Champaran. In addition, a conditional deed of sale for Rs. 15,00,000 is held over the Bhoputpore estate, for which it is shortly intended to foreclose. The portion lying in the North-Western Provinces is managed under the supervision of that Government. The total income of the Raj is Rs. 18,78,514, of which Rs. 18,18,194 is from landed property, the rental of the villages held in Champaran alone amounting to Rs. 17,01,156. The state of the rent-roll is reported to be satisfactory; no doubts exist as to the rents payable, which are fair, and in Champaran particularly low. The cadastral survey operations have included the Champaran portion of the estate along with the rest of the district. The rent-rolls so far received of the settled villages show a general increase on account of extensions of cultivation. The system of letting out villages in lease obtains to a large extent; in Champaran annual rent and cesses amounting to Rs. 5,61,584 are received from indigo-planters on account of villages held by them in perpetual lease, and the sum of Rs. 5,95,502 in respect of leases for shorter periods. Rupees 4,68,210 are similarly paid by temporary native lessees. A special report has been called for from the Board of Revenue on the subject of the continuance of the system. There is a large sterling loan upon the property, as security for which promissory notes to the value of Rs. 4,02,000 are held by trustees. The Collector of Champaran has been appointed Managing Collector of the Bengal portions of the estate, and Mr. J. R. Lowis as Manager on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensem, with two Assistant Managers under him. The management charges amount to Rs. 1,48,923, or 8·5 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 17,42,125. A middle English school and a large

female hospital under the Countess of Dufferin Fund are maintained at the cost of the Raj in Bettiah, and, in addition to four outdoor dispensaries about to be opened in different parts of the estate, subscriptions are made to various Government schools and hospitals. Subsequent to the death of the late Maharaja, two suits were filed claiming succession to the estate: that filed in 1895 by Babu Ram Nandan Singh was decided in his favour in July 1897 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tirhut, but execution has been stayed pending the decision of the appeal preferred. The second suit instituted by Babu Girija Nandan Singh, of Sheohar, has been dismissed.

Of the estates released during the year, the largest was that of Kasimbazar in Murshidabad, which was restored to the proprietor in September 1897 after being successfully managed for a period of seventeen and-a-half years. The rent-roll, which stood at Rs. 2,94,564 at the time of the assumption of charge, had risen to Rs. 3,54,974 by the date of the release of the property, owing to the purchase of new villages and the settlement of pargana Sarail. Of the total recoverable demand of Rs. 61,08,022 during the management of the Court, deducting remissions on account of the deaths, desertions, and poverty of the raiyats, 86·3 per cent. was collected. Debts to the extent of one lakh were liquidated, and the property handed over with a balance to its credit of Rs. 2,13,253. Rupees 1,59,434 were expended on improvements during the period of management by the revenue authorities, mostly on the excavation of tanks, wells, and irrigation channels, and the construction of roads and bridges, while investments in landed property were made to the extent of Rs. 4,55,525. A cadastral survey and settlement was carried out in pargana Sarail in Tippera belonging to the estate at a net cost of Rs. 1,83,199.

Other extensive estates released during the year were those of Babu Sukraj Rai in Bhagalpur and Shankarpur in Dinajpur. The former had been under the control of the Court of Wards for eight years; the debts due by it, amounting to Rs. 49,345, were practically liquidated, and the estate restored with a balance of Rs. 46,812. It is noticeable that during this time, notwithstanding the accumulation of a considerable balance, only Rs. 2,200 were spent on the improvement of the property. The management of the Shankarpur estate extended over 25 years. A survey and settlement of the estate was carried out at a cost of Rs. 91,584, of which Rs. 49,208 were recovered from the tenants and co-sharers. Rupees 27,154 were spent on improvements, mostly on increasing the water-supply and the encouragement of arboriculture. The rent-roll was raised by Rs. 26,734, chiefly owing to the survey and settlement proceedings and to reclamations and re-settlements. The balance in hand, when the estate was released, amounted to Rs. 64,810, in addition to promissory notes to the value of Rs. 2,55,500 in deposit in the High Court. A survey and settlement at a cost of Rs. 33,790 was carried out in the Talipabad estate in Dacca previous to its release, and heavy liabilities appertaining to the estates of Koer Bhagwant Persad in Patna and Namsedag in Palamau were discharged, though not without recourse to the sale of portions of the properties.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

There were 60 estates managed under Act VI of 1876 during the year in comparison with 61 during 1896-97. The collections of rent and cesses due to them are shown below:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	55,136	1,35,388	1,25,632	92·7	5,444	59,448	31,849
Lohardaga ...	64,464	80,471	71,595	88·9	3,266	70,074	203
Palamau ...	8,659	16,992	16,204	95·3	.....	9,447	.....
Manbhum ...	3,12,868	3,73,192	3,44,916	92·4	259	3,40,885	6
Singhbhum ...	1,35,553	88,637	88,265	99·6	18,319	1,17,606	37
Total for 1897-98 ...	5,76,680	6,94,680	6,46,612	93·0	27,288	5,97,460	32,095
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,64,463	6,43,382	5,72,554	83·8	53,928	4,81,160	26,261

The progress made in the repayment of the debts due by the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts, as shown in the Commissioner's annual report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	6,37,624	1,54,966	7,92,590	68,688	17,359	7,06,543	75,292
Lohardaga ...	2,31,607	66,916	2,98,523	49,110	.....	2,49,413	76,933
Palamau ...	1,12,805	4,138	1,16,943	16,089	.....	1,00,854	17,679
Manbhum ...	10,97,754	3,55,384	14,53,138	46,993	86,903	13,19,242	1,11,717
Singhbhum ...	66,012	1,23,953	1,89,965	37,383	.....	1,52,582	30,929
Total for 1897-98 ...	21,45,802	7,05,357	28,51,159	2,18,263	1,04,262	25,28,634	3,12,550
Total for 1896-97 ...	21,98,189	2,54,488	24,52,677	1,57,969	6,320	22,88,388	2,29,262

The revenue demand due to Government was paid in full by all estates, with the exception of those of Burrabhum and Patkum. The payments of debts were, as in the previous year, less than the amounts provided in the schemes of management of the different estates, the relative proportions in the two years being about the same (69 per cent.).

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

THREE Acts were passed during the year 1897-98, namely, Act III of 1897 (*for the suppression of rain-gambling in common gaming-houses*), Act IV of 1897 (*to regulate the commutation of predial conditions or services in parts of Chota Nagpur*), and Act V of 1897 (*to amend the law relating to the partition of estates*). Each of these Acts is described in the Administration Report for last year.

In addition to these Acts, five Bills were before the Council during the year, *viz.*, (1) a Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, (2) a Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, (3) a Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, (4) a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal law, and (5) a Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal.

The first of the Bills mentioned above, namely, the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885, is described in the Administration Report for last year. No action has been taken in the Legislative Council with regard to this Bill since that report was written.

The object of the second Bill was to extend to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, with such modifications as were required by local circumstances, the provisions of sections 15, 15A, and 16 which were inserted by Act VIII of 1895 in the Police Act, V of 1861, together with portions of other sections of a subsidiary character. The sections in question authorise (*a*) the quartering of additional police in areas which are in a disturbed or dangerous state, and the recovery of the cost from the inhabitants, and (*b*) the award of compensation to sufferers from the misconduct of the inhabitants of such areas. The desirability of introducing legislation of this kind into Calcutta and the Suburbs was brought to the notice of the Government in connection with the riots which occurred in the Northern Division of Calcutta in June and July, 1897. In one respect the Bill goes beyond the sections referred to, in that it authorises the recovery of compensation from inhabitants of areas in which rioters reside, in cases where they come from a distance. The Bill has since the close of the year been passed into law as Act I of 1898.

The main objects of the BENGAL TENANCY BILL were—

(1) to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which had arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885;

(2) to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale;

(3) to amend the substantive law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents, so as to make the provisions of the law workable, and to give effect to the intention of its authors regarding certain points on which, owing to want of sufficient clearness in the wording of the law or to the interpretations put on it by the Civil Courts, it had been found in practice to be inoperative.

As to point (1), the intention of the framers of the Tenancy Act, as explained in Council by Sir Steuart Bayley, when presenting the report of the Select Committee, clearly was that all disputes affecting the record-of-rights or fixation of rents were to be formally and finally decided by the Revenue Officer, subject only to appeal to the Special Judge and to a second appeal to the High Court in certain specified cases. Entries in the record, which were not disputed up to the time of final publication of the record, were to be presumed to

be correct till the contrary was proved. If a dispute as to any entry in, or omission from, the record arose, it was to be decided by the Revenue Officer, and his decision was to have the force and effect of a decree; so that every entry in the record as finally published was to have attached to it either (*a*) the presumption of correctness, or (*b*) the force and effect of a decree of a Civil Court. Objections might be made at any time during the publication of the draft record, which the Revenue Officer was to summarily hear and consider, and disputes raised at any time before the final publication of the record were to be heard and decided. The distinction between an objection and a dispute was not, however, clearly defined, and the result has been that the Civil Courts had in some cases held that the Revenue Officer was bound to hear, as civil suits, trifling objections which could be adequately disposed of summarily, to the satisfaction of the parties, without the expense and delay entailed by the formal procedure of a civil suit. On the other hand, where Revenue Officers had heard and decided disputes, following the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, in which cases it was intended that their decisions should, subject to appeal to the Special Judge, be *res judicata* between the parties, the Civil Courts had in some cases held that their decisions, though not appealed against, were not *res judicata*, that no finality attached to them, and that it was open to the parties to re-open the questions decided in the ordinary Civil Courts.

Further, the Courts had held, where a survey was ordered to be made and a record-of-rights prepared of a particular estate or local area, and a dispute arose as to whether certain lands formed part of that estate or local area, that the Revenue Officer had no jurisdiction to hear and decide the dispute, and that when a dispute arose as to whether land claimed rent-free was properly so held or not, the Revenue Officer had no authority to hear and decide the dispute; and, again, that when a dispute arose as between one landlord and another landlord, or one tenant and another tenant, regarding the ownership or occupation of land, the Revenue Officer had no authority to hear and decide the dispute. It had, in short, been held that the Revenue Officer could only hear and decide a dispute between a landlord and tenant when the relationship of landlord and tenant was proved or admitted to exist.

The effect of these decisions was to curtail to a very great extent the power of the Revenue Officer to decide disputes arising out of his proceedings, to leave gaps in the record-of-rights, and to drive the parties to litigation after the Revenue Officer had left the ground, even as regards matters which he had nominally decided. That this was not the intention of the framers of the Act is shown by Sir Steuart Bayley's speech in Council in presenting the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill.

As to point (2), mentioned above, section 107 of the Act provides that in all proceedings for the settlement of rents under Chapter X the Revenue Officer shall, subject to rules made by the Local Government, adopt the procedure laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure for the trial of suits. This implies that each individual case must (subject to modifications made by the Government rules for joinder of tenants holding under the same landlord in the same village) be dealt with separately, a separate record being made, and evidence being separately recorded in each case. When a settlement of rents is being made on a great scale, as is necessary when a settlement of revenue is being made of a large area, it is apparent that to make the rent of each individual tenant the subject of a separate suit must involve great waste of time and money. If an enhancement or reduction of rent is claimed on the ground of rise or fall of prices since the rents were last fixed, it is obvious that the alteration in prices, if once established for a local area, would affect all tenants in that local area whose rents were last settled at the same time, and it would involve unnecessary waste of time and money to record the evidence over again and allow it to be disputed afresh in each individual case.

In the Bill as introduced in Council, it was proposed to withdraw the judicial procedure in the case of the settlement of rents in permanently-settled and temporarily-settled estates alike; but, in deference to the views of the Landholders' Association and others, the judicial procedure has been retained for the settlement of rents in permanently-settled estates, so that, in the case of such estates, the Bill as passed does not make any substantial alteration in the Act of 1885 as regards the procedure for settlement of rents. But, in cases

where a settlement of land revenue is being or is about to be made, considerable alterations have been effected, and a procedure is provided which will facilitate the settlement of rents on a large scale without unnecessary expense, and without materially altering the substantive provisions of the Act regulating enhancement or reduction of rents.

The endless variety of local conditions in a vast Province like Bengal, containing, as it does, in one place or another, every form of land tenure known in India—from the primitive system of Chota Nagpur and Angul, analogous to that of the Central Provinces on one side, to the Bihar system, analogous to that of the North-Western Provinces, on another, to the highly complex and intricate system prevailing in Chittagong and Backergunge in a third direction, and to the raiyatwari system prevailing in Government estates, analogous to the Madras and Bombay systems, in other directions—is so great that no one system of settling rents would work well in all parts of the Province alike.

Hence it has been thought desirable to make the method of settling rents more elastic than it was under the Act of 1885, and this has been provided for in the new section 104A inserted in the Bill. That section enables the Revenue Officer to settle rents by compromise, with the assent of the parties, when satisfied that the rents agreed upon are fair and equitable, or to propose rents which, if accepted, may be settled as fair, or to frame a Table of Rates where the conditions are such as to render this practicable, and to apply the rates to areas resulting from survey, or to maintain the existing rents, or to enhance or reduce them on the grounds specified in the Tenancy Act.

The system of framing Tables of Rates was abandoned when the Tenancy Act of 1885 was being passed, because it was thought to be generally impracticable; but it was admitted at the time that there were some areas in which it was practicable to frame Tables of Rates. It is believed that this is the case in parts of Orissa, to which province the Tenancy Act was not extended when passed. The provisions of the Bill for framing Tables of Rates follow to a large extent the proposals of the Rent Commission and those of the Bill of 1884. The other provisions for settling rents are in accordance with the Act of 1885, with some modifications noticed below.

An important change is proposed in procedure, namely, to transfer the control and supervision of Revenue Officers, when preparing the record-of-rights and fixing the amount of the rents, to the Revenue authorities in the first instance. This is subject, however, to the provisos that entries relating to possession, status, title, &c., in the record-of-rights may be called in question in the Civil Courts, as they are to have only presumptive correctness, and that entries of rent settled in the Settlement Rent Roll may be also called in question in the same Courts on grounds specified in the new section 104H. If the Civil Court finds that any such entry is incorrect, it must itself specify what correction is to be made, and is not to refer the matter back to the Revenue Officer. The Bill, therefore, enlarges, rather than curtails, the powers of the Civil Courts. Questions of status, title, &c., which under the Act of 1885 were intended to be finally decided by the Revenue Officer, subject to appeal to the Special Judge, are now to be explicitly left for final decision to the Civil Courts. As to questions of rent settled, there was under the Act an appeal from the Revenue Officer to the Special Judge, but no appeal from the Special Judge to the High Court. The Bill transfers the right of appeal on these questions, in the first instance, from the Revenue Officer to the confirming Revenue authorities, but, even as regards rents settled, does not altogether exclude resort to the Civil Courts, for it gives them jurisdiction, which they had not under the Act of 1885, in the large class of cases specified in the new section 104H.

The third main object of the Bill was to amend the substantive provisions of the law relating to the enhancement of rent, so as to make them workable on certain points on which they were practically inoperative.

In suits and proceedings for enhancement of rent on the ground of prevailing rate, the Civil Courts and Revenue Officers were, under the Act of 1885, bound to confine their enquiries and comparisons of rates to the same village, and the definition of what is a prevailing rate was so vaguely worded that in practice it was found almost impossible to enhance rents on this ground. A revenue survey village in Bengal may contain 100 acres, or several thousand

acres, or may consist of scattered blocks. It does not necessarily furnish a proper standard of comparison. As regards the meaning of the term "prevailing rate," there was only one decision of the High Court bearing on the subject, and that declared that a prevailing rate was *not* an average rate, but did not explain what it is. The view taken by the Special Judges generally was that a prevailing rate is a uniform rate paid by a majority of the raiyats for lands of the same class in the village. This was the interpretation generally put on the term "prevailing rate" under Act X of 1859.

The effect of the wording of section 30 of the Act of 1885 was to give a ground of enhancement which could not be worked.

The Bill enlarges the area for comparison, and defines what is meant by "prevailing rate." Whatever objections there may be to this ground of enhancement generally, it is universally admitted that when land is held at a pepper-corn rent by reason of fraud or collusion between the proprietor's *amla* and the raiyats, there is no other ground on which the zamindar can obtain an enhancement up to a reasonable rate except that of the "prevailing rate," and in such cases it is just that this ground of enhancement should be made a workable one. The intention of the amendments proposed in sections 30 and 31 of the Act, and of the new sections 31A and 31B, is to effect this object without at the same time endangering the interests of the tenants by making an average rate a prevailing rate, thus rendering it possible to level all the lower rates up to such average rate while maintaining all the higher rates, however much in excess they may be of the average rate. As under the definition contained in the Bill a prevailing rate will always be found where rates exist at all, and the effect of the new definition will be to greatly facilitate the enhancement of rents, and as rents are known to be already too high in certain districts, power is taken by the Government to withhold the operation of the new definition from any district or part of a district. In order to guard against all the rates being levelled up to the maximum rate, by manipulation of new prevailing rates from time to time, it is provided in section 31B that a prevailing rate once determined shall not be liable to enhancement except on the ground of rise in prices.

The Bill also amends section 39 of the Act of 1885 by authorising the Court to presume that the prices shown in the price-lists prepared for any year prior to the passing of the Act are correct. In the form in which the Act was left by the Legislature in 1885, such a presumption could be made in respect only of price-lists published after the passing of the Act. The limitation was introduced at a late stage, on the motion of Sir William Hunter, on the ground that there were no adequate safeguards for the accuracy of price-lists prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the Act. But though this may be so as a general rule, it is evident that there are cases in which adequate safeguards of the accuracy of price-lists, prepared for periods antecedent to the passing of the Tenancy Act, may and do exist, and in which the absence of the attachment of a presumption of correctness to lists carefully prepared causes serious injury and unnecessary inconvenience. Where, for example, a settlement of land revenue or of rents is being made in large tracts, the Revenue Officer, after examination of traders' books of account, oral enquiry from witnesses on the spot, investigation of official price-current lists, jail registers, commissariat accounts, previous settlement records, and all other available sources of information, will, under the control of the Board of Revenue, be in a position to frame sufficiently correct price-lists for past periods, to which the presumption of correctness may, after local publication and disposal of objections, safely be attached.

It is reasonable that price-lists thus prepared should be capable of being used in evidence in all suits and proceedings for settlement of rent in such areas, but, under the Act of 1885, all the information and evidence on which the Revenue Officer may have based his price-lists would, it is believed, have to be put on the record of each individual case, before an enhancement of rent could be based upon them. To remedy this state of things, the amendment abovementioned has been made.

The Local Government may, it was thought, be trusted not to order the preparation or publication of price-lists for past periods where there are no sufficient materials for the preparation of such lists, or no adequate safeguards for their correctness. But where such materials do exist, and there are

adequate safeguards for the correctness of the lists, there is no reason why the Government should be debarred from ordering the preparation of them, or refusing to attach the presumption of correctness to them when prepared. To prepare price-lists for past periods which would have no evidential value would be useless, and, when lists have been prepared after careful local investigation and examination of all available sources of information, to require all the evidence and information on which they have been based to be reproduced on the record of each individual tenant's case, is unnecessary waste of time and money.

An addition is made to section 52 of the Act. It has been held by some Special Judges, interpreting a decision of the High Court, that when additional rent is claimed on the ground of excess area, the landlord must indicate the precise plots or pieces of land acquired by the tenant in excess of the original holding. The section, as amended, indicates that it should not be always necessary, in order to prove excess area, to point out the particular plots that were acquired since the original letting. Where the original letting was at so much a bigha, and it is shown by measurement, by the same standard and under the same conditions, that the tenant is holding a larger number of bighas than he is paying rent for, it should not be necessary for the landlord to point out the particular plots which the tenant has acquired in excess of the original area comprised in his holding.

Various minor amendments have been made by the Bill in Chapter X of the Act, as amended by Bengal Act V of 1894.

The Bill has, since the close of the year, been passed by the Council, and will shortly be published as an Act.

It is proposed by the CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL to repeal the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1888 and re-enact it with considerable modifications. The Act has been in force for over nine years, and actual experience and decisions of the Courts have shown it to be in many instances imperfectly drafted and to stand in need of material alteration. The necessity of legislation was originally urged upon the Government in order to enable the Commissioners to recover license tax from certain companies which now escape payment, and in order to supply an omission in section 237 of the Act, which renders it impossible for the Commissioners to exercise effective control over re-building and alterations in buildings. After the amendment of the law in respect of these points was decided on, facts were brought to light in connection with the alarm of plague in Calcutta, which showed that the town was in a terribly insanitary condition, and that the present constitution of the Municipality is ill-adapted to stand the strain of a grave and sudden emergency, and fails to secure the prompt and continuous executive action which is necessary in view of the fact that the sanitation and conservancy of the great Indian maritime cities has now become a matter of international concern. About the same time it came to notice that the collection of the rates had for a long time been defective; that important branches of the accounts had fallen into confusion; and that considerable uncertainty prevailed as to the respective functions of the Chairman and the Corporation. Further, it has for long been recognised as a defect in the present law that the European community is inadequately represented, and does not exercise the influence to which it is entitled.

The Bill is intended not only to remedy these defects, but also to provide for a responsible municipal executive, and to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the present sanitary requirements of the city and to modern standards of municipal administration. It is sought to attain these ends by re-constructing the Act more or less on the lines of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, with certain material changes which appear to be called for in view of the special conditions of Calcutta and the course of previous legislation on the subject. The constitution of the Corporation itself, so far as concerns the electoral franchise, the arrangement of wards, the number of Commissioners, and the methods in which they are elected or appointed, have been left unchanged. But in order to enable the heavy and complicated business of the city to be carried on smoothly, the Bill interposes a small working Committee between the Chairman and the main body of Commissioners; and the functions of these three authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman—are precisely defined and carefully distinguished.

The Bill abandons the system, followed in the previous Acts, of vesting the entire municipal government in the Commissioners, with permission to the Chairman to exercise such powers of the Commissioners, not being expressly reserved to the Commissioners in meeting, as they may not withdraw from him by resolution, and subject to such conditions as they may lay down. It provides for three co-ordinate municipal authorities—the Corporation, the General Committee, and the Chairman, assisted by the Deputy Chairman, who will act only under the Chairman's orders. All powers conferred by the Bill are distributed among these authorities, with reference to their assumed fitness to exercise them and to general administrative convenience. To the Corporation are reserved the right of fixing the rates of taxation and all those general functions which can be efficiently performed by a large body, provision being at the same time made against the contingency of their deliberations impeding the transaction of necessary business. Following the Bombay Act, the Bill vests the entire executive power in the Chairman, to be exercised either independently or subject to the approval or sanction of the Corporation wherever this is expressly so directed. The General Committee stands between the deliberative and the executive authorities, and deals with those matters which by their nature are ill-adapted for discussion by the Corporation, and yet are too important to be left to be disposed of by the Chairman alone. Power is also taken for the General Committee to appoint Sub-Committees, either from their own body or from the general body of the Commissioners, on which all the working talent among the Commissioners will find a place.

The Bill reduces the number of the General Committee from 18 to 12 members, and provides for the appointment of these from among the general body of Commissioners in equal proportions by (*a*) the elected Commissioners voting in four electoral divisions, (*b*) the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and the Port Commissioners, and (*c*) the Government. It is based on the principle of giving adequate representation on the governing body of the Municipality to the three chief interests in Calcutta—to the European commercial community which has made the city a centre of trade; to the Government which has made it the capital of the Indian Empire, and is responsible to the world at large for its sufficient and progressive municipal administration; and, lastly, to the residents, house-holders, and ground-landlords who have been attracted to Calcutta by its creation and maintenance as a commercial capital.

For the purpose of electing the four members of the General Committee who are to represent the elected Commissioners, it is proposed to divide the twenty-five wards into groups or electoral divisions, each of which will elect one member from among the entire body of Municipal Commissioners. The four seats reserved to the Government will enable it to provide for the representation of minorities and also to nominate at least one Commissioner as the special representative of the humbler working men of all ranks and trades who earn their livelihood in Calcutta, and who are wholly unrepresented under the present system.

The section of the existing Act which confers certain powers of control upon the Government is framed in very general terms, and would be difficult to put in force effectively. It is also unfair to the Commissioners, in that it gives them no distinct right to show cause against an order, and forces the Government to take the extreme course of at once appointing some person to perform the duty alleged to be neglected, instead of calling upon the Commissioners to perform it themselves within a given time. Section 22 of the Bill, which is based upon section 64 of the City of Madras Municipal Act, reserves to the Government ample powers of intervention, while at the same time providing for a fair enquiry into the facts and giving the Corporation sufficient opportunity for stating their view of the matters in dispute.

The building regulations in the Bill are based partly upon the report of the Calcutta Building Commission and partly on the London Building Act, 1894, and other English and Continental building laws. The subject is a peculiarly difficult one owing to the irregular manner in which buildings have been constructed in Calcutta in past years. The general principle on which the draft proceeds is to lay down regulations for new buildings and to provide that existing buildings shall come under those regulations when they are re-erected or, at the discretion of the General Committee, when they are

materially altered. A special power of dispensation is also given to the Local Government, to be exercised on the recommendation of any two of the municipal authorities. Following modern legislation on the continent of Europe, the Bill provides for the reservation of particular streets and quarters of the City for particular kinds of buildings. Government buildings are exempted from all the building regulations.

Various other amendments of more or less importance are proposed by the Bill in the existing law.

The Bill contains an important section giving power to extend to Howrah by notification any specified portion of the Bill subject to such restrictions and modifications as may be thought fit. A special procedure is laid down for this purpose which provides for notice being given of the intention to extend any portion of the Bill and for the hearing of objections.

The main objects of the SALT BILL are—

(*a*) to provide for the abolition of the system of salt passes (*rawánás*);
(*b*) to enable the Government of Bengal to resume charge of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa; and
(*c*) to introduce certain changes in the law which experience has shown to be necessary in the interests of the salt revenue.

The Bill repeals Bengal Act VII of 1864, which, as amended by Bengal Act I of 1873, is now in force in the whole of Bengal except the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, the 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong districts, and the town of Calcutta, where it has been superseded by the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

Section 14 of the Bill, which enables the Lieutenant-Governor to frame rules for controlling the use of salt-earth, while chiefly directed against illicit manufacture on a large scale, is also intended to mitigate the severity of the law in the case of indigent persons who may make use of salt-earth in small quantities for their private consumption. Under these provisions it will be possible to allow people in saliferous tracts to possess the small quantity of salt-earth which the poorer classes may require for the purposes of domestic manufacture, while still retaining the power to proceed against people who collect large quantities of salt-earth in order to manufacture *panga* salt for sale.

Police.

Constitution of the force.

THE sanctioned strength of the force showed an increase of 139. While the number of head-constables was reduced by 49, there was an increase of 1 inspector, 75 sub-inspectors, 51 constables, and 51 town chaukidars. The force actually employed on the last day of the year was, however, short of sanctioned strength by 37 sub-inspectors, 37 head-constables, 177 constables, 16 town chaukidars, and 1 European constable. The omission to fill the vacancies among the sub-inspectors and head-constables was intentional—in the case of the former, with a view to leaving room for sub-inspectors appointed by competitive examination, and in the case of the latter, in order to allow the substitution of sub-inspectors, on the principle laid down by the Police Redistribution Committee. The deficiency in the number of constables was due to difficulty in recruitment.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure under the main heads during the financial years 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Sub-heads.	HEADS OF CHARGES.	Actual expenditure for 1896-97.	Actual expenditure for 1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,65,903	1,59,077	...	6,826
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,96,168	4,80,813	...	15,355
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good conduct pay and *batta* allowance, &c. ...	33,62,935	36,25,718	2,62,783	...
4	Travelling allowance	1,21,285	1,27,480	6,195	...
5	Fixed boat establishment	59,317	65,438	6,121	...
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies ...	6,01,339	6,01,575	236	...
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,61,733	1,70,324	8,591	...
8	Bengal Military Police	70,514	52,851	...	17,663
	Total ...	50,39,194	52,83,276	2,83,926	39,844
	Net increase ...	...	...	2,44,082	...

The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 3,99,276 over the budget grant for the year. Of this, Rs. 2,73,142 was expended in compensation for dearness of provisions, which had to be paid throughout the year, and has now been discontinued. The remainder of the excess was mainly due to the entertainment of extra men in connection with the plague, the famine, and railway extensions, and to repairs and rebuilding necessitated by the earthquake and the cyclone in the Chittagong district.

Recruitment of investigating officers.

The number of officers selected at the two competitive examinations held in 1897 was 83. Besides these, 31 head-constables and writer-constables with a meritorious record of services were promoted to the rank of sub-inspector, of whom 10 had attended the training school for a term.

The Police Training School.

There were 165 students during the year, of whom 69 were admitted after selection by open competition, and 13 under special orders, the remaining 63 being officers already in the service, who were permitted specially to attend for the purpose of

improving themselves. Of the total number, 3 qualified as inspectors and 148 as sub-inspectors, and 14 failed to obtain certificates. Apart from the knowledge imparted in the classes, discipline is maintained and athletics and outdoor games are encouraged at the school. There are also schools in the districts for the education of the rank and file of the police.

Town Police.

The pay of town chaukidars has been raised in fifteen districts from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per month, and in two other districts from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month. In Serampore and the neighbouring urban areas, where there exists a large population of operatives drawing high wages, it was found necessary to withdraw the system of employing chaukidars and revert to regular constabulary. The night patrol system, which was first adopted in Patna City in lieu of the old system of watch and ward, under which each constable or chaukidar was fixed on one beat, has now been introduced in some towns in all the Divisions. It has been followed by excellent results in the detection and arrest of criminals, especially in the Patna Division. The system is not, however, suited to small municipalities, where the houses are scattered. In some places its adoption has been prevented by a refusal on the part of the municipality either to light the streets or to provide oil for the police lanterns.

Rural Police.

A further increase has been made in the number of chaukidars appointed under Act VI of 1870, which was 117,999 at the close of the year, against 115,762 in the previous year. The services of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 were in consequence dispensed with, their number being reduced from 32,004 to 28,815. Nearly half the chaukidars of this class are found in the Burdwan Division, where proceedings for the introduction of the system of panchayats and cash payment of the chaukidars have been going on for some years. The chaukidars everywhere now receive in every respect greater consideration, and are, in consequence, acquiring more and more the confidence and self-respect which are requisite for efficient and honest work. A large sum is paid to them annually in rewards; they are generally provided with suitable uniforms, and sheds have been built for their shelter at the stations, where they are required to report themselves weekly. The necessity for placing the chaukidars under petty officers of their own class has long been felt. This has now been met in many districts by the appointment of dafadars, who are intermediaries between them and the police. The measure has proved a success, and orders have issued for its adoption as soon as practicable in the other districts, where there is no local impediment. The dafadars of Bogra are said to have done excellent service in giving important clues to the police in serious cases. In Backergunge there have been many instances of similar assistance given by chaukidars. In Noakhali it is reported that 15 chaukidars have passed the Primary or Middle Vernacular examination, that 84 can read and write fairly well, and that 303 can read print. The Orissa chaukidari system is in course of reorganization. Panchayats and cash payment of the chaukidars will be introduced, the Government paying for the large body of dafadars required out of the proceeds of the resumed service lands.

Rewards to chaukidars.

The total number of chaukidars departmentally rewarded rose from 4,354 in 1896 to 7,454, and the total sum paid was Rs. 32,946 against Rs. 21,033 in the previous year. In Backergunge the Magistrate has instituted the practice of giving medals, which is much appreciated by the men.

Railway Police.

There was an increase of 1 sub-inspector and 115 constables in the permanent force of the Railway Police during the year. These were sanctioned for employment on the East Coast Railway at Puri. A total temporary force of 1 sub-inspector, 27 head-constables, and 114 constables was also entertained for railway guard duty and to deal with crime in the vicinity of railway construction works.

Special constables and additional and private police.

Altogether 826 men were appointed special constables during the year to keep the peace in connection with disturbances, actual or apprehended. Of these, 711 were appointed for short periods in the Darbhanga district alone, the next largest number in one district being 60 in Champaran. Those in Darbhanga were required during the festivals of the *Bakri Id* and *Muharram*

as a precaution against the renewal of disturbances which had occurred on previous occasions. In 13 cases forces of additional police were sanctioned by Government. Five sub-inspectors, 33 head-constables, and 436 constables were supplied to various persons at their own expense under section 13 of Act V of 1861.

Military Police.

Three companies of military police, each one hundred strong, were maintained at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur, respectively. Detachments from these companies were utilised on several occasions during the year for the preservation of the peace outside their own districts: at Hooghly and in the 24-Parganas during the *Muharram*, and after the Talla riots in Calcutta, and at Bankipore during the *Bakri Id.* The Dumka company was marched through the Damin-i-koh in that district. The service is popular, and most of the men whose first term of three years has expired have re-engaged for a further term. Schools have been started in all the three companies, and sports and gymnastics are encouraged. Since the end of the year orders have issued for the formation of a new company to be quartered in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for employment on the occurrence of disturbances among the numerous up-country operatives employed in the mills on the banks of the river Hooghly. Stationed across the river near Barrackpore, the company will be in a central position, whence the men could be promptly moved by road or river to the scene of any threatened disturbance.

District Police Reserves and Ordinary Reserves.

The District Police Reserves were maintained at the head-quarters of every district, and number 50, 25 or 20 constables, with officers, according to the need of the district. In each district this force is always kept at full strength, and is not drawn upon for ordinary work. The Ordinary Reserves are maintained for the purpose of filling vacancies due to leave and sickness among the ordinary police of the district.

Casualties.

The following table shows the casualties during the year—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
1. Retirement on pension or gratuity	383, or 1·55 per cent.	273, or 1·12 per cent.	258, or 1·05 per cent.
2. Resignation	814 „ 3·31 „	774 „ 3·17 „	491 „ 2·003 „
3. Dismissal	591 „ 2·40 „	534 „ 2·19 „	484 „ 1·97 „
4. Discharge	184 „ ·74 „	144 „ ·59 „	203 „ ·82 „
5. Desertion	90 „ ·36 „	66 „ ·27 „	68 „ ·27 „
6. Death	521 „ 2·11 „	520 „ 2·13 „	552 „ 2·25 „
Total ...	2,583 „ 10·5 „	2,311 „ 9·4 „	2,056 „ 8·3 „

While the percentage of deaths and of discharges was last year somewhat greater than in the two previous years, a decrease occurred under all other heads. The number of admissions to hospital was 9,091 against 9,653 in 1896 and 11,277 in 1895.

Punishments.

The number of officers and men judicially punished under the Penal Code during the year was 176 against 258, and under Act VI 158 against 167 in the previous year. The number dismissed was 484 against 539, and the number fined or degraded 2,794 against 2,694 in 1896.

Conduct of the police.

There was an increase of 328 in the number of constables wearing good-conduct stripes. The number of educated officers was 3,024, or 84·5 per cent., and that of educated men 5,038, or 24·6 of the total force. One inspector and 16 sub inspectors are graduates, and 37 inspectors, 467 sub-inspectors, and 21 head-constables have passed the Entrance and F.A. examinations, while 133 inspectors, 719 sub-inspectors, and 1,269 head-constables, although they have passed no examination, know sufficient English to be able to transact ordinary business in that language. In seven cases embezzlements were detected on the part of police officers, and criminal prosecutions were instituted. Four officers were convicted, one was punished departmentally by dismissal, and two were under trial at the end of the year.

Charges of torture and extortion against the police.

Altogether 23 charges of torture were brought against the police. Of these, 20 were found to be false after judicial or departmental enquiry. In nine cases the complainants were prosecuted, and five were convicted and three acquitted, one being under trial at the close of the year. Of the remaining three cases against the police, one was declared true, and in the others the accused were acquitted.

Charges of extortion were brought in 149 cases against 99 in 1896. Of these, 82 were dismissed or declared false, while 21 cases were found to have been much exaggerated and were entered as true under minor sections of the Code. Ten cases resulted in convictions; in 12 the accused were discharged; 9 were compromised; in 3 there was no evidence; and 12 were pending at the end of the year. It is noticeable that out of the total of 149 cases no fewer than 92 were in the district of Mymensingh alone, this number being far in excess of the institutions in any previous year. The large increase shown for the whole Province in these charges against the police during the past year is, in fact, entirely due to the complaints made in that district, where the police have had for several years past to contend against this form of harassment.

Reported crime of the Province.

The statement below shows the total cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the Province during the last ten years with the average price of common rice:—

Year.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the Province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.
				S. CH.
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	19 0
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	15 15
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	17 7
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	16 8
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	13 1
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 11
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972	14 9
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462	16 12
1896	147,433	129,439	276,872	13 3½
1897	185,061	125,770	310,831	9 6

During the past year there was in cognizable crime an increase of 37,628 cases and in non-cognizable crime a decrease of 3,669 cases. Both were the natural outcome of the abnormally high prices which prevailed throughout the year. The increase in cognizable crime consisted largely of petty offences against property.

False cases.

The following table shows the number of cases declared false and the result of prosecutions in each of the last five years:—

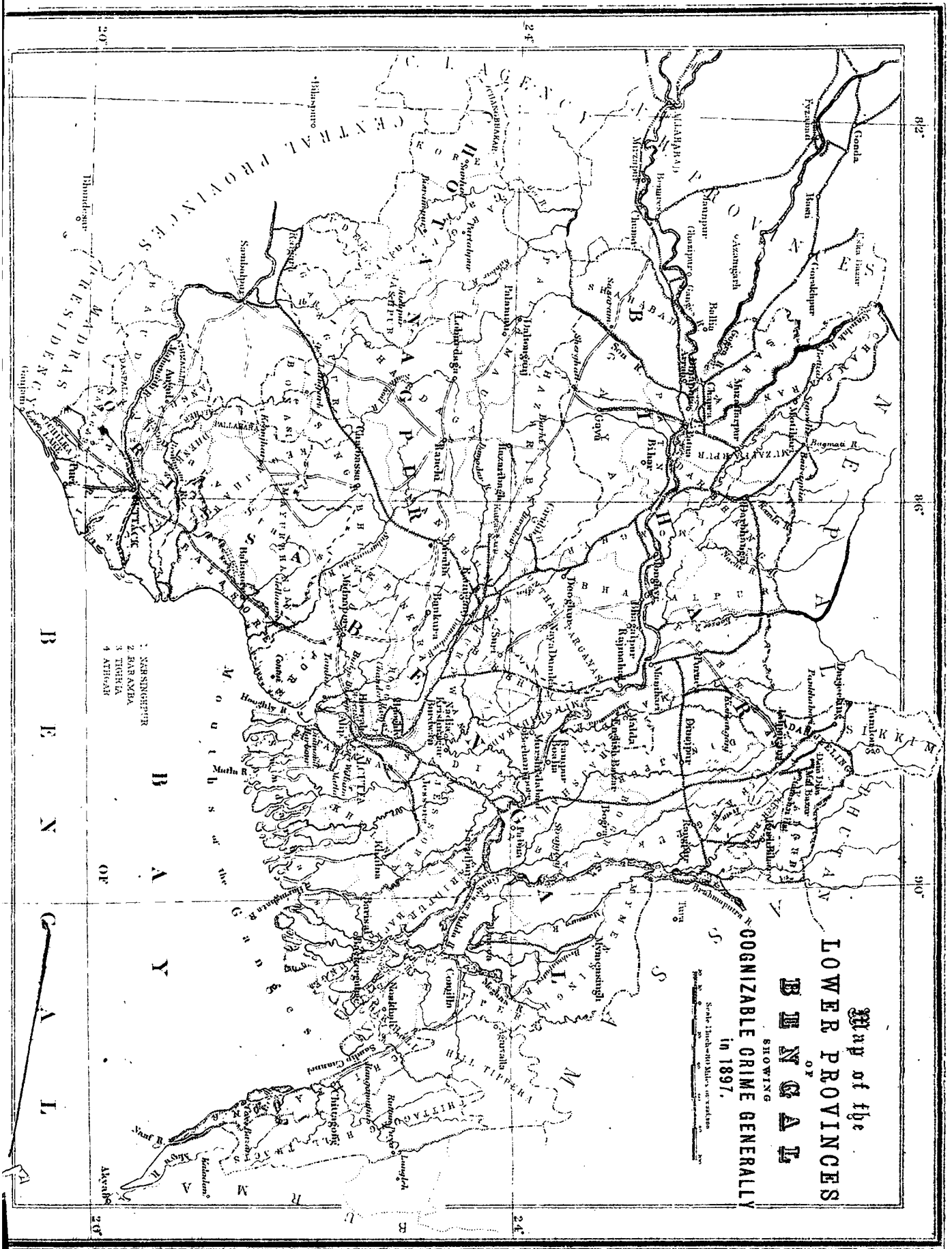
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,103	6,634	6,735	6,891	6,141
Percentage of ditto ditto ...	4·4	4·7	4·9	4 6	3·3
Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted	725	695	584	627	600
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction ...	37·2	29·5	33·3	35·2	37·8

The diminution in the percentage of false cases in 1897 is, no doubt, due mainly to the large increase in the number of petty offences against property —a class of cases in which this percentage is always small.

The percentage for the Province of successful prosecutions for bringing false cases was 37·02. The use made of the provisions of section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was nowhere large.

Abstention from enquiry by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

In burglary cases attention was paid to the orders of Government, pointing out the inadvisability of abstaining from enquiry when the offender may be presumed to have had some experience in crime, and the advantage which accrues from a visit to the spot, even when the chance of success appears remote, through the intimation which the bad characters thus receive that the authorities are on the alert and the consequent fear that they may suffer on a repetition of crime. The local officers have been informed that


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME GENERALLY
in 1897.
REFERENCES.
One case to every 500 persons and under....
.....750.....and over 500.
BENGAL
BAY OF
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ASSAM
SIKKIM
NEPAL

enquiry might with advantage be refused in a larger number of theft cases. When the thefts are petty and there is reason to believe that they are not the work of professional criminals, it is not desirable to press the police to make enquiries. The enquiry ends in nothing, and there is a good deal of needless harassment, which reflects itself in a concealment of crime. On the other hand, in all cases in which there is reason to believe that such offences were committed by professional criminals, it is just as desirable that the authority to refuse investigation should be most sparingly exercised. The police are then on the track of men who make their living by theft and burglary, and every clue which gives the smallest hopes of success must, in the interests of the community at large, be patiently and studiously followed up.

Results of trials.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted in police cases during the last seven years and the percentage of convictions and acquittals to the total number placed on trial:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total tried out.	Percentage of convictions (column 4 to column 8).	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1891	73,559	1,463	75,022	34,552	1,222	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,008	1,668	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,922	1,463	81,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70·	30·
1895	72,831	1,357	74,188	31,707	1,080	32,787	106,975	69·3	30·7
1896	76,203	1,623	77,826	31,328	1,162	32,490	110,975	70·5	29·5
1897	87,989	1,747	89,736	31,137	1,344	32,481	122,217	73·5	26·5

On examination of the figures by districts, the best results are again seen in Howrah, where the percentage of convictions was 93·6. The worst results are shown by Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Tippera. These figures, however, include cases of local and public nuisances in class VI, which are necessarily very numerous in large towns, like Howrah, and in which the percentage of conviction is always very high. The percentage of persons convicted on commitment to the Court of Session throughout the Province was 56·5 against 58·2 in the previous year. Darbhanga and Jalpaiguri show the best result, while in Singhbhum only 20 per cent. were convicted.

In the matter of recovering stolen property, the police attained much the same measure of success as in the previous year, the percentage of property recovered to property stolen being 17·9 against 17·2 in 1896.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

In offences relating to coin there was a decrease of 28 in the number of cases reported true. Out of 112 persons sent up for trial in connection with 76 of these cases, 70 were convicted. Forty-eight of the cases related to the uttering and passing of quicksilvered pice, which is usually a petty fraud. There were three cases of counterfeiting and 10 of possessing counterfeit coins or moulds. Offences relating to coin are specially prevalent in the district of Khulna, and success was obtained in dealing with them last year.

Rioting cases rose from 2,363 to 3,203 in number, or by 39 per cent. The increase is most unsatisfactory, especially as it occurred in all Divisions. The quarterly returns for 1898 show still higher figures as compared with those for the corresponding periods of last year. The Commissioners have been requested to take up the matter without delay in respect to each district where an unusual number of rioting cases has occurred, and advise the Magistrates as to the preventive and police measures which should be adopted. The Dacca Division again heads the list with 688 cases, the next being the Presidency Division with 563 true cases. The number of cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,219 and 281, respectively, in the two Divisions. In the Presidency Division the Commissioner thinks

that sufficient use was not made of the preventive sections of the Code, and his opinion appears correct. In the Burdwan Division there was a serious riot among mill-hands of the Standard Jute Mill in Hooghly. The increase in rioting in both the 24-Parganas and Khulna was marked. Orders have recently issued directing the gradual reduction of gun-licenses in the latter district, especially in the Morrelganj thana, where guns have been used in riots. Of the numerous riots in the Dacca Division, 12 in Faridpur, 9 in Backergunge, 3 in Dacca, and 2 in Mymensingh were attended with fatal results. In Backergunge it is stated that village headmen have been employed with success for the settlement of petty disputes.

Serious offences against the person.

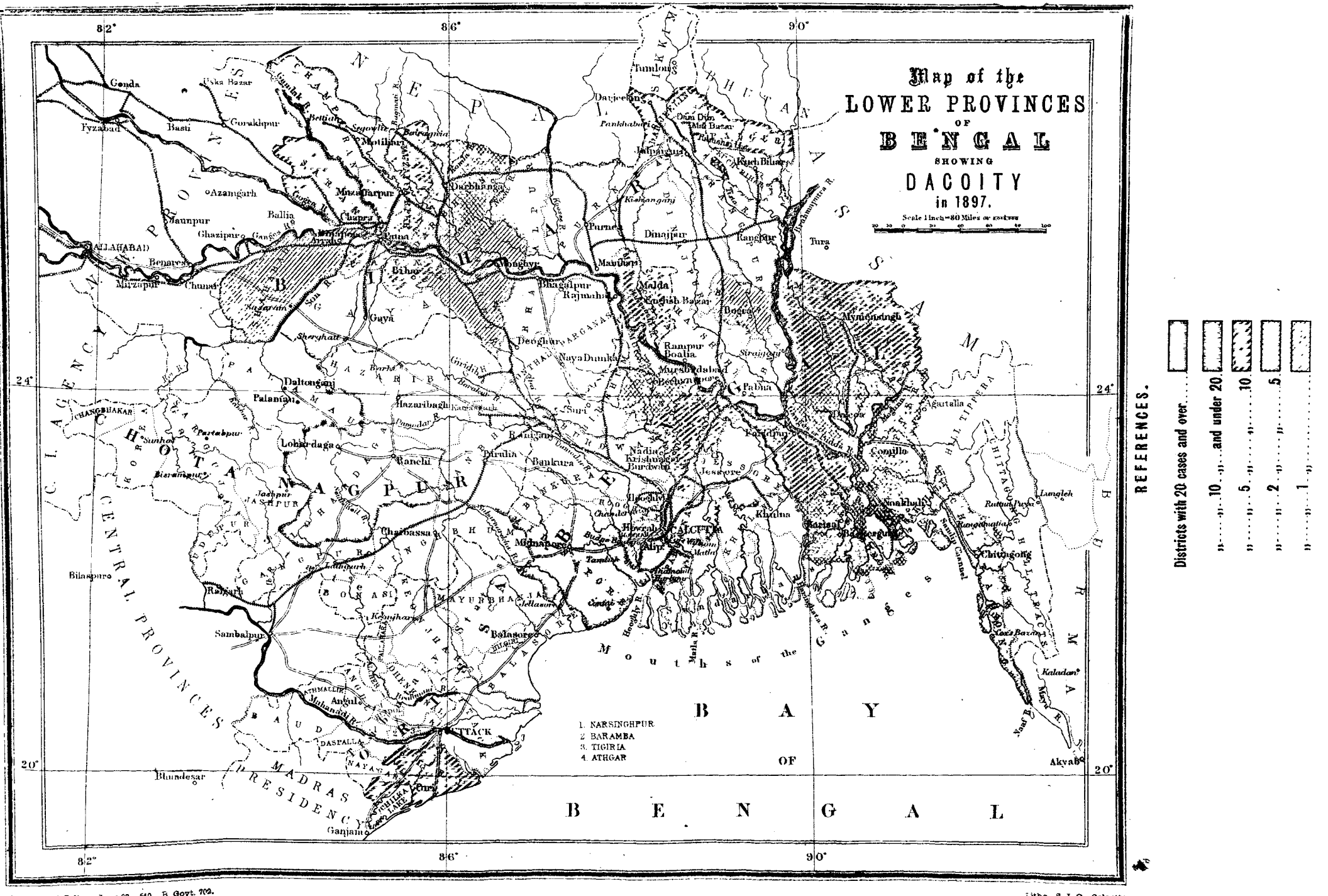
The total number of true cases reported under this head was 5,950 against 5,417 in 1896, the increase being 533 cases. The head "Grievous hurt" shows a decrease of 63 cases, and four other heads small reductions, while an increase appears against all the remaining heads, the largest being under the head "Kidnapping." The increase under this head from 316 cases in the previous year to 699 cases in the year under review is explained to have been due to complaints relating to marriage being preferred as cases of kidnapping, in order to make them cognizable by the police. There were 422 cases of murder of all kinds during the year, or one in excess of the number in the preceding year, and sentence of death was passed on 19 persons, being 2 less than in the previous year.

The result of the special measures taken to deal with the serious increase of murder, especially by gunshot, in Backergunge may be noticed under this head. The measures have been: increase of the investigating staff, the institution of proceedings for the demand of security for good behaviour from persons credibly believed to be professional assassins or their associates, and, most important of all, the complete disarmament of the district. In 1896 380 and in 1897 331 persons were required to furnish security, failing which they were kept in imprisonment. A special report submitted by the Magistrate furnishes the following statistics of murders:—

Year.	True cases.	Convicted.		Acquitted.		Un-detected.	Percentage of cases not detected.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892	39	7	11	14	48	18	46·1
1893	54	20	28	25	39	9	16·8
1894	60	17	25	18	32	25	41·6
1895	76	16	24	17	44	42	55·2
Total ...	229	60	88	74	163	94	41·0
Average ...	57·25	15	22	18·5	48·75	23·0	10·2
1896	57	20	39	27	73	10	17·5
1897	30*	8	15	6	14	12	40

* Four cases with five persons were pending trial at the Sessions at the close of the year.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1897.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under
" 4,000 and over 2,000
" to over 4,000
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the
BAY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Burdwan
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Chittagong
Cuttack
Puri
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Gaya
Patna
Bhagalpur
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Rajmahal
Malda
Bogra
Pabna
Dacca
Mymensingh
Comilla
Akyab
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Chapra
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Darjeeling
Tindong
Pankhabari
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bihar
Tura
Sasaram
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Lohardaga
Purulia
Bankura
Suri
Deoghar
Naya Dumka
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Raipur
Boalia
Englishbazar
Manihari
Kishenganj
Goalpara
Rangamati
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Teknaf
Kyaukpyu
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Kanjhar
Contai
Tamluk
Diamond Harbour
Kulpi
Hijili
Sandheads
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Ganges
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Sangu R.
Naaf R.
Kaladan R.
Mayu R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damodar R.
Rupnarayan R.
Kasai R.
Haldia R.
Rasulpur R.
Kansabati R.
Kharkai R.
Kanchi R.
Barakar R.
Barhi R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Gandak R.
Bagmati R.
Kosi R.
Mahananda R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Padma R.
Jamuna R.
Brahmaputra R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Gumti R.
Muhuri R.
Feni R.
Karnaphuli R.
Sankh R.
Matamuhuri R.
Arakan Yoma
Lushai Hills
Naga Hills
Manipur
Cachar
Sylhet
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Tipperah
Hill Tipperah
Nepal
Sikkim
Bhutan
Tibet



Reg. No. 205, Police.—June 98.—540. B Govt. 702.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Year.	Murders in which guns were used.			Murders in which guns were not used.			Total.
	Connected with riot.	Connected with robbery or dacoity.	Pure murder.	Connected with riot.	Connected with robbery and dacoity.	Pure murder.	Total of all murders.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892	...	...	10	7	...	22	39
1893	2	...	7	7	3	35	54
1894	2	...	14	11	1	32	60
1895	1	...	21	5	...	49	76
Total ...	5	...	52	30	4	138	229
Average ...	2·25	...	13	7·50	1	34·50	57·25
1896	1	1	13	4	...	38	57
1897	...	...	...	...	2	28	30

These figures show that murders by gunshot fell off from 14 in 1894 and 21 in 1895 to 13 in 1896, and that not one was committed in 1897. A marked reduction has simultaneously occurred in ordinary murders, that is, murders other than by gunshot, there having been only 28 cases in 1897 against 38 in 1896, 49 in 1895, 32 in 1894, and 35 in 1893. The anticipation of some people that the withdrawal of guns, while reducing the number of murders by gunshot, would increase those committed by other means, has thus been falsified, and the measure of disarmament has been fully justified by the results. The objection urged against complete disarmament, that the people would be deprived of protection against injury to life and crops from wild animals, has been met by the supply of Government guns and ammunition to village panchayats, and this expedient has attained its object.

Serious offences against property.

The number of cases under this head was 51,949 against 38,764 in 1896, an increase of 13,185 cases, or of 34 per cent, having thus occurred. The abnormally high prices of the year doubtless contributed to this increase, the bulk of which (12,504 cases) was under the head of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Out of the total of 51,949 cases convictions were obtained in 4,132, or 7·9 per cent. Of 10,720 persons sent up for trial, 6,172, or 57·5 per cent., were convicted. The more serious feature under this head is the very large rise in cases of dacoity. In 1896 there were 328 cases: in 1897 the number rose to 549. After allowance for 135 cases of grain dacoities, which only technically fall under section 395, Indian Penal Code, there still remains the very large increase of 76 cases of professional dacoity. The necessity of energetic action to check this serious crime has been impressed on the police. The cases were most numerous in the Chota Nagpur Division, where the number rose from 37 cases in 1896 to 127 cases in 1897. This is undoubtedly in part attributable to the famine, which affected this Division, and drove the lower classes to crime, many of those concerned being inhabitants of the adjoining native states.

After Chota Nagpur, Rajshahi shows the worst result. The improvement of the village watch is now receiving more attention in that Division. There was also a marked increase in the Bhagalpur Division, for the greater part of which the Sonthal Parganas and Purnea were responsible. Since the beginning of 1898 the Purnea district has been the scene of a very great outbreak of dacoity, no fewer than 44 cases having occurred up to the end of June. The matter has been dealt with by the Government, and special measures have been taken.

Minor offences against the person.

There was an increase from 2,271 to 3,106 offences under this head. The result of prosecutions before the Courts was practically the same as in the previous year.

Minor offences against property.

True cases under this head increased from 82,433 in 1896 to 117,564 in 1897, that is, by 35,031, or 43·6 per cent. Theft and burglary account respectively for 13,884 and 12,504 cases out of the increase. The generally petty nature of the crime under the former head is indicated by the fact that in nearly 40 per cent. of the cases the property stolen consisted of vegetable produce. In burglaries, again, property was reported not to have been stolen in 40·6 per cent. of the cases, while in 24·4 per cent. the value of the articles taken was under Rs. 5. With the return of normal seasons there should be a considerable reduction in this crime from the figures of the past year. Notwithstanding the large increase in the past year, the incidence of burglary, if reporting is accurate, is still very low compared with the neighbouring North-Western Provinces, where, with a population numbering only two-thirds of that of Bengal, 122,000 cases were registered against 48,782 in this Province.

All other cases.

The total number of cases under this head was 46,128, comprising 33,948 cases of public and local nuisances and 12,180 of all other kinds. There was a decrease of 904 cases under the Arms Act and an increase of 954 cases of bad livelihood. The number of prosecutions for bad livelihood was 4,904, of which over 79 per cent. were successful. The largest number of cases was instituted in Backergunge, and next came Mymensingh, followed by Gaya, Patna, Manbhum, Midnapore, and Champaran. The preventive provisions relating to this class of cases have been enlarged in the new Code of Criminal Procedure by additions to the classes of habitual offenders against whom proceedings could formerly be taken, and their application has been simplified by empowering the Courts to deal in the same enquiry with two or more persons if they have been associated in habitual crime.

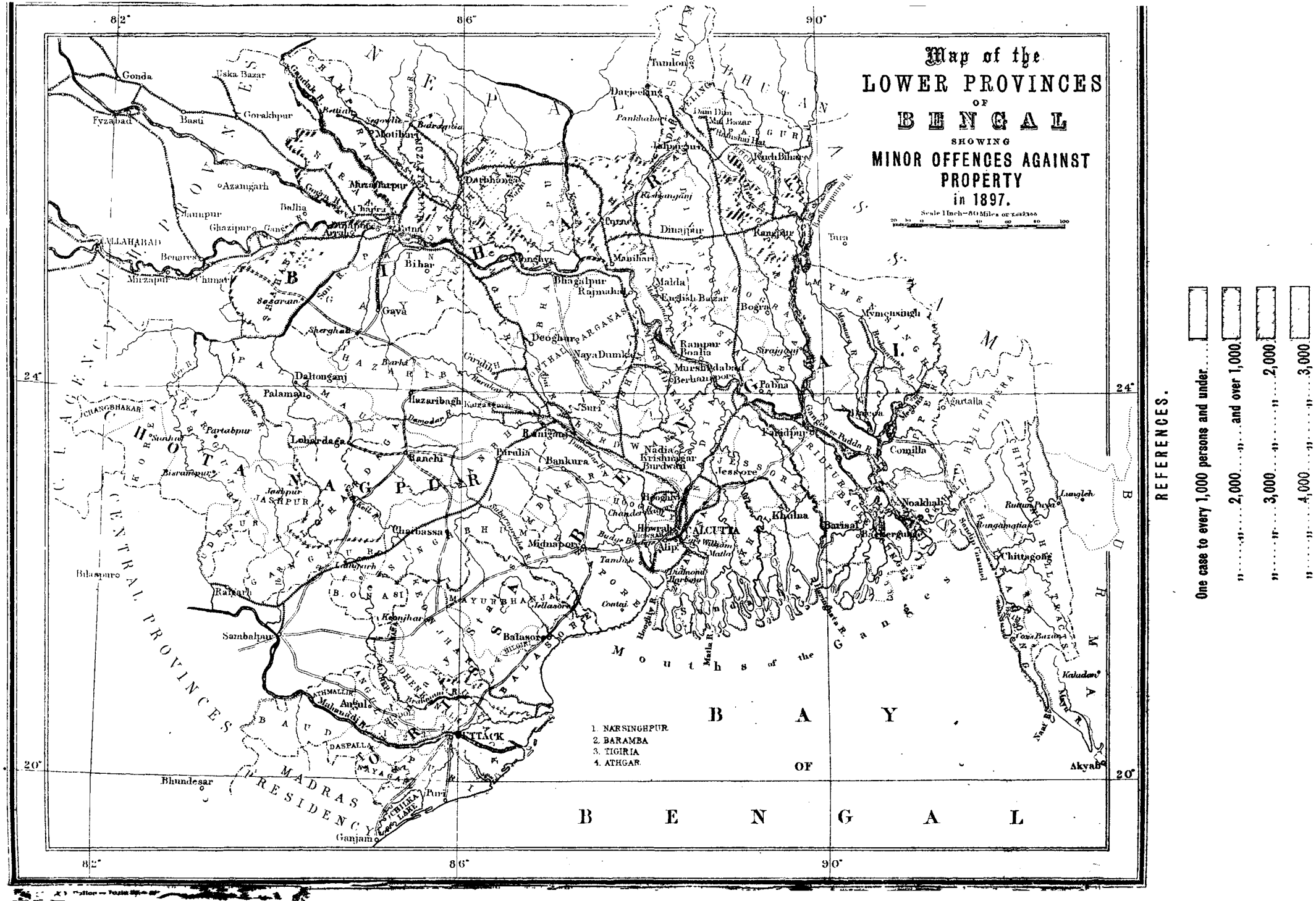
At the close of the year there were under surveillance 49,499 registered bad characters against 43,810 at the end of the previous year. The system of surveillance has been legalised by the new Code. Rules for working it are under the consideration of this Government.

Railway Police.

The number of cases, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported to the Railway Police during the year was 4,430 against 3,813 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,753 cases were declared true, and 1,677 were sent up for trial, resulting in the conviction of 1,918 persons. There were 708 accidents during the year, in which 326 persons were killed, as compared with 626 accidents and 216 deaths in the previous year. Twenty-one cases of obstruction were reported against 32 in the preceding year. In 13 cases prosecutions were instituted, of which 5 ended successfully. Most of the cases were petty.

Working of the Arms Act.

There was a considerable falling off in cases under the Arms Act, only 1,312 having been instituted against 2,216 in the preceding year. The number of prosecutions varies greatly from year to year, the fluctuations being apparently attributable partly to difference of opinion among the Magistrates as to the necessity for severity, and partly to the fact that the institution of many prosecutions in one year renders licensees more careful to avoid prosecution in the next year by applying for renewal of their licenses in due time. Officers have been instructed that, while it is necessary to insist on punctuality, unintentional omission to apply for renewal of licenses should not be treated with severity. Orders have been issued to ensure the more accurate accounting for every license in a district at the end of each year.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST
PROPERTY
in 1897.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 126 kms
REFERENCES.
One case to every 1,000 persons and under....
2,000.....and over 1,000
3,000.....2,000
4,000.....3,000
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY
OF
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERA
HILL TRACTS
CHOTA NAGPUR
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Cuttack
Balasore
Jessore
Bankura
Burdwan
Nadia
Krishnagar
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Rajshahi
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Maldah
Purnea
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Backergunge
Khulna
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Patna
Gaya
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Saran
Champaran
Gorakhpur
Basti
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Fyzabad
Gonda
Iska Bazar
Motihari
Daltonganj
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Ramgarh
Chaibassa
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Raipur
Jashpur
Sirguja
Palamau
Partabpur
Sasaram
Sherghati
Deoghur
Nayadumka
Rampur Boalia
Ramganj
Suri
Jamui
Kharakpur
Monghyr
Rajmahal
English Bazar
Malda
Tumlong
Pankhabari
Dam Dim
Kalimpong
Titalya
Kurseong
Rungpur
Kishenganj
Purnea
Araria
Supaul
Madhipura
Saharsa
Darbhanga
Samastipur
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Sitamarhi
Motihari
Bettiah
Gorakhpur
Basti
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Fyzabad
Gonda
Iska Bazar
Goruckpur
Sagauli
Bairgania
Raxaul
Bettiah
Motihari
Sitamarhi
Madhubani
Jhanjharpur
Supaul
Araria
Kishenganj
Purnea
Rungpur
Dinajpur
Thakurgaon
Panchagarh
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Titalya
Kurseong
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Pankhabari
Dam Dim
Kalimpong
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Maldah
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Kharakpur
Sheikhpura
Nawada
Gaya
Sasaram
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Karanpura
Ramgarh
Ranchi
Purulia
Chaibassa
Jashpur
Sirguja
Raipur
Bilaspore
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Jharsuguda
Bonai
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Jellasore
Balasore
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Alipur
Diamond Harbour
Bankura
Burdwan
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Cox's Bazar
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Puri
Khurda
Cuttack
Angul
Dhenkanal
Pal Lahara
Athmallik
Daspalla
Nayagarh
Bhundesar
Baud
Sonpur
Patna
Gaya
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Kharakpur
Sheikhpura
Nawada
Gaya
Sasaram
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Karanpura
Ramgarh
Ranchi
Purulia
Chaibassa
Jashpur
Sirguja
Raipur
Bilaspore
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Jharsuguda
Bonai
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Jellasore
Balasore
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Hooghly
Howrah
Calcutta
Alipur
Diamond Harbour
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Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Cox's Bazar
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Puri
Khurda
Cuttack
Angul
Dhenkanal
Pal Lahara
Athmallik
Daspalla
Nayagarh
Bhundesar
Baud
Sonpur
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

THE TOWN AND SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA

SHOWING

THE POLICE SECTIONS

AND ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 2 Miles

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.

Police Section.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Population.	No. of Persons per Acre
A.	Shampooker	327	23,951	94
B.	Koomartooly	217	26,614	122
C.	Burtolla	299	28,374	94
D.	Sookeas Street	232	25,740	110
E.	Jorabagan	213	39,180	161
F.	Jorasanko	262	41,657	159
G.	Burra Bazar	217	20,646	95
H.	Colootola	224	60,731	226
I.	Moocheepara	266	39,109	147
J.	Bow Bazar	147	22,868	154
K.	Puddepooker	166	20,761	125
L.	Waterloo Street	211	6,083	28
M.	Fenwick Bazar	193	28,366	147
N.	Taltolla	198	29,202	147
O.	Colinga	179	13,218	73
P.	Park Street	153	4,620	30
Q.	Ramun Bustee	128	4,598	36
R.	Hastings	108	4,820	44
	Fort William & Esplanade	1,383	3,468	3
	Port of Calcutta		26,589	
	Total for Town	5,662	4,66,420	92

NOTE.—The area and population of the Suburbs of Calcutta cannot be shewn in this map, as a portion only of the Suburbs has been included in the Census Report.

Police Station

Reg. No. 104, Comr., Police, Cal.—April 87.—1,094.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Remands.

The following table compares the percentage of remands in cases sent up for trial by the police in each of the last three years :—

Year.	Percentage of cases disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of cases remanded once.	Percentage of cases remanded twice.	Percentage of cases remanded thrice.	Percentage of cases remanded four times.	Percentage of cases remanded five times.	Percentage of cases remanded six times.	Percentage of cases remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895	34·8	22·4	15·1	9·9	6·0	3·5	2·2	3·0	2·7
1896	32·1	22·7	15·3	10·5	6·6	3·7	2·3	3·2	3·4
1897	34·5	22·7	15·3	10·4	6·2	3·9	2·3	3·5	·9

The percentages for the past year are, on the whole, satisfactory in view of the heavy work due to the famine.

Anthropometry.

During the year the Central Office in Calcutta succeeded in identifying 492 persons whom the local police were unable to recognize. In the previous three years the number of such identifications was 143, 207, and 334, respectively. Of the identifications effected during the year, a large proportion was obtained by means of finger-prints on the remarkable system originated and perfected by Mr. Henry, the Inspector-General of Police. Considerable progress has been made in substituting it for anthropometry, and it is estimated that in the present year two out of three identifications will be effected by it. The simplicity and certainty of the process give it a very great advantage over the rival system of anthropometry, and its aid to the police will be yearly more valuable.

Statistics of crime.

Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta.—The following table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during each of the last ten years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Town	51,663	50,297	48,873	48,569	47,765	36,552	41,512	45,291	51,855	50,867
Suburbs	12,000	10,086	12,609	11,871	11,472	11,242	13,014	13,589	15,064	13,576
Total ...	63,663	60,383	61,542	60,440	59,237	47,794	54,526	58,880	66,919	64,443

The total in the past year was greater than in any preceding year, except 1896, which was abnormal owing to high prices throughout Bengal.

The table below contrasts the crime of the past three years, showing separately cognizable and non-cognizable crime, and offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the municipal and other laws :—

1		2	3	4
		1895.	1896.	1897.
Cognizable ...	Penal Code ...	6,836	8,116	7,612
	Miscellaneous ...	24,392	26,714	27,332
Non-cognizable ...	Penal Code ...	6,760	6,608	6,259
	Miscellaneous ...	20,892	25,481	23,240
	Total ...	58,880	66,919	64,443

As compared with the figures for 1896, offences under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 853 in the past year, and offences against the municipal and other laws, which are, with few exceptions, of a petty character, by 1,623. The police, however, displayed greater activity in prosecuting for breaches of these laws, the number of miscellaneous cognizable offences reported showing an increase.

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 43,044, of which 38,861, or 90·30 per cent., ended in convictions. The police sent up 34,053 cognizable cases and obtained convictions in 29,518, or 86·68 per cent. The percentage of conviction was higher than in the preceding year in the total number of cases tried, but lower in the police cases. Of 1,882 cognizable cases taken up by the Magistrates direct, 697, or 37·03 per cent., resulted in conviction. This low percentage, though an improvement over the figure for the previous year, indicates a strong necessity for fuller examination of the complainants before ordering the issue of process.

The total number of persons arrested in the town and suburbs on cognizable charges fell from 41,234 to 40,498. Of these, 37,507, or 92·6 per cent., were convicted.

False cases.

The number of false cases in the town and suburbs was 70 and 42, respectively, as compared with 61 and 40 in the previous year. The complainants were prosecuted in 20 of the cases in the town, and fined in 17: one case was struck off in default of appearance, in one case the accused was discharged by the Magistrate, and one case was compromised. In the suburbs 17 prosecutions were instituted: in 2 cases the accused were discharged by the Magistrate, 1 case was struck off in default of appearance, and 5 cases were compromised. In 7 cases fines were inflicted, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 170, which sum was awarded as compensation to the aggrieved parties. In 2 cases the accused were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The offence of bringing false criminal charges is a serious one, involving much harassment to innocent persons, but the number of prosecutions last year was small and their results were not such as to produce much deterrent effect. The attention of the officers has been drawn to this.

Property stolen and recovered.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 1,69,608 against Rs. 2,97,675 in the previous year. Property to the value of Rs. 91,109, or 53·71 per cent., was recovered against Rs. 1,92,398, or 64·63 per cent., in the previous year. A reduction in the percentage of recovery does not necessarily indicate inferior work on the part of the police, the degree of success being largely dependent on the circumstances of the cases.

Cognizable offences in the Town.

The number of cognizable cases in the town was 26,592 against 27,363 in 1896. There was a decrease under all heads of crime under the Penal Code, while an increase occurred in offences against other laws. Of the serious offences under the Code the following may be noticed. There were 7 cases relating to coins against 11 in 1896. The number of murders was 9 against 2 in the previous year and 9 in 1895. In 3 of these cases the accused were convicted and sentenced to death, in 3 others they were found insane, and in the remaining cases they were acquitted. Of culpable homicide there were 5 cases as compared with 3 in the previous year. Forty-seven cases of grievous hurt were reported against 40 in the previous year, and 6 cases of kidnapping against 38. The number of robberies was 3, the same as in the previous year. One hundred and fifty-two cases of burglary were reported true. The cases show a decrease of 33 as compared with the number in 1896. Seventy-three were detected and 84 persons were convicted, the results being on the whole creditable to the police. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 50,332, and of that recovered Rs. 35,416. There were 1,700 cases of theft reported true, this being 27 less than the number in 1896. In 1,188 investigation was successful, and 1,320 persons were convicted, the results being again creditable. Property was stolen to the value of Rs. 1,50,605 and recovered to the value of Rs. 85,005. Cases of criminal breach of trust were 187 in number against 476 in 1896, including 28 cases against cart-drivers and 5 against boatmen, who committed the offence in respect of property entrusted to them as

carriers. The decrease in complaints under this head is very marked. It was reported in 1896 that these cases are generally settled out of Court, and evidently many of them have been disputes of a civil nature. If, as the figures for the past year would suggest, the people are refraining from bringing such disputes before the Criminal Courts, the change is satisfactory. Under the Gambling Act there were 132 cases against 149 in the preceding year. Offences under the Police Act and municipal and other miscellaneous offences were 10,717 in number against 12,888 in the previous year. Under the Shipping Act there were 70 cases against 292 in 1896, and under the Port Act 798 cases against 1,041 in 1896. Under the Cruelty to Animals Act the cases were 7,323 in number against 6,890 in 1896.

Non-cognizable crime in the town.

The total number of non-cognizable cases was 6,259 under the Penal Code and 23,240 under the municipal and other laws against corresponding totals of 6,608 and 25,481 in 1896. The most important case was one of forgery of Government currency notes. Seven persons were convicted and sentenced each to terms aggregating ten years. The notes were forged in a village of the Nadia district, where the men had provided themselves with a printing press and other apparatus. Some of the gang were convicted in that district; and others were arrested while endeavouring to pass a large number of the forged notes in Calcutta, and were convicted by the High Court. The detection of the gang was an important success of both the District and the Calcutta Police during the year. Under the Municipal law there were 17,617 cases during the year against 17,454 in 1896. The number of bogus firms carrying on fraudulent business by means of advertisements in the mufassal papers and circulars to residents in up-country stations, which was reported to be 120 in 1895 and 74 in 1896, has now fallen to 57.

Cognizable offences in the suburbs.

In the number of cognizable cases in the suburbs there was a slight decrease, from 7,449 in 1896 to 7,301 in the year under review. There were 6 cases relating to coin against 4 in 1896; 4 murders against 1 in 1896; and 1 case of culpable homicide against 3 in 1896. Thirty-four cases of grievous hurt, being 16 more than in the previous year, and 38 cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon against 23 in the previous year, were reported. Burglaries and thefts also slightly increased.

Non-cognizable crime.

The total number of non-cognizable cases was 6,777 against 7,615 in the previous year. Cases under Municipal law increased by 1,084, the total for the year being 5,270.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

Suicides show an increase, numbering 101 against 73 in the previous year. The number of accidental deaths also rose considerably, from 186 in 1896 to 331 in the year under review. Ten persons lost their lives through a lamentable accident due to the fall of a portico under construction at the Martinière College. Twenty-two persons were killed by being run over. One hundred prosecutions for rash and furious driving were instituted and resulted in 91 convictions. In the Port of Calcutta 92 persons were accidentally killed. Of these, 63 were drowned.

Working of the Arms Act.

At the beginning of the year 3,008 firearms were held in stock by dealers. The number imported during the year was 3,959, and the number bought in India 1,850. Of these, 5,568 were sold. The closing balance showed 3,249 pieces in stock. Five prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act, and in four convictions were obtained.

European Vagrancy Act.

Ten European vagrants were in the workhouse at the beginning of the year and 58 were received during the year—48 from Calcutta and 10 from the mufassal. Of these 34 were discharged on obtaining work. Ten vagrants were also deported under agreements. The Alms House provided refuge for 24 seamen, for all of whom passages were arranged by the Superintendent.

Fire Brigade Act.

The Fire Brigade gave assistance at 32 fires during the year—14 in the town and on the river, 11 in the suburbs and 7 in Howrah. At ten other large fires the manual engines kept at out-stations were employed. One hundred other fires were reported, in which the value of property destroyed was trifling, not averaging

more than Rs. 5 in each case. The total value of property lost by fire was Rs. 2,43,760, being slightly in excess of the loss in the previous year.

Constitution of the Police Force.

The sanctioned strength of the Calcutta Police Force was 2,997 against 2,891 in the previous year. The increase is due to additional men being sanctioned for the Kidderpore Docks and to the inclusion within the Calcutta force of the Hooghly Bridge Police. The percentage of casualties from retirements, dismissals, desertions, resignations and deaths was 8·17. The number of punishments, judicial and departmental, remained much the same as in previous years. A sum of Rs. 3,634 was disbursed in rewards against Rs. 5,922 in 1896.

Old offenders and anthropometry.

The police kept surveillance over 714 released offenders during the year. Of these, 359 were Bengalis and 355 up-country men. Out of 961 accused whose antecedents were at first unknown, 97 were eventually found, by means of anthropometry, to have been previously convicted.

New company of Military Police.

The most important occurrence of the year in connection with the police administration of Calcutta was the rioting which took place at Tallah and in the northern parts of the town on the 30th June and 1st July. The report on these riots was published, and particulars will be found in the summary at the commencement of this report. Out of 87 persons sent up for trial, convictions were obtained against 81. The conduct of the police throughout the riots was deserving of all praise. The necessity which arose, however, of summoning the military to the aid of the civil power drew attention to the fact that the strength and equipment of the Calcutta Police were defective, and recent events in connection with the outbreak of plague in the city have confirmed the conclusion that the force should be strengthened and improved. Proposals have accordingly been submitted to the Government of India. The creation of a company of Military Police for employment in the vicinity of Calcutta has already been mentioned. In view of the riots it was also thought advisable to pass an Act extending to Calcutta the provisions of the Police Act V of 1861 relating to the quartering of additional police in disturbed areas at the cost of the inhabitants and the levying of compensation for injury to person and property done in such areas in the course of disturbances.

Judicial work in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The total number of cases instituted during the year was 11,986 against 13,289 in the previous year. Of 11,807 persons prosecuted, 10,633 were convicted and 1,138 acquitted or discharged. Appeals were preferred against the order of the Court in 22 cases; but the order was reversed in no case. Out of 15 motions to the High Court 3 were successful.

Judicial work in the Northern Division Court.

The total number of cases instituted was 16,966 against 17,077 in the preceding year. Of 18,650 persons brought before the Court, 17,687 were convicted, 36 committed to the Court of Sessions, and 871 acquitted or discharged. The number of appeals was 34, and all were rejected. In 8 out of 15 motions to the High Court, the original order was set aside.

Work of Honorary Magistrates.

The number of cases referred for trial to the Honorary Magistrates during the year was 5,299, and they also had on their files 17,484 municipal cases. Of the total of all classes of cases (22,783) only 9,728 were actually tried, the remainder having been struck off for non-appearance or compromised or withdrawn. Nine appeals were preferred against the orders of Honorary Magistrates. Of these, one was successful and another partially so. Motions were preferred in 6 cases, with the result that in one case the order was set aside, and in another the sentence was modified. In the municipal cases fines were inflicted to the amount of Rs. 23,281, out of which Rs. 17,625 were realised.

Under the new Code of Criminal Procedure the Lieutenant-Governor has declared the Honorary Presidency Magistrates to be subordinate to the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the same extent as the Magistrates in the interior are subordinate to the District Magistrates. This is an improvement in the law, which was needed. Under section 557 of the Code legal practitioners who appear in the Presidency Courts have been disqualified for appointment as Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

Destruction of life by wild animals.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1897 was 2,210 against 1,644 in 1896, the increase occurring in all the Divisions, except Burdwan. Tigers caused 430 deaths against 418 in the previous year. There were 34 deaths in the 24-Parganas, 12 in Khulna, 5 in Dacca, 44 in Gaya, 15 elsewhere in the Patna Division, 48 in Monghyr, 112 in Lohardaga and 79 in the other districts of the Division. Eight persons were killed by elephants against 12 in 1896. The number of deaths caused by leopards, bears and wolves rose from 120, 41, and 46, respectively, in 1896 to 150, 56, and 133. Hyenas are reported to have killed 51 persons against 56 in the previous year. "Other animals" are returned as having caused 1,382 deaths against 951 in 1896. Of 161 deaths in Faridpur, 145 are said to have been caused by alligators against 110 in the preceding year. In this district alligators swarm in the rivers, as they do also in Backergunge, where they were responsible for an increase of deaths from 76 to 111. The total number of cattle killed by wild animals is returned as 28,533 against 30,595 in 1896.

The total number of wild animals killed during the year was 6,685 against 5,302 in 1896. Faridpur and Backergunge show much the largest figures. There is a striking increase in Backergunge from 275 in 1896 to 1,083 in 1897. Part of this increase is doubtless attributable to better reporting; but it is also due, in no small measure, to the organized shooting of wild animals with the guns given out to professional hunters through the village panchayats. In Chittagong 11 tigers were killed against 23 in 1896. It is believed that the animals are retiring to the Hill Tracts, where there is less chance of their being molested. In all 546 tigers, 936 leopards, 230 bears, 327 wolves, and 422 hyenas were killed during the year, as compared with 361, 1,130, 203, 353, and 413, respectively, in 1896.

Rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 16,636 as against Rs. 14,326 in 1896.

Mortality from snakebite.

The number of deaths among human beings reported as due to snakebite rose from 9,250 to 10,723, and the number of deaths among cattle fell from 963 to 652. The total number of snakes reported as destroyed fell from 34,705 to 28,277, and the amount of rewards paid from Rs. 598 to Rs. 573.

Licenses for arms for destroying animals.

During the year 302 fresh licenses were issued against 389 in 1896 and 405 in 1895, and the total number in force was 2,188 against 2,224 and 2,632, respectively.

Elephants' Preservation Act.

Only two elephants were killed in Bengal during the year—one in the Chittagong district and the other in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Cultivation was injured by wild elephants in Ramu in the Cox's Bazar subdivision, and the Khedda Department was informed. The herd, however, went away, and it was thought unnecessary to authorize the destruction or capture of the beasts. No license was granted to kill or capture wild elephants in the Mymensingh district.

Criminal Justice.

Original Criminal Jurisdiction of High Court.

INCLUSIVE of 5 cases pending trial at the close of 1896, 47 cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates came before the High Court in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Of these, 43 were tried during the year, and 4 remained undecided at its close.

Altogether 58 persons were tried during the year, of whom 47 were convicted and 11 were acquitted. The number of witnesses examined was 390, and the average duration of cases from commitment 29·6 days; the corresponding figures for 1896 were 246 and 24·1, respectively.

Courts of Session.

The following statement exhibits the number of cases committed to Courts of Session or referred for confirmation of sentence under section 31 or 34, or section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number decided by such Courts during each of the last two years, and the number remaining under trial at the close of each, respectively:—

	Committed or referred for trial.	Tried.	Untried (pending).
1896	1,755	1,711	305
1897	1,875	1,835	324

The average duration of cases under trial before the Courts of Session, that is to say, the period from date of commitment or reference to date of final decision, was 50·2 days, as against 48·1 days in the previous year.

* Remaining at the end of 1896 ...	517
Persons whose cases were received on transfer from another Court during 1897	12
Persons received on commitment or reference, or on remand for retrial during 1897	3,756
	4,285

The total number of persons under trial by Courts of Session was 4,285,* as compared with 3,790 in 1896; 3,448 in 1895; 2,916 in 1894; and 3,427 in 1893. The increase was again in advance of the increase reported in 1895 and 1896. There was a considerable decrease in 1893 and 1894.

The following statement furnishes the results of trials, including cases referred under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before Courts of Session during each of the years 1896 and 1897:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1896	1,226	2,006	62·
1897	1,417	2,153	60·3

The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Session was 23,488, as compared with 23,054 in the previous year, and the number examined during the year was 15,023, as against 14,683 examined during 1896; the number discharged without examination being 8,465, as compared with 8,371 in 1896. The proportion so discharged to the total number in attendance was 36· per cent. in the past year, as against 36·3 per cent. so discharged in 1896.

Jury trials.

The number of persons tried by Jury during 1897 was 848, and of the persons so tried the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the Jury in respect of 796 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 52. In the case of 39 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial by Assessors.

The number of persons tried with the aid of Assessors during the year under review was 2,412, with the result that in the case of 1,865 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of all the Assessors, in the case of 249 he differed from the opinion of one or more, but not from all, and in the case of 293 he differed from the opinion of all. In the case of the remaining five persons the opinions of the Assessors were not taken. The corresponding figures for 1896 were 2,340, 1,693, 331, and 316, respectively.

Magistrates' Courts—Presidency Magistrates.

	1896.	1897.
Brought to trial	36,997	37,286
Determined	37,018	37,261
Pending	37	39

The statement given on the margin shows the number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the last two years.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 46,887, as compared with 47,262 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 9,507 were acquitted or discharged, 37,229 were convicted, 39 died, escaped, or were transferred for trial to other Courts or Provinces, 57 were committed to the Sessions and 55 persons remained under trial at the close of the year.

The number of witnesses examined fell from 27,606 in 1896 to 26,933 in 1897.

Courts outside the Presidency Town.

The following table shows the number of cases brought to trial and disposed of in the Courts of Magistrates outside Calcutta during each of the last two years, as also the number remaining undisposed of at the close of each:—

	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1896	160,992	160,051	4,196
1897	166,695	166,356	4,380

The following statement shows in detail the cases tried by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates and the number of these officers employed in each of the last two years:—

	Cases.
In 1896, 432 Stipendiary Magistrates tried ...	109,479
In 1897, 424 „ „ „ ...	116,489
In 1896, 2,036 Honorary „ „ ...	50,298
In 1897, 2,003 „ „ „ ...	49,571

The following table shows the average duration of cases decided during the last two years by the several classes of Magistrates:—

	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
	1896.	1897.
Special and Honorary Magistrates	9·	10·9
Benches of Magistrates	6·6	7·5
Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates ...	10·	10·3
District Magistrates	7·9	5·9
All Magistrates in the interior	9·	9·6

* These figures include remanets from the previous year, and double entries in some cases, *e.g.*, of persons referred to another Court for a higher punishment, persons transferred from one district to another, etc.

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was 236,062* in the past, as compared with 225,955 in the previous, year; 218,924 in 1895; 215,134 in 1894, and 220,526 in 1893.

Persons whose cases have been entered as "Committed or referred" and persons who died, escaped or were transferred being excluded, the total number of persons whose cases were decided during the year was 223,814. Of these, 141,044, or 63· per cent., were convicted, and 82,770, or 37· per cent., were either acquitted or discharged. The corresponding percentages for the year 1896 were the same as for the year under report; for each of the years 1894 and

1895 the percentages were 63·6 and 36·4, respectively; and for 1893, 63·7 and 36·3, respectively.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates outside of the Presidency Town was 498,719, as compared with 483,660 in 1896; 476,208 in 1895; 475,490 in 1894, and 489,919 in 1893.

The number of witnesses discharged without examination was 195,969, or 28·2 per cent., of the whole number in attendance, as against 187,197, or 27·9 per cent., of the whole number in attendance during 1896. The percentage for 1895 was 27·4; for 1894, 26·9, and for 1893, 26·6.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping by all Criminal Courts in the Province was 4,030 in 1897, as compared with 2,266 in 1896; 1,846 in 1895, and 2,174 in 1894.

The number of convicted persons who rendered themselves liable under the provisions of Act VI of 1864 to a sentence of whipping either as a sole or as an additional punishment was 34,019, as compared with 24,672 in the preceding year. The proportion actually punished with whipping was 11·8 per cent. as compared with 9·1 per cent. in 1896; 8·1 per cent. in 1895; 8·6 per cent. in 1894; 7·6 per cent. in 1893; 6·8 per cent. in 1892, and 5·7 per cent. in 1891. The proportion in this respect for 1897 varied between 30·8 per cent. in Champaran and 1·6 per cent. in Tippera. The variation for 1896 was between 30·1 per cent. in Patna and 1·4 and 1·5 per cent., respectively, in Malda and Tippera; and for 1895, between 35·6 per cent. in Pabna and ·8 per cent. in Lohardaga.

The following statement shows for the last ten years the number of juveniles sent to Reformatory Schools by the several classes of tribunals employed in these Provinces:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Magistrates in the mufassal ...	53	99	80	49	99	85	107	82	108	128
Presidency Magistrates ...	17	15	16	11	17	14	8	12	15	17
Sessions Judges ...	3	1	2	3	6	3	4	4	6	1
High Court ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	73	116	98	63	122	102	120	98	130	146

In addition to the 146 juveniles shown above as sent to Reformatory Schools during 1897, 1 juvenile was, as already stated, delivered over to his guardian by a Magistrate in Backergunge instead of being sentenced to imprisonment.

In 1897 orders of detention in a Reformatory School were passed in 32 districts, including Calcutta, the largest number being reported from Calcutta (17), Muzaffarpur (13), Gaya, Patna, and Saran (12 from each), Howrah and the 24-Parganas (9 from each), Hazaribagh (8), Monghyr and Shahabad (7 from each), and Dacca and Darbhanga (4 from each). As shown in the above statement, 128 juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the mufassal, 17 by Presidency Magistrates, and 1 by a Sessions Judge.

Appellate Jurisdiction—The High Court.

The following table shows the total number of appeals of all classes from the sentences or orders of Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal preferred and decided in the High Court during each of the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, as also the number pending at the close of those years:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Preferred	844	895	985
Decided	830	854	1,009*
Pending	51	88	61

* Three appeals abated in consequence of the death of the appellants.

The following statement shows the results of appeals as affecting the cases decided during each of the last three years:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Affirmed	676	706	759
Reversed	75	41	67
Varied	76	102	175
Remanded	3	5	8
Otherwise	...	4	3†

† Abated owing to the death of the appellants.

The results of admitted appeals for the last five years were as follows:—

		Percentage.				
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Orders of Lower Court	affirmed ...	65·69	59·53	49·82	55·21	43·99
	modified ...	18·2	20·23	20·92	27·29	28·39
	set aside ...	15·74	16·53	28·73	16·25	24·72
New trial ordered	... ...	·37	3·71	·53	1·25	2·9

The results for the last year were very unfavourable to the Lower Courts, compared with the results for the years 1893, 1894, and 1896.

Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of appeals preferred and decided in the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates during the past two years, and the number pending at the close of each of those years, respectively, were as follows:—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Sessions Judges ...	7,800	8,706	7,702	8,721	305	275
District Magistrates ...	5,694	5,636	5,719	5,597	218	251

The results with regard to the appellants in the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates' Courts during the last two years are separately shown in the following table:—

	Courts of Sessions Judges.		District Magistrates' Courts.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Appeals rejected	3,926	4,947	1,698	1,996
Sentences confirmed	3,929	4,126	3,873	3,418
Sentences reduced or altered	1,591	1,724	862	674
Sentences annulled or proceedings quashed ...	2,001	2,161	1,454	1,460
New trial or further enquiry ordered ...	62	96	99	91
Otherwise disposed of	7	5	1	14

The appeals of 37·8 per cent. of the appellants in the Courts of Sessions Judges were rejected, as compared with 34· per cent. in the previous year, and 32·8 per cent. in 1895. In the Courts of Magistrates the proportion was 26· per cent. in 1897, as compared with 21·2 per cent. in 1896, and 20·9 per cent. in 1895.

The proportion of persons who had a right to appeal and exercised that right was 27·8 per cent. as compared with 26·6 per cent. in 1896. The corresponding proportion for 1895 was 25·2 per cent.; for 1894, 28·3 per cent.; and for 1893, 27·8 per cent.

The decisions of the Lower Courts were affirmed in the appeals of 14,524 persons, or in the case of 70·12 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided during the year; the proportion for 1896 being 68·8 per cent.; for 1895, 67·2 per cent.; for 1894, 69·2 per cent.; and for 1893, 67·4 per cent.

Superintendence, Reference and Revision—High Court.

The following table shows the number of cases referred from the districts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal to the High Court during the past year:—

	Pending from 1896.	Filed in 1897.	Decided in 1897.	Pending at the close of 1897.
References under—				
Section 307 of Act X of 1882...	2	28	27	3
„ 374 of Act X of 1882...	3	32	31	4
„ 432 of Act X of 1882...	...	2	2	...

Besides the cases shown in the above table one case was referred to the High Court during the year under report under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding one person who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings of the Court.

The following statement shows the number of cases relating to the Lower Provinces of Bengal dealt with by the High Court during the past year in the exercise of its powers of revision :—

	Remaining over from 1896.	Filed in 1897.	Decided in 1897.	Pending at the close of 1897.
Cases referred under section 438 ...	16	337	329	24
Cases dealt with under section 435 ...	71	841	854	58
Total ...	87	1,178	1,183	82

The following statement shows the results of proceedings on revision:—

Courts whose orders were the subject of revision.	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	New trial ordered.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Courts of Session	19	14	7	2	42
District Magistrates' Courts	26	30	12	14	82
Other Magistrates' Courts	512	331	115	97	1,055
Total ...	557	375	134	113	1,179

In 47·2 per cent. of the total number of orders dealt with on revision the High Court refused to interfere, while the orders of the Lower Courts were set aside in 31·8 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1896 were 53·3 and 26·6, respectively; for 1895, 54·3 and 31·9; for 1894, 55·2 and 28·; and for 1893, 52·8 and 27·7.

In the following statements the orders passed by the High Court as a Court of Revision in the cases referred to it under section 438 and in cases taken up by it *suo motu* under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are separately shown :—

Cases referred to the High Court under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and dealt with during 1897.

Officers making the references.	Cases in which the High Court declined to interfere.	Cases in which the High Court interfered—				Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which the High Court declined to interfere.
		By enhancing the sentence.	By reducing or altering the sentence.	By setting aside the order sent up for revision or by quashing the proceedings.	By directing a new trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Magistrates ...	11	3	4	45	8	...	71	15·49
Sessions Judges ...	33	1	18	155	49	2*	258	12·79
Total ...	44	4	22	200	57	2	329	13·37

* Cases returned to Lower Court.

Cases dealt with by the High Court on motion under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during 1897.

Class of officers whose orders were objected to.	Cases in which the High Court rejected the application.	CASES IN WHICH RULES WERE GRANTED BY THE HIGH COURT—					Total.	Remarks.
		And finally discharged.	And made absolute			And dealt with otherwise than shown in the preceding column.		
			In their entirety.	To the extent of				
				Modifying the orders complained of	Directing a new trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Magistrates ...	407	86	163	102	54	1*	813	*Percentage of the total number of cases decided in which the High Court declined to interfere or eventually did not do so.*
								Per cent.
Sessions Judges...	13	4	12	3	2	...	34	Orders of Magistrates, columns 2, 3 and 7 (407 + 86 + 1) = 494 out of 813 ... 60·7
								Orders of Sessions Judges, columns 2 and 3 (13 + 4) = 17
Total ...	420	90	175	105	56	1	847†	out of 34 ... 50·

* Withdrawn.
† In addition to these, 7 cases were dealt with on review of Sessions statements.

It will be seen from the above statement that as regards cases dealt with by the High Court on motion, 39·3 per cent. of the orders passed by Magistrates and 50· per cent. of those passed by Sessions Judges were reversed or otherwise interfered with by the Court. The corresponding proportions for 1896 were for Magistrates 35·6 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 47·7 per cent.; for 1895 they were for Magistrates 31·2 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 61·6 per cent.; and for 1894 they were for Magistrates 34·1 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 38·5 per cent.

Subordinate Courts.

The following statement shows the number of applications for revision preferred and disposed of in the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates during each of the last two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each of those years, respectively:—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Courts of Sessions Judges ...	2,158	2,274	2,131	2,270	139	143
District Magistrates' Courts ...	1,961‡	1,990	1,958	2,006	92	75

‡ Revised figures.

The number of persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made to Courts other than the High Court, was 8,272 in 1897, as compared with 7,731 in 1896; 8,534 in 1895; 8,194 in 1894, and 8,424 in 1893.

The applications of 5,650 or 65·8 per cent. of the persons whose applications were decided during the year were either rejected summarily or after the issue of a rule. The proportion in 1896 was 67· per cent.; in 1895, 65·6 per cent.; in 1894, 64·5 per cent., and in 1893, 65·6 per cent.

One hundred and twenty-three cases against European British subjects were brought before the Courts in 23 districts, as compared with 90 in 1896; 102 in 1895; 82 in 1894; 100 in 1893, and 158 in 1892.

The number of European British subjects under trial was 142, as compared with 111 in the previous year; 120 in 1895; 93 in 1894; 115 in 1893, and 228 in 1892.

The offences with which European British subjects were commonly charged were, as in previous years, breaches of local and special laws, with which 57 persons (as compared with 36 in 1896; 39 in 1895; 31 in 1894; 35 in 1893, and 104 in 1892) were charged, and criminal force and assault, with which 35 persons were charged. Only 8 European British subjects were charged with causing hurt, while 7 such subjects were charged with offences affecting life, of whom 2 were of unsound mind.

Of the European British subjects tried during the year, 86, or 63·7 per cent., were convicted. The corresponding percentages for 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, and 1892 were 54·5, 55·7, 57·6, 51·3, and 68·4, respectively.

Criminal justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

During the year there were 7,448 persons under trial in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Parganas, of whom 4,888 were convicted. The largest numbers were sent up on charges under special and local laws and thefts.

There were 286 appellants before the District Magistrate, while sentences were confirmed in the case of 196, reversed in the case of 33, and either modified or a new trial ordered in the case of 51. Twenty-two out of 58 appellants to the Commissioner of Bhagalpur were successful. One hundred and forty-four persons applied to the District Magistrate for revision of the orders passed against them, and 51 to the Commissioner, of whom only 89 and 20 respectively were successful, and 7 and 13 unsuccessful. In the remaining cases the orders were either modified or trial was still pending.

Prisons.

Prison population.

No change was made in the classification and number of central and district jails during the year. The following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1897 and the preceding ten years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	14,629	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,907	18,750
Total number admitted during the year	75,664	81,136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,523	91,842	91,740	85,957	92,701	116,270
Total ...	90,293	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636	109,270	102,779	109,608	135,020
Total discharged ...	77,083	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,338	92,106	92,448	85,871	90,858	115,573
Balance at the end of the year	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,908	18,750	19,447
Daily average of all classes	12,250	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929	17,499	19,554

The total number of prisoners admitted rose from 92,701 to 116,270, and the daily average population from 17,499 to 19,554. Notwithstanding the special release of 3,796 persons on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, the average daily jail population exceeded that of any of the preceding ten years. The increase, which was largest in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, is mainly attributable to the pressure occasioned by the scarcity and high prices of food-grains which prevailed throughout the greater part of the year. The number of convicts admitted direct increased from 35,843 to 43,834.

Ratio of convicts to population.

The following table shows the districts which furnished the highest ratio of convicts per mille of population:—

District.	Population.	Number of convicts admitted.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta ...	681,560	2,125	3·11
Singhbhum ...	545,488	885	1·62
Darjeeling ...	223,314	274	1·22
24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	2,202	1·16
Hazaribagh ...	1,136,866	1,157	1·01
Manbhum ...	1,193,328	1,204	1·00
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	1,720	·98
Hooghly (with Howrah)	1,797,921	1,575	·87
Gaya ...	2,138,331	1,809	·84
Champaran ...	1,859,465	1,495	·80
Khulna ...	1,177,652	941	·79
Puri ...	944,998	747	·79
Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	899	·79
Birbhum ...	798.254	620	·77
Palamau ...	596,770	442	·74
Backergunge ...	2,153,965	1,570	·72
Patna ...	1,772,352	1,206	·68
Jessore ...	1,888,827	1,226	·64
Faridpur ...	1,8 :3,543	1,163	·63
Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	777	·59
Nadia ...	1,644,108	961	·58
Shahabad ...	2,060,579	1,215	·58
Cuttack ...	1,937,671	1,087	·56
Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	1,099	·54
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	740	·53
Monghyr ...	2,036,021	1,182	·53
Saran ...	2,466,065	1,294	·52

The lowest ratio is shown by Rangpur (·27), Purnea (·31), Dacca (·32), Noakhali (·33), Dinajpur (·34), and Balasore (·35).

The following statement is interesting as showing the extent to which there was an increase of crime in the districts officially declared distressed:—

District.	Average ratio of admissions to population per mille during last five years.	Ratio of admissions to population per mille in 1897.
1	2	3
Shahabad ...	·19	·58
Saran ...	·25	·52
Champaran ...	·34	·80
Muzaffarpur ...	·18	·46
Darbhanga ...	·12	·41
Bhagalpur ...	·18	·54
Sonthal Parganas ...	·21	·98
Hazaribagh ...	·34	1·01
Palamau ...	·47	·74
Manbhum ...	·45	1·00
Bankura ...	·31	·46
Nadia ...	·14	·58
Murshidabad ...	·20	·49
Khulna ...	·23	·79
Puri ...	·35	·79

In every one of these cases the increase in the ratio of convicts admitted to the district population was most marked.

Releases.

The following table compares the number of releases under the various heads during the past eight years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Released on expiry of sentence	28,464	28,873	32,543	33,046	29,169	25,967	26,867	31,832
,, on appeal	2,033	2,120	2,156	1,931	1,997	1,911	1,733	2,064
,, under remission rules ...	1,622	1,661	1,593	1,771	4,529	4,971	5,090	5,307
,, on medical grounds	39	105	140	44	67	57	57	28*
,, on other grounds	9	9	6	9	5	...	8	3,978

* Excluding one moribund prisoner who was released under Rule 504 (a) of the Jail Code and included as a death.

The increase in the number of prisoners released on expiry of sentence was due to a larger number of convicts passing through the jails. The ratio per cent. of prisoners released on appeal fell from 5·72 in 1895 and 4·83 in 1896 to 4·70 in 1897. The percentage was very high in the district of Rangpur (17·57), Burdwan (11·89), and Shahabad (11·76). Of the 3,978 prisoners released "on other grounds," 3,796 were liberated on the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. The number of prisoners transported from Bengal jails was 116, the same as in the previous year. The number of death-sentences carried out during the year was 15 against 21 in 1896.

Classification of convicts.

The number of Burman convicts in the Bengal jails at the close of 1897 was 248, against 287 on the 31st December 1896. The health and conduct of these prisoners were, on the whole, fairly good. Of the 43,834 convicts admitted direct into jail, 26,034, or 59·39 per cent., were Hindus, 15,140, or 34·55 per cent., Muhammadans, 360, or ·81 per cent., Christians, and 206, or ·47 per cent., Buddhists. The number

of juvenile prisoners admitted rose from 402 to 590, of whom 495 were males and 95 females. This increase was to be expected in a year of scarcity. The total number of female convicts admitted direct into jail was 2,030 against 1,318 in 1896, the ratio per cent. of such convicts to total admissions being 4·6, against 3·7 in the preceding year. Generally speaking, the number of female prisoners appears to have been small in the part of Bengal in which Muhammadans form a large proportion of the population and the *parda* system is most extensively observed. The statistics relating to the occupation of the male convicts previous to their admission into jail show that 22,953, or 52·36 per cent., belonged to the cultivator class, against 20,325, or 58·87 per cent., in the previous year. The greatest increase was among persons whose occupations are unclassified, including daily labourers, who feel the pressure of scarcity most severely of all.

The following table classifies the convicts admitted direct into jail according to length of sentence, showing the percentage on the total number sentenced for each class:—

Length of Sentence.	1896.		1897.	
	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding one month	11,742	32·8	15,603	35·6
Over one month and not exceeding three months.	8,032	22·4	9,696	22·1
Over three months and not exceeding six months.	6,359	17·7	7,321	16·7
Over six months and not exceeding one year	5,486	15·3	6,319	14·4
„ one year ditto ditto two years	2,347	6·6	2,866	6·4
„ two years ditto ditto five do.	1,206	3·4	1,345	3·1
„ five ditto ditto ditto ten do.	419	1·2	464	1·1
„ ten years	7	·0	14	·0
Transportation for life	151	·4	148	·3
Ditto for a term	52	·1	69	·2
Sentenced to death	42	·1	49	·1
Total ...	35,843	100·0	43,834	100·0

The short-term prisoners with sentences of six months and less formed nearly 75 per cent. of the total admissions, against nearly 73 per cent. in 1896. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment was 2,761 against 2,423 in 1896, and to rigorous imprisonment 41,073, against 33,420. Solitary confinement and whipping were combined with rigorous imprisonment in 124 and 283 cases, respectively, against 139 and 277 in the previous year.

Re-convictions, whippings, &c.

The total number of re-convictions increased from 4,436 to 5,247, but the ratio per cent to total convictions fell from 13·10 to 11·97. The decrease in the ratio was to be expected in a year in which the pressure of scarcity drove many of the non-criminal classes to commit petty crime. The Bertillon system of anthropometry and the system of taking finger-impressions, recently brought into operation, facilitated the identification of old offenders in 492 cases, against 334 in 1896. The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for bad livelihood rose from 1,723 in 1894, 2,129 in 1895, and 2,245 in 1896 to 2,468 in 1897. The number of judicial whippings was 4,422, against 2,226 in 1896 and 1,930 in 1895, and of these more than 4,000 were not combined with a sentence of imprisonment. Nearly 78 per cent. of the total whippings were inflicted in cases of theft.

Under-trial prisoners.

The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 47,376, as compared with 34,340 in 1896 and 31,211 in 1895. Of the total number admitted and those who were in jail at the commencement of the year, 26,844, or 55·10 per cent., were convicted, and 17,068, or 35·03 per cent., released, as compared with 50·04 per cent. convicted and 38·92 per cent. released in 1896. The increased percentage

of convictions was to be expected, considering the class of cases most prevalent in a year of famine. As in the case of the convicts, the number of admissions as well as the daily average number of under-trial prisoners in 1897 exceeded the record for the past decade. The mortality among the under-trial prisoners was abnormal in 1897, the number of deaths being 93, against 40 in 1896 and 45 in 1897. Fifteen under-trial prisoners, including one female, escaped during the year, and six were re-captured, against nine escapes and six re-captures in 1896. The figures relating to the average detention of under-trial prisoners are far from satisfactory in both sessions cases and cases in the magisterial courts. The average period of detention in Sessions cases was 47·54 days, against 46·01 days in 1896, 44·35 days in 1895, and 39·99 days in 1894, while in the cases before magisterial courts, it was 16·17 days, as compared with 13·77 days in 1896, 12·96 days in 1895, and 11·96 days in 1894. The increase of work, due to the famine, accounts largely for the greater duration of trials in the past year.

Civil and State prisoners.

There were 59 civil prisoners in confinement at the close of 1896, and 765 were admitted during the year, making a total of 824. Of these, 10 were transferred and 763 released, leaving 51 confined at the end of the year. One civil prisoner escaped from the Gaya Jail, but was re-captured and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The number of State prisoners was 12, of whom 8 were received during the year: all belonged to Madras. One of them died of heart disease in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, and the remaining 11 are reported to be in good health.

Jail buildings.

The total expenditure upon major and minor works and repairs in jails and subsidiary jails during the year amounted to Rs. 1,68,332. Much damage was done to jail buildings by the great earthquake of the 12th of June 1897. Almost every jail from Mymensingh to Monghyr and from Jalpaiguri to Chittagong felt its effects. The preliminary estimate for repairing this damage amounted to Rs. 49,835, and several of the more important projects which it had been contemplated to undertake had accordingly to be deferred. Among these were the construction of additional barracks and cubicles in the Bhagalpur and Buxar Central Jails, schemes for water-supply in the Buxar, Dacca, and Hazaribagh Central Jails, extension of the jail compound at Mymensingh, improvement of ventilation in the wards and hospital in the Gaya Jail, and the construction of a new jail at Angul. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent on minor works and of Rs. 14,000 on sanitary improvements. Forty additional cubicles were constructed in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, and three rows of five cubicles were put up in one of the upper-storey wards of the Presidency Jail.

Guards and escapes.

The temporary conversion of the third-class district jails at Suri and Purulia into first and second-class district jails respectively necessitated the increase of the warder guard of the Province to 234 head-warders and 1,508 warders, including 112 apprentice warders and 47 warder recruits, the figures for the preceding year being 233 head-warders and 1,377 warders. The grant of grain compensation allowances and other concessions while the scarcity lasted facilitated the obtaining of recruits, although comparatively of inferior class and poor physique. The discontinuance of these concessions since the beginning of the current year has, it is reported, revived the discontent among the recruits and lowest grade warders, and has been followed by the resignation of many of them. A proposal for increasing the subsistence allowance paid to the warder recruits is under consideration.

In the number of departmental offences committed by warders the increase was inconsiderable, but in the more serious offences dealt with by the Courts there was an increase from 37 to 64. There is, moreover, still a tendency among many of them to combine and display an insubordinate spirit. Combinations among warders are reported to have taken place in the jails at Bankipore, Malda, Ranchi, and Chuadanga, and to have been put down with some difficulty.

The number of escapes among convicts was 31, against 13 in 1896 and 23 in 1895. Of these 16 were from inside the jail and 15 from outside. Twenty-six of the prisoners were re-captured during the year, besides two who had escaped in previous years.

Prison discipline.

The following table shows the nature of offences committed by convicts during the year as compared with 1896:—

1	2	3	4										5
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent.										
			A		B		C		D		E		F
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.		Grand Total
			Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	
1897	17,366	72	16,034	1,110	3,678	914	536	306	14,680	1,153	34,923	3,483	38,406
1896	15,895	38	15,100	1,150	3,332	711	417	199	13,417	1,182	32,356	3,192	35,548

The larger number of offences recorded, as compared with 1896, is due to the increase in the jail population. Excluding warnings, the number of punishments awarded during the year was 28,346, against 26,870 in 1896 (which was the lowest figure since 1890) and 28,581 in 1895. As compared with the daily average population, however, the ratio of punishments was lower last year than in the two preceding years. The number of warnings rose from 8,678 to 10,060. The number of whippings inflicted was 232, against 223 in the preceding year. The ratio per cent. of whippings to total punishments was highest in the jails at Puri (2·41), Hooghly (2·24), Muzaffarpur (1·56), Bankipore (1·42), Midnapore (1·33), Mymensingh (1·23), Hazaribagh (1·10), and Barisal (1·01). In 14 jails corporal punishment was not inflicted at all. Fetters were imposed in 7,870 cases, against 7,708 in 1896.

Convict-officers, mark remissions, &c.

A daily average of 926 male and 9 female convict-officers were employed during the year, as compared with 952 and 17, respectively, in 1896. The number of prisoners released under the mark system was 5,306, against 5,090 in 1896. Besides the 3,796 prisoners released at the time of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, 8,928 convicts were granted partial remissions of sentence on that occasion.

Relief was granted from the Claude Martin Fund to 2,117 prisoners on release as against 1,530 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year as compared with the expenditure in 1896 is shown below:—

	1896.	1897.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,70,216	4,94,829
Dietary charges	5,00,470	7,42,835
Hospital charges	92,061	95,644
Clothing and bedding	79,866	74,981
Sanitation charges	27,019	32,736
Moving prisoners	46,065	47,623
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	65,050	63,995
Travelling allowances	6,350	7,386
Contingencies	41,342	44,433
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant ...	22,301	31,603
Petty construction and repairs ...	28,257	24,340
General supervision	59,142	53,559
Total ...	14,38,139	17,13,964
Public Works Department ...	1,54,464	1,68,332

The principal increase is that of nearly two and-a-half lakhs under the head "Dietary charges," which is due to the larger jail population and to the higher prices paid for food. The main cause of the increase in establishment charges was the grant of grain compensation allowance to the warder staff. The gross cost per head of average population amounted to Rs. 83-11 as against Rs. 77-3 in 1896, a smaller increase than might have been expected, considering the great rise in the price of food-grains during the first eight or nine months of the year. Deducting the average cash earnings, the net cost per head works out to Rs. 73-8 as against Rs. 66-6 in 1896.

Average prices of articles of diet.

The following table shows the average rates paid for the principal articles of diet in 1897, as compared with the corresponding rates during the preceding five years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	3 7 2	2 6 11	2 5 0	2 9 4	2 10 8	2 9 1
Wheat (flour) ...	4 12 4	4 3 0	3 4 5	3 7 4	3 4 3	3 10 7
Maize	3 2 10	2 3 7	1 13 10	1 12 6	1 12 7	1 13 5
Dál	3 15 6	2 14 0	2 13 4	2 8 8	2 8 10	2 11 9
Meat	8 9 0	8 12 7	7 7 11	6 2 0	6 10 8	6 3 10
Fish	8 14 10	7 9 9	7 7 2	6 14 3	6 5 8	6 7 5
Salt	4 0 0	3 11 10	3 11 7	3 13 7	3 11 5	3 11 0

The considerable rise in the prices paid for all the articles, except meat, which shows a slight reduction, is due to the general scarcity that prevailed during the year.

The following table shows the average cost per prisoner in each jail, calculated on the expenditure under the three controllable heads of "Diet," "Hospital Charges," and "Clothing," and the death-rate per mille of all admissions, together with the average cost per prisoner and the death-rate of all the jails collectively:—

Jails.	Average cost per prisoner during 1897.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Jails.	Average cost per prisoner during 1897.	Death-rate per mille of daily average strength of convicts and under-trial prisoners.
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	
Puri	28 12 10	9·7	Chittagong	46 0 4	27·1
Noakhali	30 7 4	45·6	Bankipore	46 7 3	20·0
Arrah	34 12 1	11·7	Buxar	46 8 9	13·5
Cuttack	36 9 11	49·3	Barisal	46 15 11	88·3
Purulia	36 13 2	83·6	Chapra	48 1 2	71·5
Khulna	36 15 0	.....	Bhagalpur	48 7 10	58·3
Naya Dumka	37 8 1	10·3	Bankura	48 15 5	60·5
Rampur Boalia	39 0 8	11·9	Krishnagar	49 1 7	50·5
Balasore	39 1 10	36·1	Ranchi	49 10 6	135·4
Monghyr	41 0 9	34·3	Presidency, Native	50 3 7	19·3
Berhampore	41 13 9	8·8	Suri	50 9 4	58·9
Gaya	42 6 5	23·4	Hazaribagh	50 12 3	61·9
Darbhanga	42 10 9	35·4	Midnapore	52 1 11	33·2
Chaibassa	42 14 8	79·3	Hooghly	53 0 5	16·3
Motihari	42 14 10	47·7	Baraset	55 3 1	32·9
Faridpur	43 1 1	52·0	Dinajpur	55 4 4	54·0
Alipore	43 9 0	17·1	Patna	55 10 4	16·1
Malda	43 10 1	53·3	Jalpaiguri	55 10 11	.....
Daltonganj	43 11 0	279·4	Darjeeling	57 8 3	23·7
Rangpur	44 3 5	34·1	Dacca	58 11 7	9·8
Jessore	44 9 11	43·5	Burdwan	61 13 10	23·8
Mymensingh	45 2 0	19·3	Presidency, European ...	169 13 8	.....
Muzaffarpur	45 3 0	43·1			
Bogra	45 9 6	10·6			
Comilla	45 9 8	60·8	Average for all jails ...	47 3 10	34·3
Purnea	45 14 4	30·8			

The statement shows, as in previous years, that no general conclusions can be drawn as to the relation between the death-rate and the average expenditure incurred on each prisoner.

Employment of prisoners and manufactures.

The daily average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 17,096, against 15,696 in the preceding year. The average number of sick, convalescent, and infirm fell from 2,093 to 2,079, while the number not employed for other reasons rose from 113 to 202, and of those employed on unremunerative labour from 919 to 1,002. The average number engaged on various prison duties increased from 5,423 to 5,725, and on jail

buildings from 978 to 1,256. In accordance with recent orders limiting extra-mural employment, the average number of prisoners so employed was only 61. The average number employed on manufactures increased from 6,001 to 6,771, but there was a slight falling off in the percentage of convicts thus employed to the total number sentenced to labour from 38·86 to 38·43. The net profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 4,36,842, and the average profit per head sentenced to labour to Rs. 25-8, against Rs. 5,13,295 and Rs. 32-11, respectively, in 1896. In that year, however, the original value of the existing stock of the Presidency Jail was raised by Rs. 76,863; and if this sum be deducted, the results of 1896 would not be very different, being Rs. 4,36,432 and Rs. 27-13, respectively. In 1895 the corresponding figures were Rs. 4,16,810 and Rs. 27-2.

Average earnings in central jails.

The following table compares the average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in central jails during the past two years:—

	1896.	1897.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Buxar	83 3	93 2
Presidency	86 3	79 4
Alipore	49 3	46 13
Midnapore	23 14	27 11
Dacca	23 9	17 12
Rampur Boalia	6 2	13 5
Bhagalpur	26 13	9 3
Hazaribagh	6 2	7 4

In the Buxar Central Jail manufactures were carried on on a large scale with remarkable success. No less than 3,214 tents manufactured in this jail were supplied to Government departments during the year. The profits amounted to Rs. 1,02,725, against Rs. 91,334 in 1896. The average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in this jail have steadily risen from Rs. 51-6 in 1894 to Rs. 93-2 in 1897. The printing industry in the Presidency Jail was placed at some disadvantage in consequence of the release of nearly 200 trained prisoners on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. The spinning mill in the Alipore Jail could not be worked for three months in the beginning of the year, as a new engine was being set up. In spite of this, the manufacturing results compared favourably with those of former years, and the aggregate value of manufactured articles supplied to the Commissariat and other departments amounted to Rs. 2,30,533, against Rs. 1,22,036 in 1896. The Midnapore Central Jail showed a satisfactory progress, and the profits amounted to Rs. 22,652, against Rs. 20,624 in 1896. The principal industry carried on in the Dacca Central Jail is the manufacture of uniforms for the village police. In the Rampur Boalia Jail favourable terms offered by the Northern Bengal State Railway for the supply of castor-oil increased the profits from Rs. 4,104 to Rs. 8,549-8. In the Bhagalpur Central Jail machine work in the woollen factory had to be suspended from the 12th June 1897 to the end of the year, the chimney having been so much damaged by the earthquake that it had to be entirely rebuilt, while a new engine had also to be erected. This caused a reduction in the profits from Rs. 31,541 to Rs. 14,279. In the Hazaribagh Central Jail the profits amounted to Rs. 6,750 as compared with Rs. 5,572 in 1896. The ordinary profits from district jails rose from Rs. 79,904 to Rs. 86,494.

Quinine and its distribution.

This industry was started in the Alipore Jail in December 1892, and has proved to be a profitable one. The number of 5-grain powders prepared and packed during the year was 4,511,288 against 3,776,958 in 1896, although a daily average of only 26 prisoners was employed on this work. The profit amounted to Rs. 5,326. The boon is great to those to whom the drug is made easily accessible through the medium of the post-office.

Subsidiary jails.

On the re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision, in the district of Nadia, a new subsidiary jail was opened in that place from the 1st April 1897. The total number of subsidiary jails in the Province, however, remained the same as in the previous year, as the subsidiary jail at Angul was converted into a district jail during

the year. The total expenditure on subsidiary jail buildings amounted to Rs. 9,399, against Rs. 5,632 in 1896. A large portion of this amount was spent in repairing the damages caused by the earthquake. The number of convicts admitted direct rose from 16,275 to 19,301. Twenty-five convicts, or 63·3 per mille of the average daily population, died during the year, against 11 and 32·2 respectively in the preceding year. The total number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year was 21,404, against 15,981 in 1896. The average detention of such prisoners was 13·71 days as compared with 13·07 days in the preceding year. The longest average detention occurred in Gobindpur (24·28 days), Raniganj (21·86 days), Sasaram (20·49 days), and Diamond Harbour (20·28 days). The number of deaths among under-trial prisoners rose from 7 to 32, or from 11·5 to 39·4 per mille of the average daily number. The increase in the ratio of deaths both among convicts and under-trial prisoners was due to the bad state of their health when they were admitted. This may be inferred from the fact that the average period of detention of the convicts was only a week and of under-trial prisoners only a fortnight. Their health cannot, therefore, have been affected by the rigours of jail discipline. Dysentery and diarrhœa caused 21 deaths and cholera 12. The number of civil prisoners admitted fell from 16 to 11. Of the 13 convicts and the same number of under-trial prisoners who escaped during the year, 12 and 6 respectively were re-captured; one convict who had escaped in a previous year was also caught. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,20,200 to Rs. 1,45,602, but the average gross expenditure per prisoner, excluding charges on account of public works and petty construction and repairs, fell from Rs. 117-0-1 to Rs. 108-12-8, against Rs. 81-14-10 in the case of district and central jails. The net profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 4,071, against Rs. 4,028 in 1896.

Accommodation and food.

The central and district jails are capable of accommodating 17,883 convicts, 1,067 under-trial prisoners, and 347 civil prisoners, or in all 19,297 prisoners. Notwithstanding the relief afforded by the Jubilee remissions, there was overcrowding in many of the jails from time to time in consequence of the increase in the jail population and the reduction of accommodation on account of the damage caused by the earthquake, and temporary sheds were constructed to meet the requirements. The dieting of the prisoners, many of whom were admitted in an ill-nourished condition and feeble health, received careful attention. Many immediately gained weight on admission when put on jail diet, and the percentage of convicts discharged during the year who lost weight in jail was only 14·6 as compared with 16·8 in 1896, while 62 per cent. gained weight as compared with 58·8. Animal food, fish, and other expensive articles of diet were issued liberally, with a view to improving the health of the prisoners. Great attention was also paid by the Superintendents of jails to the growing of vegetables in the jail gardens. The cultivation of China and Roman cabbages was attended with varying success. Potatoes and onions were grown abundantly, and efforts are being made to preserve these articles for use at a season when good vegetables are hardly available.

Water-supply, other sanitary improvements, &c.

The scheme for the water-supply of the Buxar Central Jail could not be brought to a completion, as the funds allotted for it as for other works were utilized in repairing the damage caused to jail buildings by the earthquake. For the same reason the installation of Pasteur-Chamberland filters in certain jails was postponed. The water-works at Hooghly were completed, and the arrangements for water-supply at Hazaribagh are approaching completion. The reports on the effect of the use of the Pasteur-Chamberland filters on the health of the prisoners in the Motihari, Dumka, and Bogra Jails show that in all three jails there has been a diminution in bowel-complaints, but definite conclusions cannot yet be drawn, as the observations have not extended over a sufficiently long period.

Fewer sanitary improvements were carried out during the year owing to limited funds. Arrangements were made for better ventilation in the hospitals and sleeping wards in the Presidency, Motihari, Bhagalpur, and Muzaffarpur Jails, and in the tent factory at the Buxar Central Jail. Sheds were constructed in the Buxar Jail to afford protection from the sun to the prisoners while at

work. Ventilated flooring was provided in the Faridpur and Buxar Jails to remove damp. The compound of the Comilla Jail was greatly extended by throwing back the enclosure wall. Other minor improvements were also effected.

A sum of Rs. 4,825 was distributed among 49 Civil Hospital Assistants employed in the Jail Department as rewards for good work done by them during the year.

Sickness and mortality.

The following table shows the mortality among prisoners of all classes (including under-trial prisoners) both in jails and in subsidiary jails for each decade, from 1844 to 1897, and for the last four years:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1844-53	202,418	...	...	3,036	10,590	13,626	15·0	52·3	67·3	
1854-63	170,358	4,669	56·4	3,146	13,701	16,847	18·4	80·4	98·8	
1864-73	186,335	6,942	37·2	2,017	8,647	10,664	10·8	46·4	57·2	
1874-83	187,184	8,350	44·6	1,552	9,963	11,515	8·3	53·2	61·5	
1884-93	151,682	6,534	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7	
1894	17,283	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1	
1895	15,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3	
1896	17,457	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7	
1897	19,495	695	35·6	72	612	684	3·6	31·4	35·0	
Grand Total	969,072	29,307	30·2	10,720	50,572	61,292	11·1	52·1	63·2	
Average ...	17,946	543	30·2	199	936	1,135	11·1	52·1	63·2	

The death-rate per mille rose from 27·3 in 1895 and 28·7 in 1896 to 35·0 in 1897. The general health of the Province was better than usual during the two former years, which were exceptionally dry in the autumn, the season when malaria is most prevalent in a fatal form. Except for the deterioration in the physique of the people caused by the famine, the public health continued good in the early part of the past year. Everywhere, however, malarial fevers of a bad type became prevalent in the autumn after the heavy rains that characterized the latter part of the monsoon. These diseases were more fatal than usual, attacking as they did constitutions weakened through privations and insufficient and unsuitable food. This was most marked in Chota Nagpur, where the aboriginal tribes evinced a reluctance to come on to relief works, preferring an independent life of extreme privation while subsisting on jungle products. Dysentery of a persistent type was the inevitable result in that part of the province (as also in some other districts). These conditions especially affected those who were impelled to commit crime by want and reluctance to accept State relief under the prescribed tests, and so found their way to the jails. This cause, and a severe outbreak of cholera, which will be noticed below, produced an unusually high mortality in the jails of Chota Nagpur; and even where actual famine did not prevail, the privations resulting from the unprecedentedly high prices of the necessaries of life that ruled everywhere tended to increase the fatality of disease. Nevertheless, as will be seen below, if Chota Nagpur is excluded, the jail mortality was not abnormally high in most of the districts in which State relief was undertaken on an organized scale. It is a matter of congratulation, therefore, that in a year characterized by such unfavourable circumstances, the general death-rate in the jails was lower than any on record except 1887, 1890, 1891, 1893, 1895, and 1896. The true test of the attention paid to the health of prisoners is to be found in the mortality among convicts confined in the central and district jails, and the death-rate among these in 1897 was only 33·3, or, excluding mortality from cholera, only 30·8 per mille.

The ratio of daily average sick per mille to daily average population among convicts fell from 39·6 to 36·2. The highest ratios were recorded at Chapra (93·3), Jessore (90·6), Chaibassa (89·2), Motihari (79·6), Purnea (76·1),

and Malda (72·9), and the lowest at Puri (11·0), Naya Dumka (11·6), Khulna (13·3), and Balasore (15·8).

Principal diseases causing sickness and death.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the year:—

	1897.		1896.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
Malarial fever	5,989	54	4,643	58
Dysentery	4,041	186	3,693	115
Other diseases including small-pox, mumps, simple continued fever, &c.	1,834	13	3,059	17
Diarrhœa	1,745	36	1,598	19
Abscess, boils, and ulcers of all kinds...	982	8	1,010	5
Other respiratory diseases, other than pneumonia, tubercle of lungs, &c.	469	12	576	8
Pneumonia	281	67	257	46
Anæmia and general debility ...	284	15	234	20
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, and pneumonic phthisis.	157	53	165	53
Cholera	81	46	112	60
Other diseases not included in above ...	2,952	93	3,112	57

The prophylactic treatment of malarial disease by the sulphate of cinchonidine, combined either with the sulphate, or the tincture of perchloride, of iron, has continued to be attended with beneficial results, and the almost unanimous opinion of the Medical Officers is that, if it does not lessen the incidence of malarial fever, it diminishes the duration and severity of the pyrexia. Experiments are being made with cinnamon powder as a preventive against bowel-complaints.

To the extended use of prophylactics the Inspector-General of Jails is disposed to attribute the reduction in the number of deaths from malarial fever from 58 to 54, in spite of the large increase in admissions into hospital from 4,643 to 5,989. Dysentery and diarrhœa accounted for 5,786 admissions to hospital and 222 deaths, as compared with 5,291 admissions and 134 deaths in 1896. The largest number of deaths from these diseases occurred in the Midnapore, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh Central Jails, and the District Jails at Bankura, Barisal, Ranchi, Purulia, and Chaibassa. The largely increased proportion of deaths to admissions is, no doubt, attributable to the great difficulty experienced in checking famine dysentery. The admissions and deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were 970 and 137, respectively, against 998 and 107 in 1896. The jails which suffered most in this respect were Alipore, with 144 admissions and 17 deaths, and Hazaribagh, with 39 admissions and 13 deaths. Anæmia and debility show an increase in the number of admissions from 234 to 284, but the number of deaths fell from 20 to 15.

The number of admissions from cholera decreased from 112 to 81, and the number of deaths from 60 to 46. Half the deaths occurred in the Hazaribagh and Daltonganj Jails, and Ranchi and Purulia, also in the same Division, contributed 7 more. In these jails the death-rate from this disease per mille

of daily average strength was 11·7, 164·4, 26·2, and 10·5, respectively, whereas in 1896 there was only one death from cholera in all the jails of the Chota Nagpur Division.

The total number of deaths among convicts in jails and subsidiary jails [including one moribund prisoner released under Rule 504 (*a*) of the Jail Code] was 591, against 461 in 1896 and 418 in 1895, and the death-rates per mille of daily average strength were 34, 29, and 26·9, respectively. Of the convicts who died, 138, or 233·5 per mille, were admitted in good health, 188, or 318·11 per mille, in indifferent health, and 265, or 448·39 per mille, in bad health. Among under-trial prisoners there were 93 deaths, against 40 in 1896 and 45 in 1895, and the death-rates were 43·6, 25·9, and 33·4, respectively. As in the case of subsidiary jails, the disproportionately high death-rate among under-trial prisoners was due to the bad state of their health on admission.

Jails with the highest mortality.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred:—

	Death-rates from all causes per mille.		Death-rates, exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5
Daltonganj	315·1	168·0	150·7	168·0
Ranchi	115·3	40·8	89·1	40·8
Purulia	94·6	25·2	84·0	16·8
Barisal	91·5	50·7	91·5	45·9
Chapra	84·8	53·7	84·8	53·7
Chaibassa	84·5	38·7	84·5	38·7
Comilla	67·8	75·0	67·8	70·6
Malda	65·8	63·1	65·8	63·1
Bankura	60·4	42·5	60·4	39·0

The highest ratio of mortality is shown by the jails at Daltonganj, Ranchi, and Purulia, the first of which is situated in a district in which the prices of food-grains exceeded the normal by a higher proportion than in any other district in the Province. Close after these comes Chaibassa, and the only jail in the Chota Nagpur Division not having an unusually high death-rate is the Hazaribagh Central Jail, which is mainly filled from outside the Division.

The following statement shows that of 12 districts outside that Division in which famine was officially declared to exist, the jail death-rate was above 40 per mille only in Chapra, Bankura, Krishnagar, Muzaffarpur, and Motihari:—

Districts in which famine was officially declared.	Average jail death-rate per mille of last five years.	Death-rate per mille for 1897 in the jail.
1	2	3
Arrah ...	32·0	13·1
Chapra ...	74·4	84·6
Motihari ...	52·2	43·7
Muzaffarpur ...	38·5	46·5
Darbhanga ...	57·0	32·4
Bhagalpur ...	21·3	21·2
Naya Dumka ...	44·9	14·0
Hazaribagh ...	41·1	51·4
Daltonganj ...	166·3	315·1
Purulia ...	52·3	94·6
Bankura ...	53·1	60·4
Krishnagar ...	22·7	52·9
Berhampore ...	11·8	9·3
Khulna ...	25·3	Nil.
Puri ...	49·0	11·2

Jalpaiguri is classed for the first time with the healthy jails with no mortality, while the jails at Dacca, Berhampore, Rampur Boalia, Arrah, Dumka, Pabna, Bankipore, Burdwan, and Barasat were included among those showing the lowest mortality.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Statistics of population.

The total number of boys in the two institutions on the 31st December 1896 was 529, of whom 201 were in the Alipore and 328 in the Hazaribagh Schools. The number of boys admitted during the year 1897 was 78 at Alipore and 89 at Hazaribagh, the total at the two schools being raised to 696 against 695 of 1896. During the past year 103 boys were released on expiry of sentence, 34 on attaining the age of 18 years, and 1 by special order of the Government on account of sickness, and 4 died—1 in the Alipore and 3 in the Hazaribagh Schools. On the 31st December 1897, 554 boys remained—212 in the Alipore and 342 in the Hazaribagh Schools. Of these, 380 were Hindus, 163 Muhammadans, 10 aboriginals, and 1 a native Christian. The daily average number of boys for the year was 190 at Alipore and 344 at Hazaribagh, compared with 215 and 331 respectively in 1896 and 218 and 344 respectively in 1895. The general health of the boys was better than in the preceding year. Though the number of admissions into hospital in both the schools was larger, the daily average number of sick was smaller, viz., 5·03 in the Alipore School and 1·71 in the Hazaribagh School, against 5·35 and 2·12 respectively in 1896. A large number of dysentery cases occurred at Alipore, but the use of rice-water (*mar*) with a small quantity of salt has since proved a good preventive against the disease, and been also beneficial to the health of the boys, who have generally gained in weight. In the Hazaribagh School there were many cases of fever during the rainy season, which were, however, of a very mild character.

Offences, punishments, and marks.

It would appear from the following figures that the number of offences committed and punishments awarded has been increasing in the Alipore School since 1894, while in the Hazaribagh School it has decreased:—

Number of Offences and Punishments.

	Alipore School.	Hazaribagh School.
1894	55	336
1895	83	332
1896	162	271
1897	222	248

This continuous increase in the one school with equally continuous decrease in the other and the general divergence of practice in the two schools as regards punishments are being investigated. It appears that on a daily average of 190 boys at the Alipore Reformatory, 108 boys were punished, or 57 per cent.; while on a daily average of 344 boys at Hazaribagh, 148 were punished, or 43 per cent. The more serious offences on the list are theft and the destruction of Government property. The proportion of such offences to the total last year was 16 per cent. at Alipore and 46 per cent. at Hazaribagh. Nevertheless, the proportion to the total of the severer punishments, that is, by hand-caning, whipping, and separate confinement, was 39 per cent. at Alipore, but only 14 per cent. at Hazaribagh. At Alipore 28 per cent. of the boys were punished more than once; at Hazaribagh only 16 per cent.

The average number of boys who earned marks was 179 in the Alipore and 325 in the Hazaribagh Schools.

Instruction and Gymnastics.

The instruction in English has been discontinued at both schools. The educational staff of the Alipore School has been reorganized, and a similar change at the Hazaribagh School is under consideration. The classes will in future be under the inspection of the Education Department. The trades taught in the two schools have been the same as in the previous years, but a revision has been suggested by the Superintendent at Hazaribagh. Drill and gymnastics were carried on in both institutions, and these exercises are reported to have done good to the boys.

Character reports of released boys.

Enquiries were made, as usual, regarding the conduct of the boys released in the preceding year. Of the 80 boys released from the Alipore School during 1896, it is reported by the District Magistrates that 43 were well conducted, 16 could not be traced, 7 were in jail, 4 were viewed with suspicion, and 10 were pursuing the trades they learnt at the school. During the same year 76 boys were released from the Hazaribagh School, but information has been furnished regarding 47 only. Of the number reported on, 36 were well conducted, 4 could not be traced, 2 were in jail, 1 was viewed with suspicion, 3 were pursuing the trades they learnt at the school, and 1 had died. The Superintendent has reported that the accounts which he has received of the career of some of the boys released from five to ten years ago tend to show that a fair proportion of the boys who return to their homes and revert to the occupation of their castes after a while become discontented with their position and emigrate to Calcutta or other places, where there is a demand for more intelligent labour, and often do very well. It is, therefore, possible that released boys returned as not traceable may be the very boys who have received the greatest benefit from their detention in the Reformatory School, and not those who have returned to a life of crime, as has been generally feared. The opinion of the Board of Management of the Alipore School on this surmise will be obtained.

Manufactures.

In the Alipore School the profit from manufactures continues to show a falling off under almost all the heads. The total profits of the two schools were Rs. 9,589-11 and Rs. 5,960-0-1, against Rs. 11,189-15-10 and Rs. 4,883-15-10 respectively in 1896. The decrease at Alipore appears to have been chiefly due to the release of 34 of the most skilled artisans on attaining the age of 18, and to the sale at considerably reduced rates of goods which had been in stock for a long time and had deteriorated in value. The chief sources of income continue to be book-binding in the Alipore School and cloth-weaving and tailoring in the Hazaribagh School. The average earning per head at Alipore was Rs. 42-0-9 and at Hazaribagh Rs. 25-7-7, against Rs. 60-8-5 and Rs. 19-5-7 respectively in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The following table compares the expenditure under the several heads in the two institutions during the past two years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Alipore School.				Hazaribagh School.			
	Total cost.		Cost per head.		Total cost.		Cost per head.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Fixed establishment ...	10,413 10 11	10,839 6 7	48 6 11	57 0 9	9,538 10 1	9,144 5 7	28 12 8	26 13 4
Diet	6,520 5 2	7,463 8 5	30 5 3	39 4 6	9,718 3 6	12,478 12 5	29 5 4	36 4 3
Clothing and bedding	701 5 0	888 7 9	3 4 2	4 10 9	2,299 5 3	1,035 13 3	6 15 4	3 0 2
Contingencies ...	2,800 2 6	3,207 6 7	13 0 4	16 14 0	1,697 10 9	1,591 3 6	5 2 0	4 9 11
Hospital	242 7 9	315 13 0	1 2 0	1 5 3	195 11 3	139 13 3	0 9 5	0 6 5
Travelling allowance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 4 0	.....	0 3 1
Total ...	20,677 15 4	22,714 10 4	96 2 8	119 3 3	23,449 8 10	24,461 4 0	70 12 9	71 5 2
Construction and repairs.	9,097 13 9	12,522 4 7	42 1 6	65 14 6	1,292 12 9	462 5 6	3 14 6	1 5 5

The famine necessarily caused an increase in the cost of diet. The larger expenditure on works was incurred on improvements of permanent value. The workshop accommodation was doubled by the addition of a second storey to the old building.

General.

At present only one boy from Assam is at the Hazaribagh School, and the requirements of that Administration can be met by the existing accommodation. A change was made during the year in the sanctioned scale of diet at Alipore, which now approximates closely to the scale of the Hazaribagh School. A proposal is under consideration for the amalgamation of the warder staff of the schools with the warder establishment of the Jail Department. The provision of section 31 (1)

of the new Act, which permits the Courts, instead of sending a juvenile offender to a Reformatory, to order him to be discharged after due admonition, or delivered to his parent or guardian or nearest adult relative, on the execution by the parent, guardian or relative of a bond for his good behaviour for any period not exceeding twelve months, will reduce in the future the number of boys confined at the schools. In accordance with the spirit of this provision, the Lieutenant-Governor, exercising the authority vested in the Local Government by section 14 (*a*) of the Act, directed, after the close of the year, the release of a number of very young boys from both institutions on security for their good behaviour. The cessation of the famine and the working of the new law have already caused a rapid decrease in the number of boys sent to the Hazaribagh School.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

The number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases, pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1896 was 1,044, and the number instituted during 1897 was 904. There was thus a total of 1,948 cases for disposal in 1897, as compared with 1,850 cases in 1896. The number of suits decided was 920, including 89 commercial cases, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,028.

	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.
Original suits, including Admiralty, Testamentary, intestate (contentious) cases	911	1,010
Divorce suits	9	18
	920	1,028

Of the suits decided—

234 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution.
34 were withdrawn with leave.
75 were determined by compromise.
98 were decreed on confession.
202 were decreed *ex parte*.
46 were dismissed *ex parte*.
3 were disposed of by reference to arbitration.
129 were decreed after contest.
99 were dismissed after contest.

Cases under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

At the commencement of the year six suits were pending in the High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, and two suits were transferred during the year, making a total of eight cases, which remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from the Original Jurisdiction.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1897 was 36, and 36 new appeals were preferred during the year. Of these 72 appeals, 20 were dismissed for default and 27 were decided, the decrees of the Court of First Instance being affirmed in 18 and reversed in 9 cases. Twenty-five such appeals remained undecided at the close of the year.

Original suits instituted, disposed of, and pending.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the past three years and the number pending at the close of those years are shown below:—

Year.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted during the year.	Determined (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1895 ...	13,663	565,642	581,118	86,505
1896 ...	14,709	575,922	586,423	90,752*
1897 ...	15,845	590,515	602,472	94,639†

* Revised figure.
† For 1897; if the figure in the fourth column above be subtracted from the total of the second and third columns *plus* the number of cases pending from the previous year, the resultant figure showing the number of cases pending at the close of the year under report should be 94,640 instead of 94,639. The discrepancy is explained by the fact that one case was transferred from a District Court to the High Court.

The increase in the number of suits instituted, which was noticed in the reports for the last five years, continued during 1897, which year, as compared with the preceding one, shows an increase of over 14,500. The number of cases decided also shows a considerable increase (16,049) over the number

decided in 1896, and the pending files show an increase of 3,887 cases. Of the pending cases, 1,813 had been pending for more than one year, 5,536 for more than six months, and 37,807 for more than three months, the corresponding figures for 1896 being 1,136, 4,630, and 29,615.

Classification of suits instituted in 1896 and 1897.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1896 and 1897 :—

	1896.	1897.
Suits for money or moveables	273,385	274,816
Do. under the Rent Law	233,991	242,956
Title and other suits	68,546	72,743

Classification of title and other suits.

The following statement classifies the suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the last two years :—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Suits for immovable property	25,549	27,570	37·27	37·90
Do. for specific relief	8,873	9,842	12·95	13·53
Do. to establish a right of pre-emption ...	152	152	·22	·21
Mortgage suits	30,146	31,587	43·98	43·43
Suits relating to religious and other endowments	25	31	·03	·04
Matrimonial suits	508	454	·74	·62
Testamentary suits	549	564	·81	·78
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	2,744	2,543	·4	3·49
Total ...	68,546	72,743	100·	100·

Average value of suits.

The following statement gives the average value of suits of each class :—

		1896.	1897.
		Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables.	Small Cause Courts ...	89·8	84·5
	Ordinary Courts ...	77·6	81·3
Suits under the Rent Law		52·8	52·6
Title and other suits		1,308·9	972·7

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realized :—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1895	120,592	99,038	1,93,45,724
1896	123,268	103,054	1,96,45,603
1897	122,674	101,935	2,08,54,287

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows :—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1896	1,083	1,533	96,739
1897	1,230	1,817	95,614

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1896 and 1897, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years, are shown below :—

	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1896	23,924	24,516	1,332*
1897	25,704	26,207	1,454

* Revised figure.

The total value of the litigation in the Presidency Small Cause Court was Rs. 30,28,282 in the year under review, as compared with Rs. 27,82,622 in the preceding year.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in the Provincial Small Cause Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each, are shown below:—

	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1896	13,149	13,624	1,481
1897	13,195	13,558	1,490

Of 205,019 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described on the margin, 28,039, or 13·6 per cent., were contested.

	Rs.
34 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to	50
162 Ditto with ditto	100
27 Subordinate Judges with jurisdiction up to	500

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.
Appeals under the Letters Patent.

The statement on the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of two Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court, and decided in the years 1896 and 1897 respectively.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
First appeals	45	36	41	47
Second „	...	...	...	...
Third „	26	77	80	11

The number of first appeals, that is, appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction brought before the High Court in 1897, was 72, inclusive of the 36 pending from the previous year. Of these, 47 were decided and 25 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of two Judges hearing first appeals and from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 88, inclusive of 11 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1897, of which 11 were decided and 77 remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years, is shown on the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1897, 63 were appeals in contested Will cases.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
First appeals—				
From decrees ...	408	386	327	454
„ orders ...	272	265	239	290
Second appeals—				
From decrees ...	2,315	2,427	1,768	2,236
„ orders ...	187	200	172	166

The following statement shows the manner in which the appeals preferred to the High Court came upon the files:—

			Instituted.	Revised by transfer.	Received.
Appeals from	Original	Decrees ...	379	7	...
		Orders ...	264	1	...
	Appellate	Decrees ...	2,419	...	8
		Orders ...	197	...	3

Appeals decided.

Two thousand six hundred and ninety appeals from original and appellate decrees and 456 appeals from original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts were decided by the High Court during the past year. The corresponding figures for 1896 were 2,095 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 411 appeals from original and appellate orders.

Results of appeals.

The number summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn, or compromised is shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected	...	255	6
Dismissed on default	18	33	37
Withdrawn	13	50	36
Compromised	24	22	13
Total ...	55	360	92

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	268	1,439	253
Reversed	56	90	46
Varied	45	57	21
Remanded	30	290	44
Total ...	399	1,876	364

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 25·3 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 7·8 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 18·4 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1896 were 31·6, 10·3, and 23·2 per cent., respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	73	195	25	76
Appeals from Appellate „ ...	581	858	71	76
Miscellaneous appeals	106	147	41	28

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the Lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing is given on the margin.

	Percentage.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Appeals from Original decrees ...	1·9	6·6	7·5
Appeals from Appellate „ ...	10·3	14·5	15·4
Miscellaneous appeals	5·0	6·7	12·0

Appeals instituted and decided in the lower Appellate Courts.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the lower Courts during the past three years, as also the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

Years.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1895 ...	498	19,240	20,125	11,449
1896 ...	516	19,273	20,168	11,046
1897 ...	710	18,663	19,516	10,898*

* Inclusive of the appeals pending at the close of 1896, the total number on the files of the Appellate Courts during 1897 exceeds by 5 the number shown as decided in 1897 and pending at its close. These 5 appeals were transferred to the High Court.

Pending files.

Out of 10,898 appeals pending at the close of the year, 4,157 had been pending for more than three months, and 965 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being, as at the close of 1896, appeals in title and other suits. There were also at the same time 2,700 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Of the three cases shown last year as pending before the Privy Council, one is still undisposed of. Two analogous cases relating to proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 have been decided in favour of the Secretary of State.

The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1897-98 with those of the two preceding years :—

	Original suits.			Appeals—Before Lower Courts.			Appeals—Before High Court.			Total.			Remarks.
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Decided in favour of Government.	106	118	143	20	35	51	21	14	33	147	167	227	
Decided against Government.	36	54	36*	15	7	10†	20	6	3	71	67	49	* There were four sets of analogous cases, one set consisting of three and three sets of two each.
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	47	24	29	3	2	1	5	2	4	55	28	34	† In the 10 appeals decided against Government, there were two sets of analogous appeals, one of five and the other of two cases.
Percentage in favour of Government.	74·6	72·8	82·1	57·1	83·3	91·1	84	73·6	91·6	72·7	74·5	82·2	

In the High Court 33 cases were decided in favour of, and 3 against, the Government, and 4 were compromised, remanded or withdrawn. The percentage of successful cases, 91·6, is higher than in either of the two preceding years, and is certainly satisfactory. In the Lower Appellate Courts the percentage of successful cases was 83·6. The percentage of successful cases in the Courts of first instance was 82·1. This exceeded the percentage of either of the two preceding years.

The following statement shows the result of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	1,839	2,206	3,041
Decided against the Court of Wards ...	149	162	183
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	188	159	249
Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards.	92·5	93·1	94·3

The following table shows the amount due under decrees which was realised by Government during the year, as compared with the two previous years :—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total amount due	67,188	63,631	76,368
Amount realized	25,753	20,574	21,084
Percentage of amount recovered to total amount due	38·3	32·3	27·6

The percentage of realisation was lower than in either of the two previous years. The outstanding balance is divided among many districts, the principal reasons given for failure to realise being that appeals are pending against the decrees, or that the judgment-debtors are paying by instalments or have died without leaving property. Greater exertion to realise from the judgment-debtors who have property is evidently needed in some districts and should be made. In the revised rules for the conduct of civil suits now under the consideration of Government, it is prescribed that enquiry shall always be made as to whether there are grounds for proceeding against the defendant or plaintiff, as the case may be, under sections 477, 483 or 380 of the Civil Procedure Code. The large amounts outstanding suggest that sufficient use has not hitherto been made of these sections.

The realisations under decrees granted to the Court of Wards during the last three years are shown below:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward from last year ...	7,31,944	7,05,029	5,89,238
Decreed during the year	2,27,507	1,23,285	3,06,483
Total amount due ...	9,59,451	8,28,314	8,95,721
Amount realised	2,54,422	2,39,076	2,70,616
Percentage of amount recovered to amount due	26·5	28·8	30·2

The percentage of recoveries was a trifle better than in the previous years, but cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The following statement compares the civil work of the Sonthal Parganas during the year 1897 with that of the two preceding years:—

	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil suits	1895 ...	13,599	13,671	1,620	
	1896 ...	11,358	11,622	1,473	
	1897 ...	10,291	9,414	2,446	
Miscellaneous judicial cases	1895 ...	983	963	111	
	1896 ...	1,148	1,137	122	
	1897 ...	791	795	118	
Execution cases ...	1895 ...	8,089	8,187	1,423	
	1896 ...	8,145	8,297	1,271	
	1897 ...	6,821	6,688	1,404	
Total ...	1895 ...	22,671	22,826	3,154	
	1896 ...	20,651	21,056	2,866	
	1897 ...	17,903	16,897	3,968	

The total number of cases of all kinds instituted and disposed of fell from 20,651 to 17,903 and 21,056 to 16,897, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. The average number disposed of by each officer was 979 against 1,108 in the preceding year. The decrease in institutions was due to the scarcity, and it necessarily led to a decrease in dispoals. The employment of officers on famine duty further contributed to reduce the total amount of judicial work done.

Money suits.—The number of institutions fell from 7,129 to 5,827. Part of this decrease was due to the scarcity, and part Mr. Carstairs attributes to the ruling as to attachment of standing crops, referred to in paragraph 12 of last year's Resolution.

Rent suits.—These suits rose from 2,515 to 2,980. This increase was mainly due to the institution by two zamindars in Godda and Pakour of a large number of rent suits which by exceptional causes they had been prevented from filing previously.

Title suits.—The number of title suits was 1,484 against 1,714 in the previous year. In Deoghur, where the decrease was most marked, it is attributed to the setting aside, in miscellaneous proceedings, of alienations which were contrary to the settlement, and, therefore, illegal. How far it was due to this cause and how far to the scarcity it is impossible to judge on the figures of the year.

Execution cases.—The number of execution cases was 8,092 against 9,568 in the preceding year, the reduction being partly attributable to the falling off in institutions of suits.

Disposal of cases.—As already noted, 16,897 cases were disposed of during the year, against 21,056 in the previous year. The balance undisposed of at the end of the year was 3,968 against 2,866 in the preceding year. The cases disposed of by the officers as Munsifs were 9,369, and as Subordinate Judges 45. Eighty per cent. of the cases were uncontested.

Arbitration.—The number of suits referred to arbitration again fell, being 384 as against 598 and 551 in 1895 and 1896, respectively.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.—The total value of suits instituted was Rs. 16,21,802-2 as against Rs. 5,67,155 in the previous year. The large increase is mainly due to a single title suit valued at 8 lakhs. It is satisfactory to learn that this suit has been settled amicably, and that some other large money suits may be settled similarly. There was a falling off of 1,068 or 11·72 per cent. in cases valued at Rs. 50 or less, the natural result of the presence of scarcity. The total receipts of the Courts were Rs. 80,298-4 against Rs. 67,269-12 in 1896.

Registration.

Number of registration offices.

THE number of registration offices on the 31st March 1893 was 423, against 408 and 397 at the close of 1896-97 and 1895-96, respectively. The new offices established during the year were 16.

Statistics of documents registered.

The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property was 1,245,710 as compared with 1,127,340 in 1896-97. Of these, 929,508 were compulsory and 316,202 optional, against 865,587 and 261,753 respectively in the preceding year. The increase chiefly occurred in the number of instruments of sale or exchange, mortgages, and leases other than perpetual leases. There was a falling off in the number of perpetual leases from 93,498 to 92,243. The number of registrations affecting moveable property also rose from 182,427 to 189,989, of which 128,528 were obligations for the payment of money, against 120,062 in the preceding year. The effect on registration of the scarcity which began in 1896-97 and continued for the greater part of the past year is visible in the statistics relating to sales, mortgages, and money-bonds. The following statement compares the registration of these classes of documents during the past three years in the districts in which famine was officially declared:—

Districts.	Sales.			Mortgages.			Money-bonds.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shahabad	2,894	3,418	4,211	6,880	7,653	9,763	169	197	199
Saran	3,461	4,564	5,324	15,052	21,128	25,875	432	507	553
Champaran	3,466	5,273	6,222	5,351	8,125	9,164	378	421	386
Muzaffarpur	8,605	14,950	19,424	11,493	21,006	28,325	774	1,377	1,727
Darbhanga	5,651	7,710	11,115	6,129	8,280	14,076	704	953	1,599
Bhagalpur	5,350	6,539	7,746	4,819	5,549	7,677	825	796	1,032
Sonthal Parganas	2,171	2,510	2,906	2,588	3,312	3,180	1,200	1,378	1,517
Hazaribagh	974	1,242	1,668	2,521	2,954	3,516	241	332	358
Palamau	513	617	541	548	629	590	63	58	48
Manbhum	2,623	3,361	4,372	6,151	8,045	9,039	389	338	450
Bankura	6,521	7,156	8,468	8,726	9,582	13,369	538	578	676
Nadia	4,267	4,480	4,438	4,678	5,216	5,851	5,590	5,850	7,115
Murshidabad	6,082	6,300	7,193	3,438	3,840	5,168	344	452	523
Khulna	4,135	4,640	5,018	5,986	7,448	9,648	8,879	9,038	9,958
Puri	4,697	5,108	8,428	1,750	1,989	4,475	261	331	478

An increase occurred also in most of the remaining districts, which, though not suffering from famine, were affected by the general high prices. The figures of money-bonds, the registration of which is not compulsory, afford very imperfect evidence of the extent to which money is borrowed. A very large proportion of these transactions is recorded in running accounts with the money-lenders.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 15,77,966, against Rs. 15,46,776 in 1896-97 and Rs. 13,43,588 in 1895-96. They would have been larger but for the registration of a greater proportion of documents of small value, the aggregate value of immoveable property dealt with having fallen by 13 per cent. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,03,745 in 1895-96 and Rs. 8,53,245 in 1896-97 to Rs. 9,08,997 in 1897-98, and the surplus at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 6,68,969, against Rs. 6,93,531 and Rs. 5,39,843 in 1896-97 and 1895-96 respectively. The increase in the number of documents registered necessarily caused an increase in expenditure on commission paid to the Sub-Registrars and in other items. The expenditure in the new offices was also higher in proportion to the receipts than it will be shortly when presentations

increase. The reduction in the surplus for the year is partly attributable to this, but the result would have been different if the receipts in the Calcutta office had not fallen disproportionately to the reduction in the number of registrations.

Sale of raiyati holdings.

The number of raiyati holdings at fixed rates transferred by deed of sale rose from 54,108 to 59,870. The largest number of such transactions took place, as in previous years, in the districts of the 24-Parganas (7,938), Chittagong (6,628), Darbhanga (5,810), Bankura (4,822), and Midnapore (4,065). The number of sales of raiyati holdings with a right of occupancy increased from 171,963 to 203,192. As in the preceding year, these sales were most numerous in Tippera (21,383), Midnapore (18,928), Muzaffarpur (16,231), Mymensingh (12,579), Rangpur (12,290), and Dinajpur (11,177). It will be observed from the above statement that of the districts here named, only Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Bankura were declared to be suffering from famine in the past year. The raiyats, as usual, formed the majority of the purchasers in regard to both classes of holdings, being 57·8 per cent. of the total number in the former and 73·4 per cent. in the latter, while the percentage of purchasers belonging to the class of mahajans, traders or money-lenders was 13·2 and 10·6 respectively. These percentages do not differ much from those of 1896-97.

Criminal prosecutions.

The total number of prosecutions instituted during the year, excluding 70 on account of documents insufficiently stamped, fell from 90 to 73, and the number of persons tried from 133 to 131. Prosecutions for making false statements fell from 63 to 49, and those for false personation from 30 to 28. There were 3 cases of false identification, and the number of cases of forgery rose from 2 to 4. The results of trials show that 91 persons were convicted and 29 acquitted, against 76 convictions and 38 acquittals in 1896-97, the percentage of convictions rising from 66·6 to 75·8. The system of identifications of parties and their witnesses by finger-prints was in force during the year, and convictions are reported to have been obtained on the evidence of thumb-impressions in six districts.

Inspectors of Registration Offices.

The Government of India sanctioned during the year the conversion of the two appointments of Inspector of Registration Offices on Rs. 700 and Rs. 500 respectively into three appointments on Rs. 500, Rs. 400, and Rs. 300 per mensem.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces was in force in 30 districts, against 29 in the preceding year, but no operations were registered in the district of Monghyr, to which it was extended late in the year. In spite of an increase in the number of offices from 226 to 241, there was a decrease both in the number of marriages and divorces, and the total number of ceremonials registered fell from 19,685 in 1896-97 to 17,902.

Working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

There were 666 Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 19,72,33,681 working at the close of the year 1897-98, against 761 Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 20,00,51,313 at the end of the year 1896-97, showing a decrease of 95 Companies and of Rs. 28,17,632 in nominal capital.

Forty-nine new Companies were registered during the year with limited liability and an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 46,17,750, against 258 Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 3,15,80,670 registered during the year 1896-97. There was thus a decrease in registration of 209 Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 2,69,62,920. The fall in registration was due partly to dulness in speculative enterprise and in trade generally, partly to the scarcity that prevailed in most parts of Bengal last year, and partly to a reduction in new Native Provident Fund Companies. Of the 49 new Companies registered during the year, there were 4 Banking and Loan Companies, 27 Insurance Companies, 8 Trading Companies, 1 Shipping Company, 1 Mill Company, 4 Tea Companies, 2 Mining Companies, 1 Ice Manufacturing Company, and 1 Sugar Manufacturing Company.

No Company limited by guarantee was registered during the year.

A very large number of Companies went into liquidation in 1897-98 in comparison with the year previous, namely, 144, against 57, nearly four-fifths of them being Native Provident Fund Companies. Special enquiries made in regard to these Companies, of which an enormous number was registered in recent years, have shown that the majority of them practically never had any real existence, or very soon ceased to exist. Some of them were, no doubt, started with fraudulent motives, but they were, in the main, the outcome of a growing desire for co-operation to meet the expenses of marriages and funerals and other domestic ceremonies. A few of them are working with comparative success, but their general failure is attributable to their being projected without any actuarial basis, and to the incompetence of their promoters for the management of such associations.

Thirteen Companies limited by guarantee went into liquidation during the year 1897-98.

The total receipts of this Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,799-4 in 1897-98, against Rs. 42,851-2 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 30,051-14 consequent upon the falling off in registration and the liquidation of a great number of Companies. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 588, which represents the cost of establishment of the Registrar, consisting of a clerk and a peon.

There was only one Society registered under Act XXI of 1860, viz., The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bengal.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

THE total number of meetings of all kinds held by the Commissioners was 241, against 248 in the previous year. General meetings numbered 37 as compared with 45 in 1896-97; Standing Committees met 125 times, Special Committees 32 times, and Sub-Committees 47 times. The number of Commissioners who attended more than 50 meetings fell from 26 to 19. The average percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners was 52, against 50 in the previous year; that among the appointed Commissioners remained the same, viz. 46; while that among the Commissioners representing the Port Commissioners, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Calcutta Trades Association rose to 51, against 47 in 1896-97.

Proceedings of Commissioners.

The chief subjects discussed by the Commissioners in general meeting during the year were matters connected with the new drainage works, the question of electric tramways, the grant of land required by the Bhowanipur Hospital, the disposal of the Fort sewage, the reorganization of the Warrant Department of the Municipality, the construction of a new Municipal office, and the measures to be taken to prevent the introduction of bubonic plague, and to combat it on its appearance. The progress made towards the completion of the new drainage works is described below. The Committee which was appointed in January 1897 to consider the possible arrangements for the introduction of mechanical traction on the Calcutta tramways submitted proposals in June of that year, but these, after being discussed by the Commissioners, were returned by them for further consideration. After seven more meetings, the Committee drew up another report, which was accepted in November 1897. These terms were, however, rejected by the Tramways Company, who submitted counter-proposals. Subsequent to the close of the year, a fresh offer was made to the Company, but this also has been refused, and the negotiations have been finally broken off. The condition of the tramway lines in many parts of the town is deplorable, and constitutes a patent breach of the obligations imposed on the Company by Act I (B.C.) of 1880. The Corporation has acted with much forbearance towards the Company in the past in the hope that with the introduction of electric traction a great public improvement would be effected. But now that there has ceased to be any immediate hope of this, it is incumbent on the Commissioners to take prompt and vigorous action to compel the Company to fulfil its long-neglected obligations.

Certain land to the north-east of the hospital at Bhowanipur, mention of which was made in last year's Resolution, was made over to Government free of cost, on condition that the hospital, which had hitherto been known as the South Suburban, should bear the name of the Shambhu Nath Pandit Hospital. A scheme for the disposal of the Fort sewage by establishing a pail depôt in Clive's Ravelin, to be connected with the Municipal sewer in the Esplanade Road, was received in June 1897 from the Executive Engineer, Fort William. This was approved by the Commissioners, but has not been carried out, as the terms on which the work was to be done are still under the consideration of Government. The organization of the Warrant Department, which had for

years been inefficient, was taken up and thoroughly examined by a Special Sub-Committee. The latter was not unanimous in its recommendations, but eventually a scheme was drawn up which was sanctioned by the Commissioners in the third quarter of the year. The changes effected by this scheme provide for the introduction of well-paid and well-educated officers to check the collections, and the department, as reorganized, has been working since December 1897. It now includes the Arrear Department, which has been absorbed. It has not been stated whether the new system provides for the issue of notices of demand at an earlier stage of the proceedings. Under the new system improvement was at first slow, but towards the end of the year became very marked. The Commissioners accepted the proposals of another Special Committee on the subject of a new Municipal office for the Corporation. A site was selected and plans and estimates prepared, according to which the total cost for land and buildings will amount to about 7 lakhs.

Loans.

The loan liability of the Corporation at the commencement of the year was as stated below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of the 6 per cent. Debenture loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. Debenture loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ „ „ „	30,48,300	0	0
4 „ „ „	18,00,000	0	0
3½ „ „ „	20,00,000	0	0
	2,12,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government ...	43,29,756	6	2
Total ...	2,55,84,956	6	2

A new loan of 20 lakhs, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and repayable in 21 years, was floated during the year; but owing to the unfavourable state of the market, the full amount was not subscribed, and the total sum deposited only reached Rs. 14,70,700. Of the consolidated loans from Government, Rs. 2,83,277-4-6 were repaid, and the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 2,67,72,379-1-8. Against this they had in their reserve funds and in the special fund for the repayment of the loan of 1866, a total sum of Rs. 21,37,004-0-4. After the close of the year the Corporation obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of a further loan of 30 lakhs, bearing interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. and repayable in 19 years.

Income and expenditure.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the past two years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
General rate at 9½ per cent. ...	17,92,531	17,79,106
Sewage „ 2 „ ...	3,77,408	3,74,540
Water „ 6 „ ...	11,32,123	11,23,621
Lighting „ 2 „ ...	3,77,375	3,74,540
Total of consolidated taxation, 19½ per cent.	36,79,437	36,51,807
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,52,574	5,31,809
Municipal market receipts	1,34,890	1,33,556
Receipts from the sale of water ...	1,46,950	1,55,219
Conservancy receipts	70,446	64,790
Road Department receipts	35,254	34,975
Slaughter-house receipts	37,971	41,148
All other receipts	1,40,776	1,37,756
Total ...	47,98,298	47,51,060

EXPENDITURE.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on loans	5,72,648	5,99,209
Contribution for repayment of loans ...	2,29,460	2,44,615
General establishment	4,07,941	4,02,025
General office expenditure	99,383	1,04,384
Road Department	4,30,613	3,60,446
Street watering	89,668	98,278
Gowkhana	2,00,188	2,17,501
Conservancy	1,55,139	1,57,616
Busti cleaning	97,153	80,231
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges ...	93,398	1,28,480
Hospital and vaccination charges ...	78,634	67,102
Suburban improvements	1,40,862	37,834
All other expenditure from the general fund	3,85,335	4,40,682
Sewage-rate charges	2,84,162	2,72,006
Water ,, ...	11,65,803	11,79,085
Lighting ,, ...	4,45,949	4,56,098
Total ...	48,76,336	48,45,592

The total income as compared with the previous year decreased by Rs. 47,238; receipts from the general rate falling off by Rs. 13,425, from the sewage rate by Rs. 2,868, from the water rate by Rs. 8,502, and from the lighting rate by Rs. 2,835. The decrease under the general rate is ascribed to the consequences of the earthquake, as explained below. A decrease also occurred under licenses, fines, conservancy receipts, receipts from the municipal market, hospitals, and vaccination, while, on the other hand, cart-registration fees, the municipal railway, house drainage, and general miscellaneous receipts show a slight increase. The total expenditure was Rs. 30,744 less than in the preceding year. The chief item of decrease (Rs. 1,03,028) was in the amount spent on suburban improvements; this is due to the increased charge for interest and sinking fund on account of works executed in the suburbs out of loan funds.

Financial position.

The year opened with a net cash balance of Rs. 2,08,781 to the credit of the Revenue Funds, and a net credit balance of Rs. 15,92,135 in the Capital Funds. During the year the total receipts of the Revenue Funds, as shown in the preceding paragraph, amounted to Rs. 47,51,060 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,45,592, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,14,249 to be carried to account, while the receipts of the Capital Funds, added to the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 31,02,436 and the expenditure to Rs. 23,18,685, leaving a net credit balance of Rs. 7,83,751.

The net income and expenditure of the Municipality, after excluding capital expenditure and payments for interest and sinking fund, during the past three years have been as follows:—

	Net income.	Actual expenditure less interest and sinking fund.
	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	31,30,131	32,92,603
1896-97	31,78,212	32,54,023
1897-98	30,50,029	31,47,179

From these figures it appears that for three years in succession the Commissioners have been exceeding their available income, and have been drawing on their cash balances, which are now reduced to a little over a lakh of rupees. As a consequence of this depletion of the balance, coupled with the expenditure incurred unavoidably by apprehension of plague, it became necessary for the Commissioners, early in the current year, to apply for a temporary advance from Government to enable them to carry out their current duties. This state of things cannot continue. No material reduction of expenditure is likely to be possible at present, and unless the Commissioners can succeed in

improving their collections, an increase in the rates will very shortly become imperative.

Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.

The revaluation of houses, lands, and *bustis* during the year, after the disposal of appeals filed under section 138 of the Municipal Act, resulted in a net increase of Rs. 4,37,926 per annum. The assessed annual valuation of the town on 31st March 1898 stood, therefore, at Rs. 2,08,54,467, against Rs. 2,04,16,541 on 31st March 1897. The number of objections against enhanced assessments, including 1,045 remaining from the previous year, was 2,744. Of these, 1,462 were disposed of, leaving 1,282 pending at the close of the year.

The current demand of the consolidated rate was Rs. 39,42,653, against Rs. 38,75,914 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 66,739, due to the revision of assessments. There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,20,002, and the gross demand for the year was Rs. 44,62,655. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 36,48,505 against Rs. 36,67,467, the amount realised in the previous year. The percentage of collections on the gross demand was 81·75, against 83·91 in the previous year. The incidence of the consolidated rate per head of the population of Calcutta was Rs. 6-1-1, against Rs. 5-15-5 in the previous year, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-15 against Rs. 6-13-10.

The collections made in the Collector's Department during the year amounted to Rs. 27,88,830, against Rs. 28,07,212 in the previous year, and the percentage on the demand fell from 86·94 to 85·22. It is explained that, owing to the damage done by the earthquake, many tenants were compelled to leave the houses they rented, and it was found difficult in many cases to trace their addresses. Owners of houses, in consequence of their heavy expenses for repairs, were also more remiss in paying their dues, while the middle and poorer classes were affected by the scarcity and high prices that prevailed during the year, and were therefore more reluctant to pay than usual.

In the Joint-Collector's Department the collections rose from Rs. 6,25,655 to Rs. 6,29,209, but here, again, the percentage on the demand fell from 81·78 to 80·22. The amount realised by the Warrant Department for consolidated rate bills was Rs. 2,30,465, against Rs. 2,34,599 in the previous year. It is observed that during the first three months of the year all bills in the hands of the bailiffs were withdrawn and collections suspended for the purpose of stock-taking. The figures for the fourth quarter show a decided improvement, being Rs. 93,340 against Rs. 76,320, Rs. 70,975, and Rs. 52,236 in the corresponding quarter of the three preceding years. A considerable increase is, therefore, to be hoped for in the collections of the current year.

License and Registration Department.

The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department for the past two years:—

	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,44,908	7	9	3,34,204	7	1
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,49,008	3	3	1,40,287	3	10
III.—Cart-registration fees	80,126	4	0	80,643	4	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade-refuse	65,818	4	0	58,867	0	0
V.—License fees for cowsheds, &c. ...	135	8	0	218	0	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	19,455	8	6	16,549	9	4
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts	773	3	0	1,037	14	9
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.	7,843	4	0	10,388	14	2
IX.—Fines under section 80 of the Calcutta Municipal Act.	1,095	0	0	1,304	8	0
Total ...	6,69,243	10	6	6,43,500	13	2

The total receipts as compared with the previous year show a decrease of Rs. 25,743. The number of licenses for professions, trades and callings fell from 26,881 to 25,198, and it is under this head that the chief diminution is to be found. Owing to the scarcity of money and the high rate of interest, and

owing also to the dislocation of trade with Bombay caused by the plague, a large number of firms and shop-keepers failed during the year, and many of the small shop-keepers were unable to pay their tax. The number of licenses issued for carriages fell from 5,205 to 4,914, and licenses for animals from 6,273 to 5,736. The number of carts registered was 20,196, against 20,056 in the preceding year, and the number of hackney carriages registered was 2,988 against 3,636, a decrease being observable under each class of carriage.

Survey.

In twenty-one cases survey plans were made during the year in connection with projects of improvement and boundary disputes, and for the sale of land. Enquiries were made in 342 cases concerning encroachments and demarcation of boundaries, and also in 619 miscellaneous cases.

Market, lighting and printing.

A sum of Rs. 1,32,117 was realized from the Municipal Market during the year, against Rs. 1,32,232 in 1896-97. The decrease is small, considering the unfavourable character of the year. It was found necessary to spend Rs. 14,894 on general repairs in consequence of the earthquake, and Rs. 18,515 on new meat carts; and in consequence of this expenditure the net profit derived by the Commissioners only came to Rs. 84,197, against Rs. 1,06,077 in the preceding year. The number of gas lamps in Calcutta, including the added area, on 31st March 1898 was 6,548, and the number of oil lamps 2,169, against 6,391 and 2,061, respectively, on the same day of the previous year. The total cost of lighting in the town and suburbs was Rs. 4,15,448, an increase of Rs. 11,941 over the Rs. 4,03,507, which, it now appears, is the figure that correctly represents the cost in 1896-97. The rise was due to the increased number of lamps and to the lighting of gas lamps during extra hours in the town and suburbs. The electric lighting of Harrison Road, the contract for which was granted to Messrs. Kilburn and Company, was in the course of the year inspected by the Government Electrician, who reported favourably on the working. The Printing Department appears to have worked satisfactorily. The net profit shown is, however, only Rs. 1,806, against Rs. 2,581 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,488 in the year before that.

Litigation.

Thirty-six fresh civil suits were instituted by the Corporation during the year, of which 35 were for the recovery of the consolidated rate, involving a sum of Rs. 12,500. Of these, 29 were decreed, one was withdrawn, and 5 remained pending at the end of the year. There were also 21 cases pending from the preceding year, in 18 of which decrees were obtained, and the remaining three were withdrawn. The number of suits instituted by the Warrant Department was only 35, against 38, 80, and 121, respectively, in the three preceding years. This decrease is very singular, considering the heavy arrears which remain unrecovered by the Department. It appears that in a large majority of cases in which decrees have been obtained, nothing has yet been realised.

Of two suits which were brought against the Corporation during the year, one was compromised and the other withdrawn. There were 11 appeals to the Small Cause Courts under section 137 of the Municipal Act against the enhanced valuation of property; two were compromised, one was dismissed with costs, four were withdrawn, and in four the assessment was reduced. The number of cases instituted by the Corporation in the Police Court rose from 25,778 to 30,798, an increase being shown in the prosecutions conducted by every Department except the Conservancy Department. It is observed that the fines inflicted are altogether inadequate and non-deterrent in their effect, and, in fact, that the punishments imposed by Honorary Magistrates in many instances tend to offer a direct premium for the infringement of Municipal law. It is certainly remarkable that, in spite of the increased number of prosecutions, the total amount of the fines inflicted should have fallen from Rs. 43,132 to Rs. 28,492. The Commissioners have not, however, made any application to Government under section 422 of the Municipal Act for the appointment of any Magistrate to try these offences. The cost of litigation was Rs. 17,400, against Rs. 14,255 in the preceding year.

Prosecutions instituted by the License Department under section 90 of the Act numbered 14,139, against 8,761 in the previous year. It is explained that

the receipts from license fees would have been greater but for the block in the prosecutions in the Calcutta and Alipore Police Courts, the number of prosecutions pending disposal on 31st March 1898 being 3,416, involving license fees to the amount of Rs. 31,232, while on 31st March 1897 the number was 2,894, involving Rs. 28,085. The attention of Government has lately been drawn to the cause of the arrears in these Courts, and it has been ascertained that no less than 14,416 license prosecution cases were instituted in the month of June 1898 and 10,148 in the month of June 1897 evidently to prevent their being barred by limitation. It is apparent therefore that it is the License Department which is primarily responsible for the block in the Courts. It will be considered in connection with the legislation now pending whether a more direct and efficient machinery cannot be provided.

Education.

During the year the Corporation spent Rs. 2,801 in aid of primary education within the amalgamated portion of the suburbs, against Rs. 2,939 in the previous year. This sum was distributed by the Suburban Improvement Committee among 64 schools in different wards of the town.

Town and *busti* improvement.

The total amount spent on town and *busti* improvement was Rs. 57,340, against Rs. 52,576 in the preceding year. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance of Rs. 73,475. The receipts during the year only amounted to Rs. 6,353 against Rs. 73,066—a decrease of which no explanation is given, and the balance at the end of the year fell to Rs. 33,725. Exclusive of the outlay on latrines, &c., the total sum expended was Rs. 46,103, of which Rs. 37,917 was absorbed by town improvements, the chief items of which were the construction of new roads by Furriapuker Street, Mohun Bagan, the compensation paid to owners for setting back, and the cost of land required for the improvement of certain town roads. Only Rs. 8,185 could be spared for the usual items of *busti* improvement, the construction of *busti* roads, the making of bathing-platforms, and filling and improving tanks. It is explained, however, and the explanation is reasonable, that the heavy expenditure that is being incurred on drainage and water-works has lessened the funds available for extensive *busti* improvements.

Engineer's Department.

The daily supply of filtered and unfiltered water was 26,100,035, against 26,169,476 gallons in the previous year. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of pipe were added to the distribution system for filtered water, making the entire length of filtered water main 314·62 miles. The number of premises connected during the year was 591. The daily average consumption of filtered water was 20,638,212 gallons against 20,786,655, and the daily consumption per head was 38·10 gallons in the town and 11·26 in the added area, against 41·42 and 10·94 in the previous year. The daily unfiltered water-supply was 5,461,823 gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of 12·51 gallons. A scheme for the extension of the unfiltered water-supply in the town area was carried out during the year by Messrs. Martin and Company at a cost of Rs. 5,46,254, the work being completed in March 1898. This has resulted in an extension of the unfiltered water main by more than $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the total length of pipe now amounting to 96·50 miles, with which are connected 1,906 premises, 135 public conveniences, 320 sewer or flushing chambers, and 2,973 ground hydrants: 86 bathing-platforms, which were formerly connected, have since been severed and connected with the filtered main. Besides this, a second project for extending the unfiltered water-supply in the suburbs is also being carried out by Messrs. Martin and Company. The length of new pipe is estimated to be 221,700 feet and the cost Rs. 4,93,514. Some delay in carrying out the scheme has occurred, partly in consequence of the state of the roads during the rains, partly because of the necessity of a new alignment in the neighbourhood of the Docks, and partly because it was found necessary to await the acquisition of some land in Hazra Road, and the construction of a new sewer in Russa Road, North. Pipes have, however, been laid along 175,882 feet. A site for the pumping station for the suburban unfiltered water-supply was chosen, and the works are being constructed. In the town area one new Worthington pumping engine and a portion of another were erected at Mullick's Ghât pumping station: two more it was decided should be erected at the Talla station.

The new drainage works under construction, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Sir Alexander Mackenzie at the end of the year 1896, consist of three sections—works for the improvement of the storm water and sewage outfall of the city proper, works for the drainage of the suburban area south of Tolly's Nala, and works for the drainage of that part of the suburban area which lies between the Canal and the Circular Road. The contracts for the first two sections were let out to Messrs. Martin and Company, and it is reported that the work was vigorously pushed on, and satisfactory progress made during the year. In the third area greater difficulty was experienced. This contract was let out to Messrs. Burn and Company, but for various reasons operations could not be commenced till October 1897, when the work of pipe crossing under Tolly's Nala was taken in hand. The Canal authorities sanctioned the closure of the nala from 1st December, and the south dam was successfully completed on the 15th. On the 17th, however, the Port Commissioners represented that a sufficient water-supply could not be obtained for the Docks. This necessitated the cutting of the bunds and the stoppage of the work, which cannot be attempted again until the cold weather. Difficulty was experienced also in the construction of the main sewer, which carries the drainage of the south added area to the outfall at Ballygunge, owing to the beds of fine sand which extend to a considerable depth, and which, when charged with water, become converted into quicksand. This obstacle is being overcome, but progress is necessarily slow. The temporary project for the suburban drainage has, it is stated, been working successfully: two of the pumping stations have only been at work for three quarters of the year. After the earthquake of 12th June 1897, all the brick sewers in the town were examined, and 1·12 miles were repaired and cement-pointed. In Ward No. 4 an important new road was completed, connecting Gas Street on the south with Juggernath Dutt's Lane and Gurpar Road on the north, and in Ward No. 7 a new road was made, connecting Roop Chand Road with Harrison Road.

Health Department.

The number of births recorded during the year was 12,584, which is very slightly lower than the 12,608 recorded in the preceding year, and is higher than the figures of any year since 1893. The birth-rate per thousand of the population was 18·4, the same as in 1896, the average for the previous seven years being 17·8. The number of deaths recorded rose from 24,356 to 24,665 and the ratio per thousand from 35·7 to 36·1, which is considerably above the average figures for the five years 1892 to 1896, which are 22,824 and 33·4. The following statement shows the mortality from the various diseases during the past two years:—

Year.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	Other causes.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1896 ...	9,564	69	2,967	3,449	8,307	24,356
1897 ...	9,619	161	3,218	2,349	9,318	24,665

There was thus a decrease in the mortality from cholera, but an increase in the deaths due to the remaining causes. Compared with the averages of the previous five years, the figures show a rise in every instance, except in the number of deaths due to small-pox. Deaths from this cause, though more numerous than last year, fell considerably below the average for the eight years from 1889 to 1896, which is 467. The disease broke out in an epidemic form in Howrah at the beginning of 1897, and it was in consequence of this, it is stated, that the number of vaccinations rose from 11,976 to 21,620—a higher figure than that recorded in any previous year except 1895. It is noteworthy that during October, November, and December the town was absolutely free from small-pox. Five hundred and sixty-three anti-choleraic

inoculations by M. Haffkine's method were performed during the first three months of 1897, after which time the Corporation discontinued the grant for this purpose. Deaths from cholera were most frequent in February, March, and April, the mortality reaching its highest in March, and rapidly declining in May and June. The number of deaths shown as due to fever has only once been exceeded.

It was not till after the close of the year under review that plague made its appearance in Calcutta, and the Health Officer's report is therefore only concerned with the precautionary measures devised to guard against the importation of the disease by infected persons and things, and the action taken to prevent the lodgment and spread of plague, should it be found to have broken out. The 17 sanitary circles into which the city had been divided were, in the month of May 1897, reduced to 10, each in charge of a fully-qualified medical man. This officer was called the Medical Inspector, and, according to definite rules which were laid down, was required to make himself acquainted with the sickness prevalent in his district, to examine persons reported or suspected to be suffering from plague, and, if necessary, to arrange for the removal of such persons to hospital, and the segregation of those who had come in contact with them. It was his duty also to visit lodging-houses and grain depôts, and to report the existence of insanitary dwellings to the Chief Superintendent of Conservancy or an Assistant Health Officer. During the year the Medical Inspectors examined 1,100 persons, who arrived in Calcutta from places where plague was in existence, enquired into 24 suspected cases, which were subsequently held not to be plague, inspected 5,226 lodging-houses, 23,130 other houses, 17 rag depôts, and paid 5,017 visits to granaries and 60 visits to cooly-recruiters' depôts in Calcutta. The Maniktola Plague Hospital, which had been partially constructed in the previous year, was completed, and sites were selected for the erection of other hospitals, two of which were subsequently constructed at Marcus Square and the Budge-Budge Road. A hand ambulance of the Bombay pattern was added to the two horse ambulances previously provided; an Equifex stove and steam sprayer were purchased, and 40 wooden pumps for disinfection with corrosive sublimate in solution were ordered from Japan. The post of Chief Superintendent of Conservancy was continued, and held throughout the greater portion of the year by Mr. Le Patourel, with a strong special staff of Inspectors, Supervisors, and coolies. The results of the work done by this establishment were speedily made apparent in the greater cleanness of the city.

Plague was first detected in the town in the month of April in the present year, and continued in sporadic form up to the end of September. The measures taken by the Corporation to meet it belong therefore to the history of 1898-99. At the present date Calcutta has been declared free from plague, and it is the Lieutenant-Governor's sincere hope that, notwithstanding the approach of the season at which its activity has been greatest elsewhere, the efforts made during the last two years will be successful in preventing its reappearance.

The Special Commission appointed by Government to examine the question of framing suitable building regulations for the town of Calcutta submitted their report during the year. Their suggestions will be taken into consideration in the Calcutta Municipal Bill now pending in the Legislative Council.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of municipalities, population, and rate-payers.

There were 151 municipalities at the close of the year, or one more than in the previous year. A new municipality was created at Chandpur in the district of Tippera, but as it came into existence towards the close of the year, no returns were submitted.

The municipal population rose to 2,722,170—an increase of 13,196 as compared with the previous year, and it is satisfactory to notice that there was a more than proportional increase in the total number of rate-payers, which rose from 453,845 to 469,221, representing 17 per cent. of the population.

The percentage varies from 31 at Birnagar in the Presidency Division to 6 at Kurseong in the Rajshahi Division.

In the Patna Division the number of rate-payers increased largely, the Darbhanga Municipality showing an increase of 7,912 and Chapra of 2,701, while the new municipality at Samastipur added 1,320. At Darbhanga the number rose from 6,801 to 14,713, in consequence of the revision of assessments in the town by a salaried assessor—a result which shows how many persons had previously evaded their liabilities, and what the probable reason for the low percentage of rate-payers elsewhere may be. In Burdwan also there was an increase in the number of rate-payers, owing to the new municipality at Asansol, and a rise of 1,095 in Howrah. There was a falling off in the Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

Results of elections held during the year.

General elections were held in the municipalities of Dumraon, Chatra, and Purulia, and in wards of the municipalities of Midnapore, Baduria, Santipur, and Madaripur, which were rendered necessary in most cases by irregularities which occurred in the last general elections. At Chatra the elections failed in two out of the four wards, and the vacancies were filled up by Government nominations. In most of the other elections the voters appear to have taken some interest. Contested elections were frequent, and the percentage of voters fairly high. The highest percentage was 71 at Baduria; the lowest (18) in one ward of the Dumraon Municipality.

Constitution of Committees.

The following table illustrates the composition of the municipal bodies in each Division at the close of the year :—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	European.	Native.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtars.	Planters.	Merchants, traders, and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	6	142	228	376	31	345	48	70	78	...	54	16	40	8	62
Presidency ...	6	236	338	580	36	544	72	182	76	...	74	20	45	31	80
Rajshahi ...	...	88	96	184	39	145	38	28	50	13	7	7	11	6	24
Dacca ...	10	103	113	226	13	213	36	42	68	...	22	13	13	1	31
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	10	72	16	8	38	...	8	2	1	1	8
Patna ...	18	175	192	385	52	333	58	129	108	4	37	4	7	1	37
Bhagalpur ...	...	63	93	156	27	129	27	33	26	...	18	2	6	4	40
Orissa	...	41	34	75	5	70	25	10	27	...	1	3	...	2	7
Chota Nagpur ...	17	65	37	119	21	98	29	11	45	...	15	2	6	1	10
Total ...	67	945	1,171	2,183	234	1,949	349	513	516	17	236	69	129	5	299
Percentage on total.	3·06	43·2	53·6	...	10·7	89·3	15·9	23·5	23·6	·7	10·8	3·1	5·4	2·5	13·7
Percentage on total for 1896-97.	2·1	43·5	54·2	...	9·8	90·1	17·5	23·8	22·5	·4	12·08	2·6	5·9	2·8	12·1

The variations are slight, but it is noticeable that the number of lawyers has risen from 485 to 516, so that the largest number of Municipal Commissioners are now drawn from that class, the number of land-holders having increased by one only.

Attendance at meetings.

There were in all 2 609 meetings held during the year, against 2,674 in 1896-97. Of these, 219, or 8 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 292, or 11 per cent., in the previous year. Thirty-nine municipalities, against 40 in the previous year, held more than 20 meetings, whilst 15 municipalities failed to hold at least one meeting every month. The Sherpur Municipality in the district of Mymensingh held the largest number of meetings, viz., 41, but 10 of these failed for want of a quorum. At Kalna 39 meetings were held, the

average attendance at which was 64 per cent. of the total number of Commissioners. Ranaghat was the only other municipality in which the Commissioners held more than 30 meetings.

Assessments and taxation.

The rate on holdings was in force in 38 towns, and the alternative tax upon persons in the remainder with the exception of Bhadreswar and Puri, where both forms of taxation were in force in different wards. The rate on holdings was levied at the maximum rate in all, except 12 towns, among which were the municipalities of Hooghly-Chinsura, Howrah, Krishnagar, Darjeeling, and Patna.

The Commissioners of the Dacca Municipality raised the rate of their tax on holdings from 8 to 10 per cent., the legal maximum for the town. from the beginning of the year, thereby increasing the demand by Rs. 15,000 a year. Effect has not yet been given to a resolution recorded by the Municipal Commissioners of Krishnagar more than three years ago to raise the tax to the maximum rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the 6 per cent. which is now in force.

The incidence of municipal taxation (excluding Calcutta) varied between Rs. 5-7-11 at Darjeeling and 3 annas and 8 pies at Ramjibanpur in the district of Midnapore; the average for the whole Province being 15 annas and 8 pies, which shows an increase of 9 pies per head since the previous year. In 39 towns, against 37 in 1896-97, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population, all being situated in Bengal Proper, except Purnea, where the incidence of taxation rose from 14 annas 10 pies to Re. 1-0-5 during the year. The incidence of taxation was below 8 annas in 53 towns, as in the two previous years.

Revision of assessment.

A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns :—

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.	Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.		Rs.
Howrah ...	... 42,614	Cossipore-Chitpur	... 1,867
Darbhanga ...	... 9,991	Vishnupur ...	... 1,676
Baranagore	... 5,431	Naihati ...	... 1,662
Narayanganj	... 4,431	Bankura ...	... 1,500
Ranchi ...	... 3,969	Jalpaiguri ...	... 1,439
Bhagalpur ...	... 3,387	Chapra ...	... 1,254
Dumraon ...	... 2,101	Kendrapara ...	... 1,200

Salaried Assessors were employed to revise the assessments in the municipalities of Hooghly-Chinsura, Bansbaria, Jahanabad, and Uttarpara in the district of Hooghly, but in these cases it is reported that the Appeal Committees, by reducing the enhancements made, have practically undone the work of the salaried Assessors. This result is a very serious reflection on either the Assessors or the Appellate Committees.

Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes.

The following table compares the totals under these heads for the year 1897-98 with those for the four previous years :—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.						Remissions.				Outstanding balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Cur-rent.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,629	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1894-95 ...	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,59,328
1895-96 ...	4,63,780	25,27,826	29,91,606	2,47,870	20,89,234	23,37,104	53·4	82·6	78·1	75,814	59,450	1,35,264	4·5	5,19,238
1896-97 ...	5,21,077	27,13,569	32,34,646	2,89,108	22,09,050	24,98,158	55·4	81·4	77·2	94,613	70,672	1,65,285	5·0	5,71,203
1897-98 ...	5,75,937	28,35,594	34,11,531	3,24,221	23,00,280	26,24,501	56·2	81·1	76·9	69,255	69,429	1,38,684	4·6	6,48,546

The current demand rose to Rs. 28,35,594 from Rs. 27,13,569 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,22,025, but, on the other hand, the percentage of the total collection on the total demand fell from 77·2 to 76·9 per cent. This percentage has steadily fallen during the last three years. Since 1893-94, however, the total collections have risen from Rs. 21,03,772 to Rs. 26,24,501 during 1897-98, being an increase of Rs. 5,20,729, or Rs. 1,30,182 a year. There was some slight improvement in the percentage of arrear collections, and smaller remissions were allowed during the year than in 1896-97. Taking the Divisions separately, the best result in respect of total collections, including both arrear and current, is shown in the Presidency Division, where the percentage rose from 71·8 in 1896-97 to 75·3, and the worst in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, where they fell off from 89·8 to 86·4 and from 93·5 to 91·0 per cent., respectively.

The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collection on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99·98 per cent.	11	10	7	11	7	7	15	14	3	4	15	16	6	6	1	3	1	2	66	72
„ 80 to 89 „ ...	5	9	7	8	4	2	2	3	2	1	4	5	3	3	3	...	3	1	33	32
„ 70 to 79 „ ...	3	2	11	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	4	3	24	18
„ 60 to 69 „ ...	2	3	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	2	1	3	16	21
„ 50 to 59 „ ...	5	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5
„ 40 to 49 „ ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of municipalities	26	27	39	40	11	11	17	17	5	5	25	26	10	10	5	5	9	9	147*	150

* The Garden Reach Municipality was not included in this table.

The results in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions are still satisfactory, the latter showing a distinct improvement, though the collections in the former have deteriorated. In the Presidency, Burdwan, and Patna Divisions there are many municipalities which show bad collections. The worst is Hooghly-Chinsura, in which only 49·1 per cent. of the demand was collected. In Darbhanga, where the percentage was only 52·5, it is explained that the revision of assessment and the filing of objections interfered with the collections. The collections fell short of 60 per cent. also in the municipalities of Garden Reach, Satkhira, Bally, and Bhadreswar. This was the first year of the Garden Reach Municipality, and it is stated that the collections were hampered by old bills outstanding from the South Suburban Municipality. In Howrah the collections show a further falling off from 64·0 to 62·3 per cent. It is explained that the collections were interfered with by the unusually prolonged audit of the accounts of the municipality, by the erroneous imposition of water-rate on several holdings on the Foreshore Road, and by the fact that the sum of Rs. 14,545 collected on the last day of the year was credited on the 1st April 1898. This, however, does not form a satisfactory explanation of the steady decline in the collections since 1893-94 from 76·1 to 62·3 per cent. of the demand, and the consequent increase in the outstanding balance from Rs. 63,798 to the enormous sum of Rs. 2,08,573 in spite of the large remissions allowed by the Commissioners every year. The contract system of collecting taxes has, it is reported, been found to be unsuited to the circumstances of certain of the municipalities of the Presidency Division,

and every municipality has therefore been allowed the opportunity of re-introducing the fixed-pay system wherever it is deemed necessary. The short collections elsewhere are ascribed to the poverty of the people, to the high price of food-grains that prevailed during the greater part of the year, and in certain instances (notably Muktagacha in Mymensingh) to the damage caused by the earthquake. There would appear, however, to be little doubt that laxity of supervision over the collection establishment, and reluctance on the part of the municipal executive to resort to the coercive measures prescribed by the law were mainly responsible for the bad results obtained.

In 37 towns, as in the two previous years, over 95 per cent. of the demand was collected, and in the 14 towns named below the collections exceeded 98 per cent.:—

Name of Municipality.	Total demand.	Percentage of collection.	Total remission.	Outstanding balance.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Deoghar ...	... 5,993	99·98	1	...
Tamluk ...	... 4,991	99·7	7	5
Narayanganj	... 47,882	99·4	316	68
Gaya ...	... 55,196	99·3	142	204
Lalganj ...	... 4,381	99·2	31	...
Hajipur ...	... 6,790	99·1	49	12
Sitamarhi ...	... 5,681	99·0	54	14
Jhalakati ...	... 3,984	99·0	36	...
Jagadispur ...	... 4,319	98·9	47	...
Sherpur (Bogra)	... 6,034	98·6	31	50
Kendrapara ...	... 6,656	98·5	82	16
Madhubani ...	... 7,136	98·3	117	...
Bajitpur ...	... 2,343	98·2	20	21
Dumraon ...	... 5,717	98·19	80	23

These results reflect great credit on the administration of the municipalities concerned, and show that where energy and attention are devoted to the work of collection, the municipal dues can be collected practically in full under existing rule.

In the matter of remissions, which are occasionally employed as a convenient method of securing apparently good results in collections, it is satisfactory to find that an improvement is visible everywhere, except in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions, the average percentage for the whole Province having fallen from 5·01 to 4·6 per cent. of the entire demand. In the Dacca Division, however, the percentage rose from 1·7 to 3·0 per cent., notwithstanding which the balance unrealized at the end of the year was larger than in the previous year. In the Bhagalpur Division the percentage of remissions fell from 5·8 to 1·4, but there was a corresponding increase in the amount of outstanding balance, which rose from 13·8 per cent. of the entire demand in 1896-97 to 18·1 per cent. The Burdwan Division, where the remissions fell from 6·1 to 3 9 during the year under review, also shows an increase in the amount left unrealized at the end of the year. In 7 municipalities as against 9 of the previous year, the remissions exceeded 10 per cent. of the demand, the worst instances being Sasaram (21·23 per cent.), Taki (14·07 per cent.), and Krishnagar (13·8 per cent.).

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

License fees for offensive and dangerous trades were for the first time levied in the municipalities of Khulna, Jainagar, Barasat, Kishorganj, and Kendrapara. Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, which refers to the cleansing of private privies and cesspools, was for the first time extended, or fees under this part were for the first time levied in the municipalities of Asansol, Baruipur, Garden Reach, Jainagar, Jhalakati, Darbhanga, and Purulia, and in portions of the municipalities of Barasat, South Barrackpore, South Dum-Dum, and Kotechandpur. Fees for the registration of carts were imposed for the first time in Chandrakona Municipality; fees for burning-grounds at Kalna; and fees under Part X of the Act on certain private markets in the Kushtia Municipality.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, and the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	83,369	67,153	9,36,856	9,82,619	10,20,225	10,49,772	9,53,095	9,82,979	67,130	66,793
Presidency ...	99,584	94,428	6,73,906	6,90,313	7,73,490	7,84,741	6,79,062	6,74,902	94,428	1,09,839
Rajshahi ...	44,850	36,479	3,87,085	5,22,454	4,31,935	5,58,933	3,95,448	5,32,045	36,487	26,888
Dacca ...	25,655	37,236	3,74,583	4,17,329	4,00,238	4,54,565	3,63,002	4,08,543	37,236	46,022
Chittagong ...	26,429	29,677	94,108	1,02,177	1,20,537	1,31,854	90,860	1,18,809	29,677	13,075
Patna ...	1,43,055	1,04,796	6,54,105	6,40,058	7,97,160	7,44,855	6,92,364	6,53,380	1,04,796	91,445
Bhagalpur ...	30,879	52,514	5,70,642	2,89,042	6,01,521	3,41,556	5,49,007	3,12,489	52,514	29,067
Orissa ...	4,910	4,304	1,13,932	1,12,896	1,18,842	1,17,200	1,14,538	1,09,620	4,304	7,580
Chota Nagpur ...	11,114	11,527	74,486	71,734	85,600	83,261	74,072	73,009	11,528	10,252
Total ...	4,69,845	4,38,115	39,79,703	38,28,622	43,49,548	42,66,737	39,11,448	38,65,776	4,38,100	4,00,961

The small discrepancy of Rs. 15 between the closing balance of 1896-97 and the opening balance of the year 1897-98 was due to the omission of fractions of rupees in the accounts.

Income.

The following table shows the revenue derived from taxation proper in each Division in 1897-98 and in each of the four preceding years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	5,71,793	4,48,654	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	3,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,910
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,507	2,12,813	2,62,646	56,418	4,27,672	1,71,872	82,479	40,825	23,13,495
1895-96	6,00,851	4,84,142	2,28,723	2,68,498	58,446	4,53,276	1,71,532	80,313	41,816	23,87,600
1896-97	6,89,640	5,30,657	2,29,543	2,80,064	61,441	4,47,470	1,71,627	82,095	43,128	25,35,065
1897-98	7,57,305	5,65,823	2,26,132	2,80,856	72,036	4,58,591	1,84,481	82,932	42,030	26,79,186
Increase since 1893-94.	1,85,512	1,22,169	21,351	46,880	21,830	66,455	31,572	922	2,585	4,99,285
Percentage of increase.	32·4	27·5	10·4	19·2	43·4	16·9	20·6	1·1	6·5	22·9

The total income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 1,43,521, or 5·6 per cent. over that of 1896-97. The increase occurred in all the Divisions, except Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur, and was largest in the Burdwan, Presidency, and Bhagalpur Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 67,695, Rs. 35,166, and Rs. 12,854, respectively. During the period of five years covered by the above table, municipal taxation in Bengal has increased by 22·9 per cent. varying in the different Divisions from 43·4 in Patna to 1·1 in Orissa.

Tax on houses and lands.

This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 9,64,706, being Rs. 69,625, or 7·7 per cent. more than in the previous year. This increase was shared by all the Divisions, except Bhagalpur, where there was a small falling off of Rs. 977, bad management having allowed the receipts in the municipality of Bhagalpur to be diminished by Rs. 3,278, although most of the other municipalities in the Division show an increase. The increase in the Burdwan Division was due to the inclusion for the first time of the receipts of the new municipality of Asansol, and in the Presidency Division to the better collection of arrears in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Nadia, and in the Dacca Division to the enhancement of the rate of assessment in the Dacca Municipality and a general revision of the assessments in Narayanganj. There was an increase in 24 of the municipalities, where the tax on houses and lands was in force, and a falling off in the rest.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

The increase in the income under this head, which was Rs. 1,608, or 3·3 per cent., was shared by all the Divisions, except the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur. The largest increase was in Burdwan and Patna, where it amounted to Rs. 7,306 and Rs. 6,198, respectively. In the former Division it was attributed to the levy of the rate for the first time in certain municipalities, and in the latter to closer supervision by the executive. Various reasons are assigned for the decrease in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur Divisions, among which may be mentioned reduction in the number of carts and carriages, scarcity of food-grains, and laxity of supervision, which enabled many owners to evade registration.

Tax on professions and trades.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,608 in the revenue from this source. The Presidency Division shows the largest increase, viz., Rs. 2,858, which was contributed almost entirely by the district of the 24-Parganas. This increase was due partly to the imposition of fresh taxes, partly to the adoption of revised scales of fees on certain dangerous trades, and partly to stricter realisation of the dues

Tolls on roads and ferries.

In no district are tolls levied on roads. The income from ferries rose from Rs. 1,37,344 to Rs. 1,39,690, the increase being observable chiefly in the Bhagalpur Division, where by realization of arrears and by farming out at higher rents the municipalities of Monghyr and Bhagalpur managed to raise their revenue from this source by Rs. 9,234 and Rs. 5,848 respectively. A decrease of Rs. 3,024 is shown in Patna, but it is explained that this sum was realised in the Magistrate's office, and not credited to the municipality before the close of the year. There was a falling off of Rs. 9,274 at Muzaffarpur in consequence of the transfer of a bridge to the District Board.

Water-rate.

Name of Municipality.		Income in 1896-97.	Income in 1897-98.
		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	19,393	20,512
Howrah	...	60,803	1,06,426
Cossipore-Chitpur	...	21,739	24,769
Maniktala	...	947	4,106
Darjeeling	...	19,750	20,435
Nasirabad	...	7,598	6,616
Arrah	...	8,360	8,411
Bhagalpur	...	7,638	8,077

The revenue under this head rose from Rs. 1,46,128 to Rs. 1,99,352, an increase occurring in all but one (Nasirabad) of the eight municipalities in which this form of taxation is in force. No tax is levied on account of the Dacca Water-works. At Howrah the increase was considerable, the demand having been raised and a larger proportion of the demand realized.

Lighting-rate.

This was levied only at Howrah, where the sum realized was Rs. 37,714, against Rs. 37,128 in the preceding year.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine-rates.

The increase of income under this head, which amounted to Rs. 24,066, was shared by all the Divisions, except Rajshahi, Dacca, and Bhagalpur. In Rajshahi the decline is attributed to the closing of the Sirajganj Jute Mills, and in Dacca to smaller collections on account of the high prices of food-grains and to the damage caused by the earthquake. The Chittagong Division shows an advance of Rs. 12,384, due to the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Municipal Act to the municipalities of Chittagong and Noakhali. The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions show an increase of Rs. 11,006 and Rs. 3,223, respectively. The Ranaghat, Baranagore, and Titaghar Municipalities are responsible for the increase in the former Division.

It is satisfactory to notice that steps have been taken in several municipalities towards making trenching grounds a source of income. The receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 2,432 at Howrah, Rs. 267 at Dacca, Rs. 123 at Arrah, and Rs. 441 at Muzaffarpur, the last-mentioned sum including receipts from the sale of night-soil. Smaller sums were obtained in many other towns by this means, but only in six towns was night-soil sold for the purposes of manure.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

The receipts for the whole Province declined by Rs. 28,494, or 5·05 per cent.

Taking both the "Tax on houses and lands" and the "Tax on persons" together, the net result was an increase in the income of Rs. 41,131, or 2·8 per cent., over the receipts in the previous year.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources rose from Rs. 1,36,317 to Rs. 1,51,919. They are classified as follows:—

Purpose for which made.	Province.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	2,390	42,844	36,990	82,224
Education	3,325	...	381	3,706
Other purposes	10,846	20,987	34,186	66,019
Total ...	16,561	63,831	71,557	1,51,949

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 38,65,776, against Rs. 39,11,448 in 1896-97, being a decrease of Rs. 45,672. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,00,961, against Rs. 4,38,100 in the preceding year. The statement below shows for the whole Province the percentage which the expenditure in each municipality under each of the principal heads bore to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads) during the past three years:—

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96 ...	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	3·5
1896-97 ...	9·8	4·7	15 5	3·4	26·6	9·5	·56	16·1	3·8
1897-98 ...	10 4	7·2	7·4	3·2	30·3	9·7	·57	17·1	3·7

The large falling off in the expenditure on water-supply was due to the fact that heavy capital expenditure was incurred by the municipalities of Howrah and Bhagalpur in the two previous years on the water-works in those towns.

Office and collection establishment charges.

There was a reduction of Rs. 2,399 in the total expenditure on account of office establishment, and increased charges of Rs. 11,555 on account of collecting establishment. The falling off in spite of the additional expenditure of Rs. 3,287 incurred by the new municipalities of Asansol, Garden Reach, and Samastipur was due mainly to the reduction of Rs. 3,279 and Rs. 2,417 at Jessore and Darjeeling, respectively, owing to charges on account of extensive repairs to the office building at the former place, and of a bonus paid to the Vice-Chairman in the latter having been included under this head in the previous year's accounts. There were fluctuations in other places, among which is noticeable the increase for office establishment at Narainganj (Rs. 1,049), and in the collection charges at Howrah (Rs. 1,578) and Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 1,129). In seven towns the total cost of office and collection establishment exceeded

one-quarter of the whole actual expenditure, whilst in the new municipality of Samastipur the charges amounted to 38·1 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division has brought to notice the tendency of certain municipalities in that Division to incur expenditure on account of establishment for which provision in the year's budget has been struck out by the Commissioner, and this question is under the consideration of Government.

The prevention of fire.

The expenditure under this head was almost stationary, the chief difference being noticeable in the Rajshahi Division, where the Darjeeling Municipality incurred an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,222 in procuring new hose and fittings. The Garden Reach Municipality levied fees under the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act during the year. The question of requiring this municipality to contribute towards the cost of the Metropolitan Fire-brigade is under consideration. The negotiations between the Commissioners of the Barnagar Municipality and the Commissioner of Police, referred to in the previous year's Resolution, for extending the service of the fire-brigade to that town, have not yet been brought to a definite conclusion.

Street-lighting.

The charge under this head rose from Rs. 1,66,498 to Rs. 2,54,204, showing an increase of Rs. 87,706, which was contributed mainly by the municipalities of Darjeeling (Rs. 77,542), Howrah (Rs. 9,664), and Dacca (Rs. 4,792). The increase at Howrah was due partly to a new area being lighted with gas and partly to the payment of arrear bills. At Darjeeling the Commissioners set up an installation for lighting the town with electricity at a total cost of Rs. 1,20,000, out of which Rs. 82,000 were spent during the year. The works have been completed, and the entire town is now lighted with electricity. The payment of certain arrear bills accounts for the increase of expenditure at Dacca. There was, on the other hand, a falling off of Rs. 1,863 at Patna and Rs. 1,416 at Dinapore, due in the former place to the purchase of oil at a cheaper rate, and in the latter to street lighting having been stopped during the year. Twenty municipalities incurred no expenditure on this account.

Water-supply.

The large decline of Rs. 2,82,348 under this head is more than accounted for by the reduction of Rs. 71,825 and Rs. 2,44,232 in the capital expenditure on account of the water-works at Howrah and Bhagalpur. There was, however, an increase of expenditure of Rs. 21,024 and Rs. 9,045 in these towns for the maintenance of the works. At Howrah the water-works were not found to be altogether successful throughout the year. They have, however, been inspected; an endeavour has been made to remedy the defects pointed out, and a Superintendent has been appointed to supervise the head-works at Serampore. At Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktola the Commissioners further extended their filtered water-supply, and in the latter town the Commissioners also re-excavated twelve tanks and reserved them for drinking and culinary purposes. At Dacca there was an increase of Rs. 12,931 on account of the water-works maintenance charges, which was due to the payment of some arrear bills, and at Nasirabad an increase of Rs. 2,032 in consequence of the repair of settling tanks and service pipes, which were damaged by the earthquake of June 1897. The Barnagar Jute Company provided a number of taps in connection with the filtered water arrangements within their premises, and also undertook to fill up 65 private tanks, which had almost dried up, with river-water for the benefit of the public. At Titagar the local mill-owners spent Rs. 600 in laying on pipes and erecting two hydrants for the supply of filtered water from the mill filters to the public. Their example was followed by the mill-owners at Garulia. The Barasat Municipality spent Rs. 960 in sinking a tube-well and completing a tank. The Meherpur Municipality completed the re-excavation of a tank at a cost of Rs. 1,100. At Berhampur the water-works initiated by the late Maharani Surnomoyee, C.I., are in progress, but will probably not be completed before the end of the current year. At Murshidabad the Commissioners sank a well at a cost of Rs. 1,500 contributed by Raja Ranjit Sinha Bahadur. The Kotechandpur Municipality spent Rs. 1,651 on the re-excavation of three tanks, and the Nator Municipality of Rs. 2,686 in excavating a tank, sinking two wells, and acquiring land for

another tank. At Sirajganj 26 masonry wells were sunk during the year. In many other towns wells and tanks were re-excavated or otherwise cleansed and reserved for the use of the public, and owners of private tanks were, in many cases, required by notice to cleanse their tanks.

Drainage.

There was again a falling off in the total expenditure under this head, which amounted to Rs. 1,13,456, against Rs. 1,21,060 in the previous year, owing to the decline of capital outlay by Rs. 9,581, although maintenance charges rose by Rs. 1,977. The decrease is visible chiefly in the Dacca, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while, on the other hand, there was an increase of Rs 2,886 in the Burdwan Division.

The increase at Serampur and Jamalpur was under capital expenditure and in the other municipalities under maintenance charges, while the decrease was in every case under capital cost except at Monghyr, where the services of the Drainage Engineer, who had been retained in the previous year, were dispensed with. At Serampur the additional cost was incurred for survey work connected with a scheme of internal drainage under preparation. The scheme for the drainage of Howrah, prepared by the Engineer of the Corporation of Calcutta, has been submitted to the Municipal Commissioners, but since the project was estimated to involve a capital outlay of Rs. 67,60,000, besides an annual expenditure on interest and working charges of Rs. 4,15,000, which alone is a sum almost equal to the total present income of the municipality, the scheme was found absolutely impracticable. The Magistrate of Howrah says that he sees no prospect of any scheme involving sewage and pumping being carried out for the next thirty years, but he thinks that much might be done in the way of improving surface drainage at a comparatively small cost. If it were first settled what the municipality can spend and an engineer were then instructed to do the best he can for the money, very much, he says, might be accomplished.

The municipality of Cossipore-Chitpur extended their pucka drains at an initial cost of Rs. 4,984, and a comprehensive scheme for the supply of unfiltered water for flushing these drains was taken into consideration. The Maniktola Municipality prepared a scheme for the improvement of the drainage of the town and further extension of the water-supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,000. This project is now under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. At Krishnagar the Commissioners finally adopted the long-pending scheme for the excavation of the Anjona Khal, and provided in their budget for a loan of Rs 28,000 for the purpose. In the Patna Municipality the need of flushing the drains remains, though something has been done to improve outfalls, correct levels, and relieve choking at some of the worst spots. The Sanitary Engineer has, it is reported, prepared a preliminary scheme and estimate for flushing the drains, the cost amounting to Rs. 17,855 for one section of the works. These proposals have not yet been sanctioned. The Bhagalpur Municipality spent only Rs. 2,336 on drainage, out of a budget provision of Rs. 6,399 for the year. At Monghyr, the crusade against the drain encroachments was vigorously kept up, and numerous platforms and bridges blocking up the street drains were removed during the year without any compensation being paid. The progress made in this direction is very satisfactory. During the year this municipality also submitted a large drainage scheme, which was not, however, sanctioned by Government. Owing to the undulating nature of the country, the generality of the towns in Chota Nagpur enjoy the advantage of good natural drainage, and a small outlay is sufficient to keep the drains in order.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.

There has been a satisfactory increase of Rs. 1,37,700 in the expenditure under conservancy, which was doubtless due in most cases to the fear of an outbreak of plague.

The additional expenditure was incurred in introducing the provisions of Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, in purchasing land for trenching grounds, additional latrines, in strengthening the road- and latrine-cleansing establishment, and in buying additional plant and stores for conservancy purposes. On the other hand, there was a falling off in the municipalities of Burdwan (Rs. 1,980), Midnapore (Rs. 1,659), and Narainganj (Rs. 1,681). It is explained that at Burdwan certain charges on this account were not met

during the year through lack of funds, and that the acquisition of a trenching ground at Midnapore made the charges for the preceding year unusually large.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,32,653 to Rs. 3,41,492. The increase is not nearly so marked as in the preceding year, but there were many exceptional calls on municipal funds during the year, and it is hoped that Municipal Commissioners will do their best, with the resources at their command, to improve their hospitals and dispensaries. As compared with the previous year, the municipalities named in the margin show the largest fluctuation in their expenditure under this head. The increase at Burdwan was due to the dearness of articles of diet, the construction of new and repairs to old buildings, and the adoption of measures under the Plague Regulations. At Midnapore the increased cost is attributed to heavy charges on account of diet for patients, cost of furniture, and the construction of a building for a leper asylum. The increase in the pay of the Assistant Surgeon and payment of arrear bills for the cost of medicines supplied in the previous year at Krishnagar, and the establishment of a dispensary at Nabadwipa were responsible for the increased expenditure incurred in the district of Nadia. At Murshidabad, as noticed above, additions were made to the hospital building for the accommodation of the lady-doctor. At Rampur Boalia the increase was due to a considerable rise in the number of in-patients in consequence of the prevailing scarcity, to the increased pay allowed to the lady-doctor, and the construction of sheds for the accommodation of patients after the main building had been seriously damaged by the earthquake of June 1897. At Dinajpur the high price of food-grains and the increase in the number of indoor patients account for the higher expenditure. The large increase in the Nasirabad Municipality was due to the construction of the "Mackenzie Eye Ward" and a moribund ward attached to the Municipal Hospital. At Balasore it is explained that the expenditure shows a falling off as compared with 1896-97, because the repairs of the hospital building were effected in that year. At Dacca the Commissioners delegated the management of the Mitford Hospital to a body of Governors, the number of whom may not exceed fifteen, and among whom are included the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon as *ex-officio* President and Secretary, respectively, the Chairman of the Municipality, three Municipal Commissioners, and one member of the District Board. In addition to the interest from the Mitford endowment and the subscriptions from the public, the Governors receive an annual subsidy of Rs. 11,000 from the Municipality, and Rs. 2,500 from the District Board for the maintenance of the institution.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Name of Municipality.	Increase.
	Rs.
Burdwan ...	1,086
Midnapore ...	2,624
Krishnagar ...	1,853
Nadia ...	1,034
Murshidabad ...	1,071
Dinajpur ...	1,175
Nasirabad ...	9,527
Chittagong ...	3,415
Patna ...	3,467

Name of Municipality.	Decrease.
	Rs.
Berhampur ...	1,516
Monghyr ...	7,747
Balasore ...	1,635

At Burdwan the services of the lady-doctor were continued during the year at the female hospital attached to the Municipal Charitable Dispensary, and the Burdwan Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund contributed Rs. 441 during the year for the construction of a zanana ward for small-pox and cholera patients. At Bankura separate wards for females in the dispensary were maintained, and the lady-doctor in charge of the Dufferin Hospital in the town treated 3,047 female outdoor patients during the year. At Jalpaiguri a passed midwife continued to be employed on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters, and was allowed to practise within the municipality. The Darjeeling Municipality spent Rs. 240 on the training of the two girls in the Campbell Medical School. One of those has so far succeeded; the other has been withdrawn from the school. A lady-doctor was, as in previous years, employed by the Municipality of Patna for the lying-in hospital attached to the Bankipur Dispensary, and a female hospital assistant by the Municipality of Gaya for the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital. Lady-doctors are also employed in the Arrah and Dumraon Dispensaries, and a female hospital assistant was retained at Monghyr, half of her salary being met by the municipality and half by the Dufferin Fund.

Vaccination.

There were 201 vaccinators employed at a cost of Rs. 20,224, and these performed 106,397 operations, of which 88,206 were primary and 18,191 were re-vaccinations; of the total operations, 87·5 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 84·5 per cent. of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 529 persons, the average cost of each operation being 3 annas 5 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated exceeded 5 per cent. of the total population in the nine towns named in the margin.

Darjeeling	...	11·31
Kurseong	...	7·01
Faridpur	...	6·4
Jhalakati	...	5·8
Arrah	...	5·13
Jamalpur (Monghyr)	..	7·2
Cuttack	...	5·4
Puri	...	8·17
Purulia	...	6·5

Public works.

The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 5,62,901 to Rs. 6,03,828 during the year. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

Years.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	69,111	34,196	4,36,684	22,910	5,62,901
1897-98 ...	73,974	52,811	4,19,908	57,137	6,03,828
Increase (+) or decrease (—)...	+4,863	+18,615	—16,776	+34,227	+40,929

Public Instruction.

The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 1,34,716 to Rs. 1,31,789, the decrease being shared by all the Divisions, except Burdwan and Chittagong, where there was a slight increase.

The total expenditure on primary education, which amounted to Rs. 68,182, shows a falling off of Rs. 1,365. The following table compares the expenditure on primary education, Division by Division, during the last two years:—

Name of Division.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in each municipality at 10 annas per head.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Variation between the figures in columns 2 and 4.	Variation between the figures in columns 3 and 4.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.			1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,015*	12,130	12,670	+655	+540	1·5	1·4
Presidency ..	14,084	15,037	15,629	+1,545	+592	2·3	3·1
Rajshahi ...	3,610	5,533	5,995	+2,385	+462	2·5	2·7
Dacca ...	6,752	6,733	5,653	—1,099	—80	1·9	2·5
Chittagong ...	1,763	2,233	2,152	+389	—81	3·1	2·4
Patna ...	18,776*	17,159	14,908	—3,868	—2,251	3·6	3·4
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	5,096	5,221	—72	+125	2·5	2·4
Orissa ...	3,098	4,539	3,970	+872	—569	4·8	4·2
Chota Nagpur ...	2,174	2,087	1,984	—190	—103	3·2	4·8
Total ...	67,565	69,547	68,182	+617	—1,365	3·1	2·9

* The new municipalities of Asansol and Samastipur are not included.

13277

The prescribed standard of expenditure on primary education, as shown in column 2, was more than attained in five Divisions, whilst in two Divisions, viz., Dacca and Patna, the expenditure was much below the fixed standard.

The new loans raised during the year and the purposes for which they were obtained are shown in the margin. The Ranaghat and Kotechandpur Municipalities received the last instalment of their loans. At Darjeeling the loan of Rs. 60,000, which was taken in addition to a further loan of Rs. 30,000 previously obtained, was for the construction of a steam laundry and of a railway siding for the disposal of the sweepings and night-soil of the town, and also for providing iron railings on the side of the roads. The steam laundry has not proved a success, and the Commissioners have decided to sell the apparatus. The total loan liability of the municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 30,27,748.

Loans.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan.	Purpose for which obtained.
	Rs.	
Howrah	22,000	Prevention of plague.
	40,000	Extension of water-works.
Ranaghat ...	2,500	Water-supply and other sanitary improvements.
Kotechandpur ...	1,500	Water-supply.
Nadia ...	2,000	Ditto.
Darjeeling ...	60,000	Steam laundry and other improvements.
	82,000	Electric lighting.
Sirajganj ...	2,500	Water-supply and other sanitary improvements.
Narayanganj ...	25,000	Municipal market.
Jamalpur (Monghyr) ...	3,000	Improvement of drains.
Purnea ...	2,500	Purchase of plant, &c., for the enforcement of Part IX.
Total ...	2,43,000	

Audit of accounts and embezzlements.

Towards the close of the year the local auditor discovered the existence of extensive embezzlements in the Berhampur Municipality. The chief offenders were the Cashier and the Head Clerk, who were tried and convicted in the criminal court, but the Head Clerk was acquitted on appeal. The facts discovered showed that the Municipal office was in a very unsatisfactory condition, and that the work of the clerks was very little supervised by the executive. The defalcations, moreover, were not officially reported to the Magistrate for over a month after their discovery. It was discovered in the course of checking the accounts at Mohespur in the district of Jessore that a tax-collector had misappropriated the sum of Rs. 54 which he had collected but not included in the accounts. The money has been recovered, the tax-collector dismissed, and measures have been taken for his prosecution. In the Chapra Municipality the sum of Rs. 300 paid by a tax-collector as his security deposit was not invested in the Post Office Savings Bank, and the Head Clerk of the Municipality was prosecuted on the charge of having misappropriated this amount. He was discharged by the court, but has since resigned his appointment.

Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs' Act.

The Act is in force only in the Darjeeling Municipality. The total number of porters and *dandiwallahs* registered was 860, against 925 in the previous year. The prosecutions under the Act numbered 24 and the fines amounted to Rs. 39-2. Twenty licenses were cancelled during the year. A special officer supervises the working of the Act and prosecutes offenders, and it is reported that complaints from the public are growing fewer.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Constitution of District Boards.

As in the previous year, the 38 District Boards in Bengal contained in all 794 members. Of these, 186 were appointed *ex-officio*, 280 were appointed by Government, and 328 were elected by Local Boards, against 182, 287 and 325, respectively, in 1896-97. The European and Eurasian members numbered 183 and natives of the country 611. During the year 571 meetings were convened, or 16 less than in 1896-97.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The 104 Local Boards were composed of 1,253 members, or two less than in the previous year. Of these, 39 were *ex-officio* members, 801 were nominated and 413 elected, against 43, 794 and 418, respectively, in 1896-97; officials numbered 151 and non-officials 1,102, while the total of Europeans and Eurasians amounted to 103, against 1,150 natives of the country. The total number of meetings held was 1,135, or 16 more than in 1896-97. There was a falling off generally in the attendance of non-official members, which is attributed chiefly to want of interest in their work.

Elections.

No general elections were held in any district during the year, except in the Ghatal subdivision of the district of Midnapore. In two out of the three thanas of this subdivision the elections failed, and the members had, therefore, to be appointed by Government.

Occupation of members.

The figures showing the occupations of the members of District and Local Boards are given in the following table. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the variations are very slight:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupations.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	257	32·3	244	30·7	172	21·6	59	7·4	4	·5	12	1·5	46	5·7	794
Local Boards...	154	12·2	571	45·5	333	26·5	47	3·7	4	·3	33	2·6	111	8·8	1,253

Powers of Local Boards.

The powers delegated to the Local Boards remained unchanged during the year, except that the Narayanganj Local Board, in the district of Dacca, was not entrusted, as in previous years, with the supervision of the sanitary arrangements at the Nangalbund Fair, and that the Rampur Hât Local Board was relieved of the management of eight scheduled roads, a management which was found to be only nominal, since the real control was exercised by the District Board through the District Engineer.

The Daspur Union was abolished during the year. The only other change made was in the district of Pabna, where the Shazadpur Union was brought into working order. The number of the members (469) and the number of meetings held (302) show respectively an increase and decrease of one as compared with the previous year. The total income during the year rose from Rs. 18,921 to Rs. 19,881 in consequence of larger contributions from District Boards, while the total expenditure increased from Rs. 13,222 to Rs. 17,481. The Commissioner of Burdwan reports that the Union Committees at Contai and at Panskura worked satisfactorily during the year, but that the remaining three Unions in the district of Midnapore took very little interest in their work. The Chanditola Union, in the district of Hooghly, expended the whole amount allotted to it, and is well spoken of, but the Pandua and Balagar Committees were inefficient. The Basudebpur Union, in the 24-Parganas, and all the Union Committees in Khulna are said to have worked well, and the same is said of all those in Tippera, except that at Laksham. The Union Committees in the Noakhali district are reported to have had insufficient funds at their disposal, and the Commissioner thinks that, if the District Boards cannot furnish them with more funds, they might be dispensed with. In Balasore the five new unions formed in 1896, with the exception of that at Remuna, appear to have done little or nothing.

Owing to the scarcity which prevailed in Bengal during the years 1896 and 1897, it was not considered advisable to proceed with the formation of Union Committees. Since then the Lieutenant-Governor has had before him statistics of the working, for an entire year, of a number of Unions which

were constituted in certain districts in the year 1895-96. These illustrate the financial and administrative difficulties which have to be met, and throw some doubt upon the expendiency or possibility of extending the system to any substantial extent without seriously interfering with the financial resources of the District Boards. It has, therefore, been decided that for the present no more Union Committees shall be formed, and that, as regards those already constituted, their working shall be carefully watched and reported on fully in the annual reports on District and Local Boards, in order that it may be seen whether any further extension of the system is possible in the future.

Financial results.

The income and expenditure of the District Boards under the various heads during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

Income.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates	37,73,615	39,16,230
XII.—Interest	45,881	47,540
XVII.—Police (including Pounds)	4,74,146	4,69,436
XIX.—Education	53,599	65,879
XX.—Medical	23,066	38,559
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,887	4,339
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	896	1,434
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,08,839	2,72,427
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	16,283	14,110
XXXII.—Civil Works (including Ferries) ...	15,49,334	12,02,961
Contributions	5,22,374	5,40,237
Debt	6,01,312	5,31,893
Total ...	72,74,232	71,05,065

Expenditure.

1.—Refunds	...	187
18.—Administration	2,98,761	2,82,770
20.—Police (Pounds)	16,873	21,234
22.—Education	12,02,450	12 00,665
24.—Medical	2,12,163	3,03,657
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	10,560	36,840
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension	6,429	18,185
30.—Stationery and Printing	53,133	49,282
32.—Miscellaneous	62,607	47,087
33.—Famine Relief	2,86,990	1,90,592
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	4,849	8,314
45.—Civil Works	40,23,157	37,86,712
Contributions	1,09,247	3,02,483
Debt	7,90,815	6,31,748
Interest on Debt	15,420	27,641
Total ...	70,93,454	69,07,397

The year opened with a credit balance of Rs. 15,88,769 (corrected figures), and the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 86,93,834, against Rs. 86,79,666 in the previous year. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,86,437. Out of this sum, however, more than one and-a-half lakhs consisted of deposits. The closing balances were more than one-third of the year's income in Hooghly, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dacca, Purnea, Cuttack, Tippera, Gaya and Muzaffarpur.

Income.

Provincial rates.

The proceeds of the road cess credited to District Funds, after deducting the cost of collection and of periodical revaluation, increased from Rs. 37,73,165 to Rs. 39,16,230 during the year, chiefly owing to revaluations and to better collections. All the districts in the Orissa Division, however, show a decrease, which in the case of Balasore is not explained; in the case of Puri is said to be due to increased expenditure on process fees, and in the case of Cuttack is merely put down to short collection of road cess.

Interest.

The income under this head shows a slight increase, which is attributed, as in the preceding year, to the larger collection of arrears of road cess.

Pounds.

There was an increase of 147 during the year in the number of pounds, but a decrease of Rs. 3,720 in the total income derived from them. This occurred in the Rajshahi, Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions; in the case of the first it is ascribed to the effects of the scarcity and the earthquake; in the case of the two latter different explanations are given for different districts. In some few districts it is reported that the new pound forms have caused improvement, but the general complaint still is that the pound farmers and their representatives are too illiterate to understand, or else too negligent to keep up these forms. Leases of pounds were granted for more than one year in certain districts of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions, in Muzaffarpur, in Sirajganj, and in other places, and in these instances a better class of pound farmers was obtained.

Education.

The receipts under this head rose from Rs. 53,599 to Rs. 65,879. This increase is said to be due to a larger number of boys attending the schools, larger collection of fees at the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations, larger receipts from the sale of articles manufactured in the workshops of the technical schools, and to donations from private individuals.

Medical.

The increase of income under this head was chiefly due to larger contributions made by private individuals to hospitals and dispensaries.

Miscellaneous.

By far the largest increase under this head occurred in Darbhanga, and was mainly due to adjustments of account connected with famine expenditure.

Minor Works and Navigation.

There was a falling off in the canal revenue in Chittagong in consequence of the heavy loss sustained by the farmers from the cyclone.

Civil Works.

Of the several items which make up the total under this head, receipts from ferries alone call for notice. Compared with the previous year there was a falling off of Rs. 1,840. A decrease occurred in 20 districts, viz., Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Balasore and Puri. No explanation of this is given in the case of Hooghly, Rajshahi and Bogra; in the other districts the reasons assigned are various. The most remarkable of these is that given for Rangpur and Mymensingh, where large remissions had to be granted to the ferry farmers in consequence of the earthquake of June 1897, many ferries being rendered fordable by the upheaval of the beds of the rivers. The ferry boats and the landing stages to the approaches to the ferries appear generally to have been kept in good order.

Contributions.

The grants made by Government and contributions from private individuals for special works fell off from Rs. 10,46,159 to Rs. 7,13,853. The contributions made by Government to equalize the assets and charges of the several District Boards also decreased from Rs. 5,13,912 to Rs. 5,11,128. In both cases the decrease was chiefly due to smaller grants made by Government.

Loans.

The sum of Rs. 7,000 shown against Chittagong represents the balance of the contribution of Rs. 13,000 made by Babu Prosanna Kumar Rai for the re-excavation of Sigolbaha Canal.

Deposits and Advances.

The sums deposited as security for the payment of revenue by ferry farmers, contractors and others, and the recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from District Funds increased from Rs. 5,07,780 to Rs. 5,24,827. This increase was due to casual variations of no special importance.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,98,761 to Rs. 2,82,770. The various reasons assigned for the decrease are the abolition and amalgamation of posts, the appointment of new men on salaries lower than those which the old incumbents drew, and the transfer of the amounts charged

in the accounts under the head "Payment of establishment for offices of account and control" to the head "Contributions to Provincial" in accordance with instructions from the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Rules for the management of Provident Funds.

A new rule directing that no public account may at any time have more than Rs. 10,000 at its credit, exclusive of interest, and that no interest will be allowed on any sum in excess of Rs. 10,000, was added by the Government of India to the Post Office Savings Bank Rules. As this rule affected all Municipalities and District Boards, in whom the management of Provident Funds is vested, Commissioners of Divisions were requested to impress upon those bodies the necessity of arranging with the Comptroller-General for the investment in Government securities of all deposits exceeding the prescribed maximum limit of Rs. 10,000.

Pounds.

The expenditure on cattle pounds amounted to Rs. 21,234 against Rs. 16,873 in 1896-97. The largest increase was in Patna, and is said to be chiefly due to the repairs which were undertaken during the year.

Education.

The following abstract shows the educational expenditure of District Boards during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection.		
Sub-Inspectors	1,83,180	1,92,591
Inspecting Pandits	90,527	89,025
Direct Management.		
Training and other Special Schools	20,566	24,868
High Schools	1,456	1,150
Middle „	74,266	75,977
Primary „	6,922	6,758
Aid-d Schools.		
Training and other Special Schools	7,173	7,341
High Schools	2,148	1,941
Middle „	1,78,558	1,75,513
Primary „	5,45,090	5,39,664
Scholarships.		
Scholarships	27,707	28,466
Miscellaneous.		
Building and Furniture	4,798	5,063
Payments to abolished Schools	11,663	9,068
Examination, Prizes and Rewards	35,739	31,938
Contingent Charges	12,490	11,452
Total ...	12,02,283	12,00,815

Of the total expenditure, 45·5 per cent. was spent on primary schools, 20·9 per cent. on middle schools, and 23·4 per cent. on inspection.

In all the districts of the Patna Division, and in the Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Chittagong, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts, the percentage of expenditure on education was below the average for the whole province, which was 20·3. The proportion was highest in Balasore, where 41·3 per cent. of the income of the District Board was spent on education; in Bankura, Pabna, Dacca, Faridpur, Cuttack and Puri it was 30 per cent. or more, while 17 other districts show an expenditure of 20 per cent. and over. In Shahabad the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income. With regard to the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore has a ratio of 32·1 per cent., while in Bankura, Dacca, Faridpur, Noakhali, Cuttack and Puri the expenditure was 20 per cent. or more. In Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur it was below 10 per cent.

The number of schools maintained by District Boards fell off from 179 to 174. The number of pupils, however, increased during the year from 11,023 to 11,437, the increase occurring chiefly in high and middle schools. The number of schools aided by District Boards decreased by 3,324 and the number of pupils attending them by 71,279—a result which is to be ascribed to the scarcity that prevailed during the year. The number of industrial schools maintained by District Boards was six, as in the previous year, but the number of scholars in them increased from 211 to 247. The following table, which compares the number of girls' schools aided by District Boards and the number of pupils attending them during the past two years, shows that there was a marked falling off during the year under review:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary	71	1,703	53	1,089
Lower „	1,939	31,000	1,682	27,579
Total ...	2,010	32,703	1,735	28,668

In Circular No. 538-543T.G., dated the 15th September 1897, Government expressed a desire that in certain districts, where the Muhammadan population preponderated, a proportion of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools should, if possible, be qualified Muhammadans. No opportunity occurred of giving effect to this during the year in Dacca, Mymensingh or Faridpur; but in Backergunge, on a vacancy occurring, a Muhammadan was chosen to fill the post. The District Boards of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purnea are reported to have their due proportion of Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors.

Special schools.

The Maisadal Raja's technical school, which is managed by the District Board of Midnapore, was during the year affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, as was also the technical school at Barisal. The number of pupils in the Apprentice Department of the Comilla Elliott Artizan School, which is also affiliated to Sibpur, increased by ten, and six pupils obtained certificates of proficiency. The District Boards of Howrah, Midnapore, Cuttack, Tippera and Noakhali continued to award scholarships to pupils to enable them to study at Sibpur. The Noakhali District Board also gave a native of the district a scholarship tenable at the Calcutta School of Art, and the Cuttack District Board granted four scholarships for education at the Jobra Workshops. With the exception of Purnea, all the District Boards in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions continued to award scholarships for the Bihar School of Engineering. The District Board of Rajshahi opened a sericultural school at Rampur Boalia during the year.

Female Medical Education.

Scholarships to female medical students were granted by the District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Faridpur, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Rangpur and Darbhanga. The District Boards in the Burdwan Division and the Muzaffarpur, Noakhali and Chittagong District Boards offered scholarships, but no candidates came forward. The District Board of Gaya continued to pay for the employment of a native midwife and menial staff in the Female Ward attached to the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital with the object of training *dhais* in midwifery. The employment of the female student attached to the Motihari Municipal Dispensary was discontinued at the beginning of the current year.

Medical.

The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 3,03,657, being Rs. 91,494 more than in the previous year, an increase being found under all heads except that of scholarships in medical schools. More than half this increase, however, is attributable to the expense of the construction of the plague observation camps at Mairwa and Chausa. Leaving this out of account, all the Divisions show an increase in their medical expenditure, although in Dacca and Rajshahi the increase is very small.

A new dispensary was opened at Budge-Budge in February 1898, the total cost sanctioned for its maintenance being Rs. 900, of which Rs. 300 were contributed by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 500 by the Port Commissioners, and Rs. 100 by Messrs. Bird and Company. Two new dispensaries were opened by the District Board of Khulna at Kaliganj and Tala during the year: five by the District Board of Backergunge at Tazumuddi, Nazirpur, Manpura, Rajapur and at Bakai: two by the District Board of Champaran at Dhaka and at Kisseria: two by the District Board of Monghyr at Sangrampur and at Baktiarpur; and one by the District Board of Cuttack at Patamundai. The District Board of Backergunge provided for ten additional minor dispensaries, which it was decided to open in the course of the current year. As regards Veterinary science, Veterinary Assistants were employed during the year by the District Boards of Cuttack and Tippera, and in Birbhum a Veterinary Assistant was employed for a short time during an outbreak of cattle-disease at Murarai. This officer, although he found difficulty in persuading the people to adopt his remedial measures, treated 274 cases of rinderpest, 186 of which resulted in cure, 4 in relief, and 84 in death. The District Board of Cuttack agreed to subscribe a sum of Rs. 40 per mensem towards the maintenance of a Veterinary Institution. The District Boards of Hooghly, Bogra, Chittagong, Shahabad and Cuttack granted monthly stipends to students to enable them to study in the Veterinary Institution at Belgachia. As regards the treatment of women, the Bankura and Hooghly District Boards contributed Rs. 275 and Rs. 1,200, respectively, towards the maintenance of branch hospitals established by the Dufferin Fund. The District Boards of Burdwan, Bogra and Jalpaiguri continued to contribute towards the pay of the lady doctors and midwives attached to the local hospitals; midwives were also employed at the cost of the District Boards of Noakhali, Birbhum and Pabna, and the Local Boards of Tangail, Netrokona, and Kishanganj, and a lady doctor by the Local Board of Jamalpur. As regards cholera, the District Boards of Midnapore, Bogra, Noakhali and Cuttack gave gratuitous medical relief to patients, and the District Board of Chittagong employed Hospital Assistants to suppress the epidemic of cholera which appeared after the cyclone. The District Board of Bhagalpur distributed packets of drugs to the people in the interior, and in Backergunge the District Board have purchased boxes of simple medicines, which they intend to entrust to panchayats for distribution as required. The District Board of Chittagong entertained 12 paid vaccinators during the year, and the District Board of Cuttack spent Rs. 660 in aiding to combat an epidemic of small-pox.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,64,743 against Rs. 1,86,060 in 1896-97 as shown in the margin. The advance is satisfactory, but the total sum spent still represents only 4·4 per cent. of the ordinary income of the District Boards during the year. In some districts, too, the expenditure is insignificant; in Bogra it was only Rs. 500, and in Jalpaiguri only Rs. 480, while in Balasore only Rs. 20 were spent. By far the largest increase is shown in the sums spent on the improvement of water-supply, all the Divisions except Patna and Burdwan exhibiting an advance in expenditure under this head, although in 19 districts altogether the prescribed minimum of Rs. 5,000 was not attained. Quarterly reports from each Division have been submitted to Government throughout the year, and it appears that, as a rule, proper attention is being paid to this important subject. The largest amount was expended by the District Board of Bhagalpur, where Rs. 42,655 were spent on the excavation and improvement of tanks as relief works in Supaul and Madhipura. In the 24-Parganas there was a decrease, as the necessity for expenditure caused by the drought of the preceding year did not exist. The Chairman of the Howrah District Board complains that a tank excavated by the District Board at Khalna, on the understanding that it would be reserved for drinking purposes, was found to be used

Sanitation.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	1,51,268	2,23,544
Ditto of village sites ...	7,816	7,005
Conservancy of towns and villages	887	2,034
Sanitation at fairs	8,295	7,883
Other sanitary expenditure ...	17,794	24,277
Total ...	1,86,060	2,64,743

also for bathing; he complains also of mischief done to tube and ring wells. To prevent this, an attempt should be made to give effect to the suggestion that some person of local influence might be induced to take charge of the wells in his own village. The Magistrate of Faridpur also regrets the unpopularity of well as compared with tank water, since to excavate a tank costs Rs. 1,000 and re-excavation, which may very likely fail, Rs. 500. In Dacca, on the other hand, it is stated that the conspicuous success of tube-wells at the Nangalbund fairs seems at last to have decisively influenced public opinion in their favour. The expenditure rose from Rs. 17,368 to Rs. 27,962 in Mymensingh. The money was devoted to the excavation or improvement of 60 tanks and 98 wells: unfortunately, many of these were damaged by the earthquake. In Backergunge Rs. 14,644 were spent against Rs. 7,320 in the previous year, and it is proposed to reserve at least one tank in each of the 509 chaukidari villages in the district.

The expenditure on sanitation at fairs is chiefly composed of grants of Rs. 3,370 by the District Board of Saran towards Sonepur and the other smaller fairs in the district, Rs. 2,750 by the District Board of the 24-Parganas towards the Ganga Sauger and Harwa *melas*, and Rs. 336 by the District Board of Birbhum for the Kenduli and Bakreswar *melas*. The greater part of the expenditure on other sanitary objects is accounted for by a contribution of Rs. 10,000 by the Gaya District Board towards the Chausa Inspection Camp, and a contribution of Rs. 5,000 by the Shahabad District Board to the Arrah Municipality for conservancy and other measures.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Two bulls at Pabna and Sirajganj were still maintained by the District Board of Pabna, but it is reported that no use was made of them during the year. The District Board of Shahabad continued to maintain an Arab stallion at Buxar, but declined a donkey sire offered them by the Government Veterinary Department.

Stationery and Printing.

The total outlay under this head was Rs. 49,282, which is Rs. 3,851 less than the previous year's expenditure.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous charges fell from Rs. 62,607 in 1896-97 to Rs. 47,087 in 1897-98, chiefly owing to the transfer of the charges for staging bungalows to the proper head under "Civil Works."

Famine Relief.

The total expenditure was Rs. 1,90,592 against Rs. 2,86,990 in the previous year, Rs. 59,882 being spent on charitable relief, Rs. 1,08,874 on public works, and Rs. 21,836 on miscellaneous works. The District Board of Bhagalpur spent Rs. 66,012 and the District Board of Bankura Rs. 35,492.

Civil Works.

The following table shows the expenditure on public works during the past two years:—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	46,548	12,25,650	10,51,779	6,66,973	20,550	98,913	12,744	40,23,157
1897-98	38,816	8,97,294	20,07,966	6,72,977	24,519	1,39,770	5,370	37,86,712
Difference	−7,732	−3,28,356	+56,187	+6,004	+3,969	+40,857	−7,374	−2,36,445

The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 2,36,445, which occurred chiefly under the head of "Original Works." The decrease was largest in the

Patna Division, where it was necessary to curtail the allotments for these works in order to provide funds for famine relief. The most important works taken in hand during the year were the construction of a new Court-house for the Magistrate of Burdwan at a cost of Rs. 40,694; the construction of a girder bridge over the Paimer river on the Gaya-Nawada road at a cost of Rs. 27,821; the construction of a Subdivisional Court-house at Patuakhali at a cost of Rs. 10,099; the construction of an iron bridge over the Tushkhali-Mathbaria khal at a cost of Rs. 12,751; the construction of a portion of the road from Jamalpur to Madarganj at a cost of Rs. 9,814; the improvement of the Sanbarsa road, which is an important feeder road to the Sitamarhi station on the Tirhut State Railway; the arching of thirteen timber-topped bridges and culverts in the district of Muzaffarpur, and the construction of a school building at Monghyr.

The average proportion which the cost of Civil Works bore to the total expenditure of District Boards was 56·9, the percentage rising to 72·5 in Jessore and 71·2 in Burdwan, and falling to 29·7 in Saran and 30·7 in Bogra. The percentage of the cost of establishment on total expenditure (column 10) was 9·4 for the whole province against 9·1 in 1896-97. It reaches 15 0 in Jalpaiguri and 15·2 in Gaya, while in Bogra it stands at only 4·8. For the province generally the salary of the District Engineer represents 36 per cent. of the total cost of establishment, though in Rajshahi it mounts to 53·7 per cent. The ratio borne by the District Engineer's salary to the expenditure on original works and repairs is 8·1 per cent., but 10 per cent. is exceeded in 10 districts, Saran, Puri, Champaran and Shahabad, in the order named, showing the highest figures.

The total expenditure on village roads in each Division decreased during the year, as shown by the statement in the margin. The decrease is shared by all divisions except the Presidency and Patna. All the scheduled roads under the Local Boards in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea are now being treated as district roads, and, with the exception of Rs. 40 spent in Malda, no expenditure was incurred by the District Boards on the maintenance of village roads in the Bhagalpur Division.

Village Roads.

			1896-97.	1897-98.
			Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Division	...	36,896	31,828
Presidency	,,	...	31,925	41,242
Rajshahi	,,	...	19,432	18,556
Dacca	,,	...	73,473	68,551
Chittagong	,,	...	41,066	30,681
Patna	,,	...	38,732	44,329
Orissa	,,	...	22,579	19,048
	Total	...	2,64,103	2,54,235

Water communication.

The District Board of Pabna undertook the improvement of the Telkupi khal in the Sirajganj subdivision, and also subsidized a service of *gayna* boats on the line between Pabna and Kushtia on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with a view to its eventually supplanting the costly steamer service. The District Board of Dacca expended Rs. 3,037 on the improvement of the Buriganga, Dhaleswari and Ichamati rivers. The District Board of Mymensingh undertook the survey of certain khals with a view to their improvement, and have under consideration projects for clearing certain important water channels of the district, which were blocked up by the earthquake of June 1897. In Dacca a new tow-path from Jamalpur to Kaliganj, a length of about 4½ miles, was constructed along the right bank of the Lakhya river, and the tow-path from Barama to Lakhyapura on the bank of the Banar river was repaired. In Noakhali it is stated that all the important navigable artificial channels were during the rains cleared of obstruction. The opening of the Sikal Baha Canal in Chittagong is said to have much facilitated communication with the southern part of the district.

Steam communication.

The District Board of Dacca continued to maintain steam communication between Naraingani and Munshiganj, which during the year yielded a net profit of Rs. 2,575 to the Board. In Noakhali the District Board continued their subsidy of Rs. 2,400 to the steamer service between Barisal and Noakhali, and the District Board of Pabna their subsidy of Rs. 5,000 to the service between Pabna and Kushtia. A temporary service was also kept up with Sandwip during the cold weather.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The statement below shows the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in the maintenance of trees on the sides of roads :—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	4,050	Dinajpur ...	366	Chittagong ...	1,707
Birbhum ...	1,320	Jalpaiguri ...	319	Gaya ...	1,359
Midnapore ...	90	Rangpur ...	1,139	Shahabad ...	705
Hooghly ...	378	Bogra ...	187	Saran ...	426
Howrah ...	497	Pabna ...	1,068	Champaran ...	255
24-Parganas ...	838	Dacca ...	795	Monghyr ...	3,173
Nadia ...	501	Mymensingh ...	602	Bhagalpur ...	1,497
Murshidabad ...	145	Faridpur ...	106	Purnea ...	1,130
Jessore ...	639	Backergunge ...	82	Malda ...	204
Khulna ...	275	Tippera ...	815	Balasore ...	90
Rajshahi ...	243	Noakhali ...	1,515	Puri ..	335

The District Board of Backergunge also maintained the Public Works embankment at Bhola at a cost of Rs. 86, and spent Rs. 155 in repairing the jetties at Patuakhali and Bhola. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 604 on the survey and gauge reading of the Kosi river, and Rs. 431 on the maintenance of the Belwa and Kosi bunds.

Railway feeder roads.

The District Board of the 24-Parganas spent Rs. 1,256 on the metalling of the southern section of the feeder road to Akra Station on the Budge-Budge Railway, and Rs. 1,084 on the acquisition of land required for the construction of a feeder road from the Halishahar Railway Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the village of Halishahar. The repairs to the Kissenganj-Hansada feeder road, in the district of Nadia, which were begun in 1896-97, were nearly completed during the year. The road leading to the Khoksa Railway Station and other existing feeder roads in the same district and the three railway feeder roads in the district of Khulna, were maintained in good order. The important feeder road from Tangi to Kaliganj in the district of Dacca was much improved during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,392. In Burdwan land was acquired for the construction of a feeder road from Debipur Railway Station to the village of Debipur, and work commenced during the year. In Tippera four feeder roads were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 3,853, in Noakhali three at a cost of Rs. 3,592, and in Chittagong eight at a cost of Rs. 8,434. A feeder road was constructed by the District Board of Purnea from Kasba bazar to Kasba Railway Station.

Railways and Tramways.

Some progress was made during the year in the construction of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramway, and it is hoped that the line will be opened by the 31st of March next. The construction of a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat has not yet been commenced, nor the railway from Garhara to Katihar in the district of Bhagalpur. Tenders have been invited by the District Board of Burdwan for the construction of a steam tramway over the existing road from Memari to Chakdigi with the prospect of extending it to Tarkeswar. Nothing has been done in connection with the projected railway line from Ahmadpur to Bhagalpur *viâ* Suri and Dumka. A proposal for the construction of a steam tramway from Chandrakona to Burisa *viâ* Ghatal is under the consideration of the District Board of Midnapore. The Howrah-Sheakhala Steam Tramway was finally completed and opened throughout its whole length in November 1897, one portion having been opened in August of that year and the second in September. The Howrah-Amta Tramway was opened during the year to the extent of 16½ out of 30 miles. The line promises to be a great success financially.

Amendment of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

In view of the late famine and the measures required to guard against plague it was not considered advisable to proceed during the year with the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

Extension of the Act.

In the Burdwan Division—
1. Garhbeta.
2. Ulubaria.
3. Gewankhali.
4. Dantun.
5. Midnapore.

In the Presidency Division—
6. Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division—
7. Sitakund.

In the Patna Division—
8. Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division—
9. Deoghar.

In the Orissa Division—
10. *Chatties* on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore.
11. *Chatties* on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack.
12. Chandballi.
13. Jajpur.
14. Barang *chatty* on the Ganjam road in the district of Cuttack.
15. Puri town and the *chatties* on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri.

During the year the Act was extended to the Ganjam road, in the district of Cuttack, as far as Barang, the present terminus of the East Coast Railway. It was also extended to the town of Midnapore, but too late in the year to permit of much progress being made. It is now in force in the places noted in the margin.

Licensed lodging-houses.

There was again a decrease of 156 in the number of lodging-houses, which stood at 1,409 during the year, against 1,565 in 1896-97 and 2,066 in 1895-96. The decrease was most marked in the *chatties* on the Jagannath road in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore, and in the town of Puri. This was chiefly due to the opening of the East Coast Railway as far as Barang, six miles from Cuttack, with a branch line to Puri. The pilgrims now usually go by the Khurda road to Barang, and from there by train, with the result that the portion of the Jagannath road which lies south of Cuttack is going out of use. The completion of this railway and the construction of a connecting branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will probably affect the route taken by pilgrim traffic, and the local officers should take steps to adjust the operation of the Act in accordance with the new conditions. The decline in the town of Puri is due to the fact that the season was not regarded as auspicious for the purpose of pilgrimage. In Nadia and Gaya the number of lodging-houses rose from 190 and 233 to 202 and 315, respectively.

The total number of lodgers accommodated during the year again fell from 43,105 in the previous year to 36,897. The decrease extended to all places where the Act is in force, except Sitakund and Deoghur, and was most marked in the *chatties* along the Jagannath road in the three districts of Orissa and the town of Puri. The cause of this has been stated above. There was also a large decrease in Nadia and Gaya, in the latter of which places it is ascribed to the operation of the recent orders raising the space to be allowed for each pilgrim from 16 square feet to 24 square feet with a height of 9 feet. Other causes which accounted for the decrease were the famine and the measures of prevention against plague adopted at railway stations.

Income.

The total income of the year was Rs. 32,798 against Rs. 34,244 in 1896-97, the opening balance being Rs. 27,776 and the closing balance Rs. 23,798. There was a decrease under the heads "Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-houses" and "Fees for the issue of Health Officers' certificates," due to the fall in the total number of lodgers for whom accommodation was provided during the year. There was also a considerable decrease under the head "Other fees," the only income under that head being Rs. 187 against Puri town. There was, however, an increase of income derived under the heads "Fines" and "Miscellaneous." The increase under the former head is in many cases said to have been due to the energy of the Assistant Health Officers in bringing to light instances of overcrowding in the lodging-houses. The increase under the latter head was derived mainly from the *chatties* in the Cuttack and Balasore districts, that against Cuttack being due chiefly to the payment by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway of the sum of Rs. 2,058 as compensation for the acquisition of the Gopalpur rest-house.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure was Rs. 37,072 against Rs. 40,845 in 1896-97. The decrease was chiefly under the head "Conservancy." Practically the whole of this decrease occurred in Gaya, where the expenditure was reduced from Rs. 9,625 to Rs. 3,448. Under the head "Miscellaneous" Rs. 3,993 was expended against Rs. 1,072 in

the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to the acquisition of land at Sitakund, but the purpose for which the land was acquired has not been stated. The closing balances of all the funds have sunk to Rs. 23,798 against Rs. 27,976 in the previous year. In Sitakund, Gaya and Cuttack, however, they are considerable, and the money might be expended on works of improvement.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions for offences under the Act and bye-laws was 262 against 138 in the preceding year, and the number of persons accused was 253 against 139. The amount of fines recovered also rose from Rs. 1,093 to Rs. 1,323.

Public health.

The health of the places where the Act was in force is reported to have been generally good during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that no serious epidemic occurred. In Nadia there were 7 cases of cholera with 6 deaths against 11 cases and 8 deaths during the previous year. In Ulubaria there were only 7 deaths from cholera, diarrhœa and all other diseases against 10 from cholera alone in the previous year. In Gaya there were 73 deaths from cholera against 26 in the previous year, and altogether there were 101 deaths among pilgrims from all causes against 87 in the preceding year. In all the places in the Orissa Division there were 148 deaths from cholera. In Deoghur cholera was rife for a time, but the general health of the town was not bad. One hundred and eighteen persons were inoculated with anti-choleraic virus, the example being set by the Subdivisional Officer. There was no death from any cause at Sitakund. At Sitakund a new cholera hospital seems to be built every year, the materials of the old one being sold.

Water-supply.

In Garhbeta the excavation of a well for the supply of good drinking-water was completed during the year. The Health Officer reports that another well is urgently required in the interior of the town, where the want of good drinking-water is very badly felt. The Commissioner has the matter under consideration. In Dantun, where the water-supply appears to be good, one masonry well is under construction. In Ulubaria nothing was spent towards the improvement of the water-supply. There is only one good tank in the town, and the want of another is much felt. The Lodging-house Committee have initiated a movement in Ulubaria for procuring another reserved tank with the help of local subscriptions. In all the places in the Orissa Division the tanks and wells were cleared and properly disinfected. In Puri two earthen ring-wells were sunk close to the mehters' basti in Markundshahi, where the want of drinking-water was much felt, and the construction of masonry wells is said to have been commenced at different localities. A tank in the town, the water of which had become very offensive, was filled up with earth, and another was dewatered and thoroughly cleansed. At Sitakund an iron pipe conveying water from the Mandaguni spring on the Chandra Nath Hill to the temple of Shambhu Nath was laid at a cost of Rs. 1,260, of which Rs. 1,000 was contributed by Mohanto Kishore Bow. The water of the spring is said to be excellent. Other tanks were also cleared and reserved for drinking purposes. In Nadia most of the people obtain their drinking-water from the sacred stream of the Bhagirathi, on the bank of which the town is situated. The Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 994 in sinking two masonry wells.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Pilot Service.

THE strength of the Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 52, showing an increase of one. The number of Leadsmen Apprentices has, however, fallen from 13 to 9, owing to one having resigned and to the recruitment from local candidates having failed for two years. Owing to this large reduction among the staff of Apprentices, steps were taken immediately, after the close of the year, to obtain from England the services of 5 additional Leadsmen Apprentices, and they are expected in India by the beginning of next cold season.

The more frequent employment of Pilots, resulting from the reduction of the service, has continued this year, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Average number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.
Branch Pilots	11·11	12·22	7·41	5·9
Senior Master Pilots ...	9·63	10·14	6·06	4·93
Junior ditto ...	8·16	7·91	4·44	3·89
Mate Pilots ...	7·49	5·37	3·69	4·17

It is only in the last grade of officers that the figures show a falling off, and this is entirely due to an increase in the number of Mate Pilots on the running list. The total number of vessels piloted by them shows a small increase.

Financial.

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1895-96	8,85,994	7,50,353
1896-97	8,55,724	7,44,392
1897-98	10,45,081	8,51,887

Shipping.

The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steamers	1895-96 ...	909	904	2,958
	1896-97 ...	939	924	3,002
	1897-98 ...	1,102	1,097	2,995
Sailing ships	1895-96 ...	118	129	1,691
	1896-97 ...	118	114	1,580
	1897-98 ...	133	126	1,866

Although there has been a slight increase in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port, it is apparent from the figures shown above that steamers are steadily taking up the increase in the traffic.

The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing 21 feet and upwards piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years:—

		21-22.		22-23.		23-24.		24-25.		25-26.		26-27.		Total.	
		Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Steamer	1896-97	51	96	52	100	54	131	51	116	6	24	1	10	215	477
	1897-98	59	96	55	118	79	187	48	149	7	59	1	3	249	612
Sailing vessels	1896-97	20	21	13	23	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	4
	1897-98	23	34	23	23	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	63

Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the number of steamers and sailing ships of the draughts recorded above, both inwards and outwards.

Three inward and three outward bound vessels were neaped during the year from two to six days each, but it is satisfactory to observe that this was far below the number detained during the previous year, which was 45. This is due to the considerable improvement which has taken place in the several channels of the river Hooghly.

Casualties.

There were 33 groundings and 8 collisions during the year, showing an increase of 1 grounding as compared with the previous year. Of the former, 15 were either accidental or slight, and 3 due to an alteration of the channel. Of the remaining 15, in 6 cases the Pilots were not to blame, and only in 1 case was damage caused to the vessel. In the case of the collisions, 1 vessel was totally lost and in 5 cases damage was caused. The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1·66, against 1·90 and 1·55 in the two previous years.

Enquiries.

Fifty preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year. Three of these were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry, two of which were further referred to a Marine Court under Act V of 1883. In one case the tug-master was found to blame, and his license as a Steam-tug Pilot was suspended for one year, and the Pilot warned that greater care should be taken to attract the attention of the tug and to observe the rules of the road. In the second case, which was one of collision between two vessels, the accident was found to be due to an error of judgment on the part of both Pilots, who were warned to be more careful. Three other Marine Courts were held, one of which was to ascertain the cause of the loss of the barque *Amanath Rohoman*, which sank off the Malabar Coast after colliding with the S.S. *Nawab*. As the casualty occurred in Madras waters, the proceedings and report of the Court were forwarded to the Government of Madras for necessary action.

A special Court of Enquiry under the Inland Steam Vessels Act was held at Chandpur to enquire into the loss of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lohit* in the Megna river while carrying mails and passengers from Chandpur to Goalundo. One life was lost. The Court were of opinion that the vessel sank in consequence of a fierce sudden gust of wind, and that the serang was not to blame for the accident.

In the report of the previous year, it was stated that proposals had been submitted to the Imperial Government to enforce compulsory signalling by whistles on inland steamers. It was found that Government were powerless in the matter, as the Act did not authorise the framing of rules on the subject. Steps are now being taken to amend the Act, giving Government the power to frame rules for signalling.

The S.S. *Guide* made 20 trips during the year. These trips are made chiefly in towing pilot-brigs to and from their stations, and in supplying them with stores, water, and provisions. On five occasions during the year she went to Chittagong.

Examination.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, mates, engineers, and engine-drivers after examination in Calcutta is shown in the table below :—

Nature of certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provisional certificate granted.	Renewal of certificate.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Not eligible.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial	Master	23	17	6	.....	.....	.....	
	Do., provisional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First Mate	53	35	18	.....	.....	.....	
	Only do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Second do.	27	17	10	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class Engineer	7	5	2	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ditto ...	24	15	9	.....	.....	.....	
Home Trade	Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	
Local	First-class Master	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class do.	46	22	24	.....	.....	.....	
	Serang	50	20	30	.....	.....	.....	
	Engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class engine-driver ...	71	39	32	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ditto ...	44	28	14	2	.....	.....	
		351	202	147	2	.....	.....	

Marine survey.

The total receipts from fees collected for surveys amounted to Rs. 33,736, and the expenditure, including the travelling allowances of Surveyors to out-stations, to Rs. 30,377. In all, 449 vessels were surveyed.

Calcutta Shipping Office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Shipping Office was 26,087 and 23,564, respectively, against corresponding figures of 23,565 and 21,736 during the previous year :—

	1897-98.		1896-97.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British	1,454	1,301	1,500	1,242
Europeans—Continental	460	419	426	380
Americans, West Indians, and Africans ...	191	121	172	104
Australians ...	11	12	7	9
Asiatics other than Indians	270	227	194	358
Indians proper ...	23,283	21,074	20,751	19,157
Eurasians and Goanese ...	418	410	511	486
South Sea Islanders ...	...	...	4	...
Total ...	26,087	23,564	23,565	21,736

The increase is due to the more general employment of Indian seamen, and the difference between the total number shipped and discharged to an increase in the number of native crews engaged at Calcutta for service in vessels trading from the United Kingdom and Germany. The men engaged for service in Germany were chiefly engine-room crews forwarded to Hamburg and shipped through the office in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, the usual bond of indemnity for lascars sailing under a foreign flag being filed in the office.

The number of British seamen shipped again shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, while the number discharged shows an increase. On this point the Shipping Master explains that Englishmen, as a rule, endeavour to better their position, and many seamen, on their arrival in India, obtain their

discharge, and find employment on the railways and in the hotels established all over the country.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in and discharged from foreign vessels through their Consulates and not included in the figures given above are—

Shipped	85
Discharged	73

Deserters.

There were 86 deserters, against 61 in the previous year. It is difficult to assign any cause for this increase, but it is stated that a number of seamen who had drawn their wages and supplies from the Masters of the ships they belonged to deserted in order to join American and German vessels. It is also stated that many of the deserters were British, who were dissatisfied with their ships and wanted their discharge, but, failing to obtain it, left their vessels without permission, and, as they have not since been heard of, it is supposed that they proceeded inland for employment.

Financial.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 47,313 as compared with Rs. 41,967 during the previous year. The largest increase is under shipping and discharging fees, which is due to increased operations in shipping and discharging seamen, both Europeans and Natives, especially the latter. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 24,014, or an increase of Rs. 245 on the figures for 1896-97, due entirely to cost of forms required for the increased operations of the office.

Trust Funds.

The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and Native seamen for the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket-money	510	420
Deposit-money of British seamen	29,415	22,717
Ditto of Native seamen	4,057	2,256
Estates of deceased Native seamen	6,965	2,630

The increase of Rs. 6,698 under "Deposit-money of British Seamen" is due to larger amounts having been received from seamen who had been left behind from their ships in hospital and jail, and who had, in accordance with the usual practice, deposited a portion of their wages in the office as a provision against their falling into distress. The total sum represents the voluntary deposits of 197 seamen and Rs. 1,542 deposited by Masters of ships as the wages of 11 seamen who were too ill to understand their accounts.

The increase under "Deposits of Native Seamen" is due to an increase in the number of native seamen left behind in hospital and jail, and of others who, when the crews of the vessel they belonged to were paid off, failed to appear to receive their money.

The increase under "Estates of deceased Native Seamen" represents the wages of the crews of the vessels *City of Agra* and *Falls of Bracklin* lost at sea, which were forwarded to the Shipping Master of Calcutta for payment to the relatives. The work of finding out the legal representatives is still going on, and the greater part of the money will doubtless be paid away in the course of the year.

Seamen's remittances.

The value of seamen's money-orders increased from Rs. 11,260 in 1896-97 to Rs. 11,934 during the year under review. The increase is due to the favourable rates of exchange and to one or two large orders issued during the year.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 47, or one less than in the previous year. The causes of distress were—sickness 25, injuries 4, shipwreck 7, and paucity of employment 11.

In respect of the condition of European seamen, the Shipping Master reports that, on the whole, a better class of men seems to be manning the merchant ships. The foreign element in the crews of British ships is about the same as last year. The Society of the Ship Masters' Federation appears to be inducing good men to join the mercantile navy, and it has been noticed that sick seamen left behind, especially foreigners, are particularly solicitous of the safety of their Federation tickets. It is said that a British seaman who cannot read and write is now rarely to be found. The condition of native seamen appears to have been unchanged, but the demand for them continues to increase.

Imposition on seamen.

Statements taken on oath of five of the crew of the ship *Severnbank*, complaining of the quantity, quality, and cooking of the meat issued to them while in port, were sent by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to the Shipping Office for enquiry. As the Master of the vessel was sick in hospital at the time, he was not called upon to answer the charge; but the Health Officer of the vessel made an inspection of the ship's stores, and reported that the provisions on board were all of good quality and sufficient in quantity. No complaints were made to him, as the complainants withdrew their charge on the ground that immediately on their complaining, good and well-cooked food was served out to them.

Ill-treatment.

Two cases of ill-treatment of seamen were reported, but in both cases the complaints were found to be groundless. In one case the steersmen of the S.S. *Gorseda* complained against the Master for assault and destruction of their effects, and on enquiry the complaint proved to be a vexatious one in consequence of the Master having declined to give the men a character for ability. In the second case the native cook of the S.S. *Barrister* complained that on the voyage he had been confined in irons for a day and-a-half, and that an unauthorized deduction had been made from his wages when paying him off. On enquiry it was ascertained that the man had become riotous at sea, and had assaulted and otherwise maltreated several of his fellow-servants, and had to be put in irons for violent conduct, but he had been released as soon as it was considered safe to do so. The so-called unauthorized deduction from his wages was found to be a lawful fine, which was deposited in the Shipping Office.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Inspection of vessels.

The total number of inward and outward bound vessels inspected during the year was 2,091, against 1,566 in the previous year and 1,592 in 1895. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,182, of which 958 were inspected. There were 1,186 departures, of which 1,133 were inspected. All vessels arriving from the ports of Bombay, Goa, Jeddah, and Karachee, and flying the quarantine flag, as well as those arriving from foreign ports, were inspected on arrival. Indian coasting steamers were inspected only four times during the year.

Ventilation of crew space, &c.

The Health Officer mentions six vessels that have had their forecastles improved. In the previous year he brought to notice certain defects in connection with the new types of vessels which have recently been introduced by the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Clan Line. The defects having been brought to the notice of the British India Steam Navigation Company, they undertook to secure improved ventilation of cabins, and to provide an awning for the protection of officers.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived in the port during the year was returned at 19,608, against 17,053 in the previous year. The daily average number in port was 1,202, against 1,124 in 1896. The total number of admissions into hospital amounted to 995; the death-rate per mille was 21·63, against 28·46 in the year previous and the quinquennial mean of 17·21. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille was 33·27 during the year, against 40·92, 31·44, and 26·33 in the three preceding years. Of the admissions into hospital, 13 were due to cholera, 11 of which ended fatally. There were 52 admissions from bowel-complaints and one from small-pox, but none of these ended fatally. There were three admissions from sunstroke, with one death. There were seven cases of drowning during the year.

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital from venereal diseases during the year 1897 and the previous ten years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1887	228	120·4
1888	183	121·1
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7
1891	185	129·7
1892	479	224·5
1893	386	185·4
1894	343	231·6
1895	342	238·9
1896	215	191·2
1897	239	198·8

Sickness and mortality among the Native floating population.

There were altogether 208 deaths—68 in and 140 out of hospital—among the Native floating population, against 219 deaths in 1896 and 123 in 1895, the death-rate per mille (8·11) being lower than that of 1896, which was 8·54. Of this total, 116 deaths were from cholera, 50 of which occurred in hospital, against 156 deaths from this cause in 1896. There were 8 deaths from small-pox, 47 deaths from fever, and 13 from bowel-complaints.

Pilgrim traffic.

The S.S. *Sultan* sailed from Calcutta for Jeddah on the 21st January 1897 with 60 pilgrims on board. The S.S. *Pekin* left Jeddah on the 28th May 1897 with 1,021 pilgrims, touched at Bombay on the 10th June, and arrived at Diamond Harbour on the 29th June with 443 pilgrims. No complaints were made.

Infectious diseases.

The S.S. *Africa* arrived from Rangoon on the 15th January 1897 with one case of small-pox on board. The case was removed to the Campbell Hospital, and the vessel disinfected; unprotected members of the crew and passengers were also vaccinated.

Plague.

One hundred and ninety-four vessels arrived during the year from the plague-infected ports of Bombay, Goa, Jeddah, and Karachee flying the quarantine flag at the fore. None of these vessels had a suspicious case on board.

Corpses and carcasses floating in the river.

The number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river shows an increase. The number of corpses was 167, against 165 in 1896, 133 in 1895, 79 in 1894, and 72 in 1893. The number of carcasses was 2,718, against 2,707 in 1896, 2,216 in 1895, 2,179 in 1894, and 1,932 in 1893.

Water-supply.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints regarding the quality of the supply were made.

Food.

The stores for the Native crew of the S.S. *Clan Limpsay* were examined, and 50 bags of rice were condemned.

Three members of the crew of the ship *Kentmere* complained of the salt beef supplied to them as being bad. On examination it was found to be of excellent quality.

The Master of the ship *North Star* submitted flour from the ship's stores for report. It was found damaged by water and unfit for use.

On a complaint made by the serang and a lascar of the S.S. *Clan Macpherson* regarding the rice issued to them, 40 bags (about 80 maunds) were rejected as not being up to sample.

Four of the crew of the ship *Levernbank* complained to the Magistrate of the food being unfit for consumption and short in quantity. On examination the supply was found sufficient and the quality good.

At the request of the Master and Agent of the ship *County of Dumfries*, 18 bags of the ship's biscuits were examined and condemned.

Inspection of lime-juice or antiscorbutics.

The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year under report was 1,744 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	Quantity remaining in hand at the beginning of the year.	Quantity examined and passed during the year.	Total.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1896-97 ...	1,126	2,905	4,031	2,913	1,118
1897-98 ...	1,118	1,744	2,862	1,806	1,056

The quantity of lime-juice passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year was considerably less than in the preceding year. The decrease in the quantity supplied to shipping is attributed by the Inspector to the fact that the number of vessels which carried emigrants fell from 23 to 13 in the year under review.

Of the quantity of lime-juice examined and passed during the year, 232 gallons represent the balance of previous supplies brought back by certain vessels. These were re-examined and retested, and as they were found to be clear and to contain the requisite quantity of citric acid, their reshipment as stores was permitted.

Out of the total quantity of 1,806 gallons supplied to shipping during the year under report, 872 gallons were taken on board as stores for emigrants. The remainder, amounting to 934 gallons, was disposed of as follows:—

	Gallons.
Taken on board British vessels for use of the crews	930
Ditto Foreign ditto ditto	4
Total ...	934

The quantity of lime-juice taken on board British vessels shows an increase of 64 gallons, which is ascribed to larger quantities having been supplied to individual vessels for the use of the crews than in the previous year.

The following statement shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Year.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius, Natal, and Red Sea ports.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1896-97 ...	9	14	23
1897-98 ...	5	8	13

There were no complaints with regard to the issue of lime-juice, and no cases of scurvy were brought to the notice of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year under review. Non-alcoholic lime-juice continues to be generally approved and freely taken by the lascars.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100 and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566, amounted to Rs. 4,58,10,666, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1898 was Rs. 4,09,50,346. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have been raised from Rs. 16,15,500 at the beginning to Rs. 18,34,000 at the close of the year.

Against the debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government), together with the book debt on account of the Port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and the six debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,27,84,346, the Commissioners hold block of the value of Rs. 5,34,31,736, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 29,72,772, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghât to Aheereetollah Ghât, for which they pay to the Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 37,292.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 8,53,280, and the income for the year under review amounted to Rs. 61,84,908. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals and improvements amounted to Rs. 61,04,613, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,33,575 on the 31st March 1898. The income of the year exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 80,295.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 16,93,905, or Rs. 1,26,727 less than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,96,258, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,25,311, as compared with that of the previous year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 6,97,647, as compared with Rs. 5,99,063 in 1896-97.

The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge amounted to Rs. 4,06,349, against Rs. 3,33,797 in the previous year. The quantity of kerosine oil imported was 43,748,516 gallons, as compared with 40,255,153 gallons during 1896-97.

The importation of oil from Russia was 47½ per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review.

The total number of packages of tea amounted to 713,054 chests, against 776,397 in 1896-97. The receipts, which were Rs. 1,07,620 in the previous year, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 95,010. The decrease was due partly to the unfavourable crop in the Duars, and partly to the diversion of some of the rail-borne tea to the docks for direct shipment.

During the year 214 vessels with a tonnage of 557,706 were berthed at the jetties, against 200 with a tonnage of 500,513 during 1896-97. The average number of days each vessel occupied the jetties was 9·2.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,75,531, against Rs. 5,16,357 in 1896-97. The increase was due to larger receipts from mooring hire and Harbour Masters' earnings. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,49,861, against Rs. 5,75,834 in the preceding year. The increase was due to heavy expenditure in connection with working expenses, which included the cost of additional mooring materials.

During the year there were 13 casualties to vessels, against 10 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of 1·05 calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

None of the casualties were of a serious nature either with reference to the vessels concerned or to the conduct of the Assistant Harbour Masters. In eight of these the officers concerned were warned, and in four cases exonerated from blame. In the remaining case no enquiry could be held, as the vessel left port.

The work of examining boats plying for hire was regularly attended to by the Surveyors, and during the year 135 passenger boats and 155 cargo boats were called in for survey. Of these, 80 passenger boats were found to have become defective through wear and tear, and 55 had come so by accidents. Of the cargo boats, 96 have become defective through wear and tear, and 59 from the effects of accidents.

The receipts from port-dues amounted to Rs. 4,61,715, against Rs. 4,05,524 in 1896-97. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 5,87,598, against

Rs. 5,07,651 in the previous year. The excess expenditure was due to the cost of extensive repairs to the several light-vessels, as well as to the proportionate cost of a steam-launch for the Deputy Conservator and to the blowing up of wrecks.

The survey of the western channel of the Sandheads, which had partly been undertaken in 1896-97, was completed during the year. The five fathoms' contour of the western sea reef has extended two miles to the southward, and has also curved bodily the same distance to the westward. The eastern brace has joined the western sea reef, another three fathoms' contour has gone one mile south and over two miles to the westward.

The five fathoms' contour line of the western brace receded 1½ miles to the northward, and the three fathoms' contour no less than three miles; but both have gone westward 2½ miles. Thus there is a general tendency for all the sands and channels to move to the westward. This is particularly noticeable in the channel between the western brace and the sola buoys.

The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Beaumont's Gut, Kankhali Crossing, Eden Bar, Upper Bar, Rungfulla Channel, and the James and Mary shoal. The other channels were fairly steady during the year.

A sum of Rs. 11,27,752 was obtained from special tolls levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, against Rs. 9,15,104 in the previous year.

The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks was as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.
Graving Dock ...	1,25,730	Traffic establishment ...	1,89,867
Rent and Miscellaneous ...	49,771	Working expenses ...	7,91,208
Imports	1,49,768	Repairs	31,357
Exports	8,56,462	Municipal taxes ...	1,44,080
		Interest	11,50,823
Total ...	11,81,731	Total ...	23,07,335

In view of the ever growing size and number of steamers visiting the Port of Calcutta, a scheme has been introduced, and is now in force, for turning to the best account the existing accommodation.

The dominant feature of the new system is that the jetties are permitted to be used only for the discharge of general import cargoes brought by Liner steamers; the latter, after discharging at the jetties, proceed to the Docks to load export cargoes; or they may load from boats in the stream if this course is found more convenient than going to the Docks. The only obligatory part of the scheme is that steamers must not load at the jetties.

The scheme includes also the following:—

(1) The construction of three bonded salt golas at the Docks, on the banks of the boat canal.
(2) The provision of three berths in the boat canal to serve the coal export trade, there being no more room for that trade at the Docks under the new system.
(3) The doubling of the single railway line, between the Docks and jetties, for 1,400 feet of its length, near Fort Point.
(4) The erection of new sheds at the jetties to receive those goods only which are intended to be railed to the Docks for shipment there.
(5) The provision of a powerful tug to assist vessels to the Docks from the jetties.
(6) The jetties to be reduced in number from seven to six, and lengthened.
(7) Additional electric lighting at the Docks.

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Financial.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,923, showing an increase of Rs. 11,749 over those of the previous year. The receipts from railway traffic were Rs. 1,51,408, against Rs. 1,33,811 in 1896-97.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,67,666, showing an excess of Rs. 9,672 over that of the year before. This was due mainly to the heavy charges on account of repairs. The wearing surface of the roadway and the superstructure of the bridge and the pontoons were kept in thorough repair; the iron-work was cleaned, oiled and painted; the fenders and sheathings kept in good order; the drawbridge girders were strengthened and beams renewed as required, and all other work, found necessary to maintain the bridge in order, was carried out. The bridge sustained but very slight damage during the severe earthquake of the 12th June 1897.

As in the previous years, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following sum, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of Pontoon Renewal Fund ...	1,750

The corresponding expenditure under the same head was—

Sinking Fund on loans	4,280

Lighting.

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 9,823, against Rs. 10,395 in 1896-97, showing a reduction of Rs. 572. The arrangement of having the engines at the Commissioners' Howrah Workshop continued to work well.

Passage of vessels.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 149 occasions, of which 104 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week and 45 on Sundays on special application, and on these occasions 2,412 vessels passed through the bridge.

No sea-going vessel collided with the bridge. There were 129 cases of collision, of which 93 were casualties to cargo and other boats. The number of casualties during the three preceding years was 109, 78, and 81 respectively.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened on the 1st April 1897 with a credit balance of Rs. 8,709, and the receipts of the year were Rs. 1,09,786. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,04,954, leaving a balance at the credit of the fund of Rs. 13,511.

Up to the year 1897-98, the Port Commissioners had been including in their budget estimates the receipts and charges of the Chittagong Hospital Port Dues Fund. Under section 50 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the accounts of this fund should be kept separate, and this was brought specially to the notice of the Commissioners while sanctioning their estimates for 1897-98. Accordingly, in the estimates of that year, the Commissioners have deducted the balance in hand of the Hospital Port Dues Fund from Rs. 13,389-10-10, the opening balance of the year, reducing it to Rs. 8,709-1-8, as shown in the above statement.

Shipping.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	21	38,655	11	21,317	24	40,334
	Cleared ...	19	33,787	11	20,915	17	29,146
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	3	569	3	361	...	...
	Cleared ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels trading with home ports.	Entered ...	600	211,882	559	179,505	578	176,121
	Cleared ...	620	217,873	548	175,944	593	187,402

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 81,50,349, of which Rs. 18,44,229 is under imports. There is an increase of Rs. 6,10,747 in the value of the trade as compared with that of the previous year.

Coasting trade.

The total value of the coasting trade is given at Rs. 1,59,76,695, against Rs. 1,42,63,654 of the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 17,13,041. The increase is due mainly to the import of large quantities of rice from Akyab, Rangoon, and Kyaukpyu, owing to the failure of the local crop, and, as regards exports, to larger shipments of specie to Rangoon and Akyab for buying rice for Chittagong.

Principal articles of trade.

The principal articles of trade are shown in the following statement:—

			1896-97.	1897-98.
Exports	Jute	... Tons ...	31,887	36,613
	Grain	... „ ...	2,536	5,206
	Tea	... lbs. ...	1,130,983	899,590
Imports	Salt	... Tons ...	1,986	24,141
	Mineral oil	... Gals. ...	900,623	1,339,050

Port appliance.

The appliances of the port were considerably damaged by the cyclone of October 1897. They have since been repaired, and are now reported to be in good working order.

The light-house at Kutubdia and the light-keeper's quarters also suffered considerable damage. A third order dioptric light has been ordered from England. In the meantime temporary light has been erected. Temporary sheds have also been erected for the accommodation of the light-keeper.

Earnings and expenditure of the steam-tug *Gekko*.

The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko* maintained by the port amounted to Rs. 17,993-12, while the expenditure on maintaining the vessel aggregated Rs. 13,723-6-8. A saving, moreover, was effected by the vessel, amounting to Rs. 16,000, being the estimated value of the services performed for the port for which no charge was made. Deducting the expenditure from this sum, a balance of Rs. 2,276-9-4 is left, which, added to the actual earnings, increased the net earnings on account of the *Gekko* to Rs. 20,270-5-4.

In November 1897 the Government of India decided that for the year 1898 pilgrimage to the Hedjaz should not be altogether suspended; but that as plague was widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency, it should be subjected to careful restrictions. Accordingly it was decided that no person residing permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay should be permitted to embark from any port in India, but that all other pilgrims should be allowed to embark at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong after they had been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose, and had been passed by the Medical Officer in charge of the camp as free from infection; such pilgrims to be conveyed from the place of observation to the port of embarkation under orders of the officer appointed for the purpose.

For the convenience of the pilgrims wishing to embark at Chittagong, a camp of observation was established at Raniganj, and by the middle of February last 707 were railed to Chittagong, and embarked from that port by the S.S. *Jubeda* on the 17th of that month.

Health of the shipping.

The general health of the shipping in the port was good. Eighty-eight seamen were admitted into hospital, against 21 of the previous year, of whom one died, 76 were cured, and 11 discharged after receiving medical treatment.

Pilotage Fund.

The Pilotage Fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 21,935, and the pilotage fees during the year amounted to Rs. 16,412. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,659, leaving a balance at the credit of the fund of Rs. 29,687.

Pilot Service.

The working of the Pilot Service during the year was satisfactory, and there was no accident to vessels while in charge of Pilots.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged was 33 and 95, against 26 and 32 in the previous year. The increase of 63 in the number discharged is attributed chiefly to permission given to Masters of vessels, who had dissatisfied men on board

anxious to change their vessels, to discharge the men, provided they had sufficient wages due to them to enable them to deposit at least two months' board wages with the Shipping Master, Calcutta, and on the understanding that the Masters would fill the vacancies thus caused by obtaining men from Calcutta.

Deserters.

There were 3 deserters, against 4 during the previous year. No clue to their whereabouts was found, though a search was made for them by the police.

Financial.

The receipts of the office amounted to Rs. 117, against Rs. 47 in 1896-97. The increase is almost entirely under discharging fees, which is due to two vessels having paid off the whole of their native crew on termination of agreement. There were no disbursements.

Trust Funds.

The receipts on account of Trust Funds amounted to Rs. 12,797, the whole of which was disbursed. These receipts consisted of deposits received on account of the balance of wages of 21 British and 63 native seamen discharged by mutual consent, and of 6 British seamen discharged under medical certificate, of 2 left in jail, and of 3 Native seamen deceased.

The Shipping Master visited 75 vessels in port for enquiry and inspection, and no complaints regarding bad or insufficient food were made by the crews.

ORISSA PORTS.

Financial.

The receipts at the ports of False Point, Balasore, and Puri amounted to Rs. 29,264, including a Government contribution of Rs. 12,500, showing a slight increase over the previous year.

The expenditure at these ports amounted to Rs. 28,577, against Rs. 23,853 in the previous year.

The expenditure shows an increase over the figures of the preceding year. Of the items in which there has been an increase, the largest are those on account of "Establishment" and "Dockyard Services and Supplies." In False Point the increase was due to expenditure incurred in repairing the row boat at Hukitola, which was seriously damaged by fire, and in Balasore the increase was due to the value of stores supplied to Shortt's Island light-house and to the Port Officer, Chandbali. Among these stores was a life-boat supplied to the Shortt's Island light-house establishment. The value and repairing charges of buoys also contributed to the increase. The decrease in the expenditure was small, and calls for no remarks.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5	6
False Point	1896-97 ...	45	74,640	45	74,340
	1897-98 ...	36	70,943	36	70,943
Balasore	1896-97 ...	492	112,881	493	113,951
	1897-98 ...	408	101,620	420	107,919
Puri	1896-97 ...	22	27,937	23	30,094
	1897-98 ...	17	27,464	17	27,464

Four hundred and sixty-one vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 388 were steamers, and of these 387 were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 73 sailing vessels, 4 were engaged in the foreign and 69 in the coasting trade. There was a decrease at all the ports in both the number and tonnage

of vessels which entered and cleared during the year under review as compared with the preceding year.

Trade.

The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

	Private Trade.		Government Stores.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports ...	90,20,905	96,40,028	3,160	4,900	90,24,065	96,44,928
Imports ...	65,09,290	80,93,380	97,177	1,62,778	66,06,467	82,56,158
Total ...	1,55,30,195	1,77,33,408	1,00,337	1,67,678	1,56,30,532	1,79,01,086

The total value of the trade of all the ports shows an increase during the year under review, as compared with the year 1896-97, and the cause of the increase, it is explained, is due chiefly to the increase in the value of the trade of Balasore. The increase in the value of the export trade was due to the fact that the foreign trade of Balasore was limited to Mauritius and the Maldives, but during 1897-98 a trade with Colombo sprang up, and some thousand maunds of rice were sent there. The great advance in the value of the year's imports is explained to be due to the import of railway materials for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Extension, as well as to the import of a larger quantity of kerosine oil and salt.

Steam communication.

A steamer service was regularly maintained between Calcutta and Chandbali by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. Macneill and Company. Communication between Chandbali and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

Seamen.

At the port of False Point no seamen were shipped or discharged during the year.

The Shipping Master paid seven visits to vessels in port, and found that the provisions, water and medicines, as well as the forecastle accommodation, were good and ample. No complaints were made by the crews of any of the vessels visited.

At the ports of Balasore and Puri there were no transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act. Enquiries as to the health of the crew and the provisions and water supplied to them were made with satisfactory results by the Collector of Balasore exercising the powers of a Shipping Master.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1887.

The total number of passengers that sailed on both long and short voyages during the years 1895-96, 1896-97, and 1897-98 are—

Year.	Number of long voyages.	Number of passengers.	Number of short voyages.	Number of passengers.
1895-96 ...	87	1,604	1,309	258,964
1896-97 ...	51	1,351	1,580	277,745
1897-98 ...	167	5,132	1,384	288,036

From the above figures it will be observed that there has been an increase in the number of long voyages as well as in the number of passengers carried on them, as compared with those of the preceding year. There was a falling off in the number of short voyages, but an increase in the number of passengers carried.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

THERE were no important changes in the administration of the Meteorological Department during the year under review.

Observatories.

The number of observatories under the direct control of the Bengal Meteorological Reporter was 48, which are arranged as follows:—

Eleven second-class observatories recording observations at 8 A.M., 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.—Berhampore, Burdwan, Chittagong, Cuttack, Darbhanga, Darjeeling, False Point, Hazaribagh, Narayanganj, Patna and Saugor Island.

Thirty-two third-class observatories recording observations at 8 A.M. only—Arrah, Balasore, Bankura, Barisal, Bhagalpur, Bogra, Buxar, Chaibassa, Chapra, Comilla, Dehri, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Jessore, Krishnagar, Malda, Midnapore, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Mymensingh, Naya Dumka, Noakhali, Pamban (in Madras), Puri, Purnea, Rampur Boalia, Ranchi, Raniganj, Rangpur and Sirajganj.

Five voluntary observatories—Cooch Behar, Daltonganj, Demagiri, Lungleh and Shortt's Island.

In addition to these observatories reports were received from the following stations which are not under the direct control of the Bengal Reporter:—

Bengal—Alipore, under the direct control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Assam—Dhubri, Sibsagar and Silchar.

Ceylon—Colombo and Trincomalee.

Burma—Akyab, Bassein, Diamond Island, Moulmein, Rangoon and Tavoy.

Madras—Coconada, Cuddalore, Gopalganj, Masulipatam, Nellore, Negapatam, Madras, and Vizagapatam.

Inspection of observatories.

Of the 48 observatories under the Bengal Reporter, only 4 were inspected during the year, viz., Chittagong, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Barisal. All these stations were found in good order. Of the remaining observatories which were not inspected, the majority submitted accurate observations throughout the year.

A number of observatories in North-East Bengal suffered from the earthquake of the 12th June and the observatories at Lungleh and Chittagong from the cyclone of the 24th October. Prompt measures were taken to repair the damages caused to these observatories.

Rain-gauge stations.

The number of rain-gauge stations in Bengal was 330. Six new stations, viz., four in Khulna, one in Shahabad, and one in Champaran, were started, while four old ones, viz., three in Hazaribagh and one in Chittagong, were closed during the year. One hundred and six stations were inspected, some more than once. The work of the rainfall stations was on the whole satisfactory.

Storm-signal service.

A revised scheme of storm-signals for general use except on the river Hooghly was sanctioned by the Government of India, and orders were issued to introduce the new arrangement from 1st April 1898. The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras

Division, and the Traffic Manager, East Coast Railway, Bezwada, were added to the list of officers receiving warnings of storms in the Bay. Storm-signals were hoisted five times during the year, viz., on the 8th September, 1st, 14th and 23rd October, and 28th December.

Departmental reports.

The various reports of the Department were regularly published throughout the year, and there was practically no change in the form of the reports. Sanction was given during the year to include the observations recorded at Daltonganj and Cooch Behar in the Bengal daily weather report, commencing from the monsoon season of 1898.

Meteorological summary for 1897.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered under four periods, viz., (1) the cold-weather season or the months of January and February; (2) the hot-weather period, including the months March, April and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season, extending from the beginning of June to the middle of October; and (4) the north-east monsoon months, November and December.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

The drought which had been so conspicuous a feature of the weather of 1896 practically ceased at the end of that year; but as very little rain fell in any part of the province during January 1897, the want of rain may be said to have continued for some weeks after the beginning of the year under review. This was rendered more noticeable by the moist cloudy weather which set in during February. The usual number of depressions crossed the province from the west during January. They caused considerable pressure and temperature oscillations and fairly general cloud, but the rain which fell during their passage was both light and local. With the exception of Orissa, the normal rainfall for that month is between ·4 and ·7 inch, the latter in Bihar, and the character of the rainfall is shown by the actual fall being above ·1 inch in Chota Nagpur and Bihar only, the former receiving a third of an inch only. Most of the showers fell in the beginning of the month, and were due to a disturbance which had been affecting the weather in Northern India for some days before the beginning of the year. There were two other slight disturbances, one about the middle of the month and the second towards the close, the one causing light scattered showers in Saran and Champaran, and the other general light rain in Palamau.

Though the disturbances failed to cause the usual amount of rain, they were attended by large oscillations of pressure and temperature. The latter especially fell rapidly; but as very hot weather for the season preceded the disturbances, the cold which followed them was not very marked, and in consequence maximum and minimum temperatures were above the normal for the month in all districts, most so in the south-west of the province.

Conditions were much more unsettled during February, especially about the middle of the month, when moist, showery weather prevailed over the whole province for several days. Depressions were of frequent occurrence, and followed a course which was unusual, and probably accounted for the irregular distribution of rainfall over the province. Instead of moving from west to east across Bengal, they were deflected southwards over Orissa, and became diffused over the Bay.

Whereas in January there were large changes of pressure and temperature and practically no rain, in February the depressions were unusually shallow, the daily changes of pressure small, and rainfall was much above the normal in the south-west of the province, apparently to the loss of the north and east, where only a third of the normal fell.

Throughout the period of disturbed weather, extending over the first three weeks of February, temperature remained high, with but little interruption, and was at times as much as 10° above the normal. Consequently mean maximum and minimum temperatures were above the normal at all stations, the former by amounts varying from 5° in the west of Bihar to 2° in Orissa and the eastern part of North Bengal, and the latter by amounts varying from 6° in Orissa to less than 1° in the north of the province.

Showers were fairly frequent during the first three weeks of February in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. The falls, however, were

light, except about the middle of the month in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and on the 2nd in South-West Bengal. In Bihar general light rain fell between the 11th and 13th, and on the same days it was almost general in North Bengal. The heavy falls in Orissa and Chota Nagpur on the 16th and 17th, in some cases exceeding 4 inches, caused an average rainfall for the month much above the normal. In Orissa it was 2·75 inches, more than three times the normal, and in Chota Nagpur 1·55 inches, about twice the normal. In Bihar the fall was practically normal, but in Bengal Proper there was comparatively a large defect.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

The unsettled weather, which commenced about the beginning of February, continued throughout March, and several disturbances crossed the province with features similar to those of the previous month.

Though the mean values of the various meteorological elements did not differ much from the corresponding normals for March, these elements underwent numerous, and in some cases large, changes, while at times they, especially temperature, varied largely from the normal.

There were four occasions of disturbed weather owing to passing depressions, and on at least two of these occasions there were present the well-marked peculiarities noticed as occurring in February. The most noticeable features were the tendency which the depressions showed of moving southwards and ultimately becoming diffused and disappearing over the Bay, and the continued cloudy weather, which lasted for several days. The average cloud values for March were above the normal over the whole province by from 10 to 20 per cent., except at Darjeeling, where there was less cloud than usual. As a consequence of the continued cloud during the times of disturbance, day temperatures were very low, but these low readings were counterbalanced by the high temperatures during the early part of the month, especially about the 10th, when there was a large excess in all districts for some days.

A more important result of these numerous disturbances was the frequent rainfall. Every district received amounts in excess of the normal, and the distribution of the rainfall showed to some extent the unusual behaviour of the depressions to which the rain was due. The displacement of the depressions towards the south brought Orissa more under their influence, and as in the end they disappeared over the Bay, the northerly winds which then set in over Lower Bengal were unfavourable for the development of the thunderstorms to which the rainfall in that area is largely due at that time of the year.

During April there were three occasions of disturbed weather during which rainfall was general over a great part of the province. Pressure and temperature changes were both large, and very high temperatures prevailed about the middle and towards the end of the month, while the shallow depressions were approaching from the west. A peculiarity noticed during the two previous months was present in April, though not in so marked a form. The rapid rise of pressure which, beginning in the north of the province, caused the southward displacement of the depressions towards Orissa and the north of the Bay occurred in the case of one only about the 20th, and its effect was not so great as formerly, as it appeared merely to prevent the unsettled weather from passing eastwards toward East and North Bengal.

The distribution of rainfall was in consequence much the same as before, with a modification as regards Orissa, where there was barely the normal fall. Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal all received more than the normal, while in East and North Bengal there was a large defect.

The alternations of temperature were more frequent than usual, and though the total range for the month was large, the mean values of both night and day temperatures differed by only small amounts from the normal. The times of great heat were just after the middle and towards the end of the month, preceding the occurrence of disturbed weather with general thunderstorms and rain, and the highest readings then recorded varied from 108° in East Bengal to 113° in South-West Bengal. The total range of temperature varied from 41° in Orissa to 54° in Bihar.

During May weather was unusually settled over the Bay, and nothing of the nature of a storm occurred. One shallow depression developed in the east about the beginning of the month, and as usual moved north-eastward into Burma, causing the commencement of the rainy season on the Burma coast.

Another depression, also of slight depth, but of small extent, appeared about the middle of the month, and also moved over Burma. In a diffused form it afterwards drifted northwards into Bengal, causing low uniform pressure over the province for some days and strong southerly winds in the north of the Bay. The gradient then became steep over the province, with strong southerly winds in Lower Bengal and strong easterly winds in the northern districts.

Temperature was at times high in the western districts, where thunderstorms with rain were of rare occurrence, and the mean temperature for the month was about 2° above the normal in the centre and east of the province, though in the latter showery weather was fairly continuous throughout the month.

Atmospheric conditions over Bengal during May were all favourable for an early monsoon. Rainy weather commenced in due time in Burma, and extended, as in ordinary years, over Assam and the eastern districts of Bengal; pressure was considerably below the normal, and a strong easterly current was established over the north of the province towards the end of the month.

South-west monsoon season—June to October.

Though the prospect was favourable at the end of May, very abnormal conditions prevailed in June almost throughout the month. Weather remained settled over the Bay, the only interruption being due to a small storm which occurred about the middle of the month, and was followed by a short period of ordinary monsoon weather over the north of the Bay and in Bengal. The main reason for viewing the weather during June as exceptional is found in the direction of movement of the shallow depressions which gave rise to the cloudy, showery weather. Several times during the early part of the month shallow depressions passed across the province from the west, causing general rain in almost all districts. The most marked of these began about the 11th, and was accompanied by weather which in every way resembled the ordinary monsoon weather. It began in the north of the province, and from there extended south or south-eastward. Under ordinary circumstances such changes would have begun in the south-eastern districts and advanced north-westward.

There was a greater number of cloudy and showery days than usual in the early part of the month, with at times general rain; but, as already stated, the causes of the unsettled weather were more like those that occur in the hot than in the monsoon season. Usually a fairly well-marked distinction can be drawn between weather in the early part of June and in the latter half of the month; but in this year the difference was not perceptible, and it would appear that the change which occurs about the middle of June, though established in the lower part of the atmosphere, extended to no great height, and was easily overcome when the disturbing influence was removed.

The period of monsoon weather caused by the small storm which formed in the north of the Bay and moved north-westward over Orissa and Chota Nagpur between the 14th and 17th was of very short duration, not more than a week, after which westerly winds commenced in the west of Bihar. Owing to the check to the monsoon current, very heavy rain fell in the west of South Bihar. Dinapore reported 19·64 inches, Patna 13·8 inches, and several other stations more than 10 inches in 24 hours.

These changes, which began about the 24th, appeared to be due to a shallow depression which approached the province from the west. It moved eastward and slowly deepened over the north-eastern districts and Assam. This arrangement of pressure had a most important influence on the rainfall, as it was accompanied by dry westerly wind and a complete stoppage of monsoon conditions. Weather of the hot-season type prevailed at the end of June, and continued for some days in the beginning of July, during which scarcely a shower was reported from any part of the province.

This break in the rains, exceptional as to the time of its occurrence, and also as to its severity, ended about the 4th of July. The immediate cause was the formation of a shallow depression in the east of the Bay, following a rapid rise of pressure in the north of the province. Easterly winds and rainfall were renewed about the 5th, but the shallow depression crossed the Orissa coast only about the 8th, after developing slowly on the 6th and 7th. The depression then moved rapidly westward, and monsoon weather of the ordinary kind became general.

The disturbance had been slight, and its influence might have been of short duration in maintaining the monsoon current, if it had not been for the formation of a land depression shortly afterwards over Bengal. It was very shallow on the 12th over the central districts, but it deepened somewhat, and moved slowly towards Bihar, passing out of the province about the 15th and 16th. During these days, while the area of lowest pressure was still over the province, general heavy rain fell, most so in the western and southern districts; and, after it passed away, the rainfall, though lighter, continued at all stations.

A period of scattered rainfall followed, owing to a rise of pressure over the province and the consequent weakening of the monsoon current. But a shallow depression formed over the south of the Bay, and moved northwards into Bengal. The ordinary pressure distribution was restored, the monsoon winds recommenced, and rainfall was general over the province by the end of July.

Though a marked break in the rains was general in the beginning of July and a partial one towards the end, the rainfall distribution was not very deficient. There was a defect of 20 per cent. on an average in all districts except Orissa; but as there had been no deep depressions, the rainfall had never been very heavy, and it was almost continuous between the 7th and 20th. This uniform distribution of rainfall noticeable in July became one of the most prominent features of the remaining months of the monsoon season. Weather remained unusually settled over the Bay till towards the end of September, so that no depression of any depth passed over the province. But shallow depressions occurred not unfrequently, both at the head of the Bay and inland. To these the normal rainfall was due.

During August weather was of a very uniform character, cloudy and showery in all districts, but not entirely without variation. There were two periods of comparatively heavy and two of comparatively light rainfall, during the latter of which only scattered showers fell. In the first and third weeks, when rainfall was more plentiful, there was low pressure over the province. The steep pressure gradient, which at the same time prevailed over the Bay, caused a strongish monsoon current, and in consequence a free supply of moist air was moving over the land. The precipitation was partly maintained by the irregular pressure changes which occurred from day to day, and gave rise to the variations in the wind circulation to which during settled weather rainfall is largely due.

During the second and fourth weeks, when rainfall was more scanty, the area of lowest pressure was transferred southward, in the first case to Orissa, and in the second to the Circars. A steady easterly current prevailed over the province; and though conditions were unfavourable for rainfall, the break was only partial, as showers were daily reported from about half the registering stations.

On two occasions in August there were signs of shallow depressions. The first probably crossed the north of the Bay, but did not show as a definite depression till it was over Orissa on the 7th. The second began on the 17th with a moderate fall of pressure in Burma and a brisk rise in Bihar. It was very indistinct during the two following days, but moving north-westward across the north of the Bay into Bengal it became better defined in Bihar on the 19th. Though this very shallow depression did not cause the renewal of general rain, it was the main cause of the continuance of the rainfall till after the end of the third week, and the heaviest falls of the month were during its passage over Bengal and Bihar, especially the latter, on the 19th.

East Bengal received during August 3·44 inches more than the normal, South-west 1 inch, while in the other divisions there was defect varying from a third of an inch in North Bengal to 1 inch in Chota Nagpur.

The absence of cyclonic storms and the uniform character of the rainfall remained features of the weather conditions during a great part of September. It was not till near the end of the month that a change began to appear. Storms became more frequent. The first of any importance occurred between the 22nd and 24th, a severe storm of small extent which crossed the centre of the Bay with unusual rapidity towards the Ganjam coast, and gave rise to very strong winds between Puri and Gopalpur for a few hours in the early morning of the 24th. A week afterwards another storm began, and in the early days of

October developed into a disturbance of wide extent with a slow rate of motion. It caused strong winds and a very rough sea in the north-west angle of the Bay owing to its recurving and moving northwards over Orissa after the centre had passed inland near Gopalpur.

Besides these disturbances and previous to them two shallow depressions developed, the first in Lower Bengal, the second over the south of the Bay. The first was forced southward and westward by a rise of pressure, which, beginning in the north of the province, extended south-westward. The area of lowest pressure moved slowly across the north-west angle of the Bay into Orissa and the Circars, and afterwards became diffused into a wide depression of small depth over the south of the Bay and the south of the Peninsula. As there was then considerable excess in pressure over the province and the north of the Bay, and the monsoon current was deflected towards the coast of Madras and the Circars, rainfall in Bengal partially ceased. The second depression began in a diffused form over the south of the Bay about the 18th, and moving westward retained a fairly well-defined form until it disappeared owing to the rapid development of the small intense storm of the 23rd and 24th.

A land depression formed about the middle of the month in East Bengal. It deepened considerably on the 15th, but by the following day had almost disappeared after causing heavy rain at most of the stations in East Bengal.

In consequence of the general weather conditions being more unsettled than during the preceding months, rainfall was less regularly distributed. The eastern, and more especially the north-eastern districts, received more than the normal, while in the south-west there was defect, but not usually of more than 2 or 3 inches. Pressure and temperature on an average for the whole month were considerably above the normal.

The total rainfall of the month was uniform over a great part of the province, and it was only in the extreme east and north where much irregularity was shown. Where uniform the falls were about 8 inches, and there was only one well-defined tract of country over which the falls were less than 5 inches. It included the greater part of the Patna district and parts of Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran. In North Bihar the falls increased rather rapidly in amount towards the hills, and were above 10 inches at all stations in the extreme north, including the greater part of Champaran. The average excess in North Bengal was 4·32, and in East Bengal 3·33 inches, while in Chota Nagpur there was defect of 1·78, and in Orissa of 3·08 inches.

The depression which had begun to develop in the west of the Bay at the end of September moved westward with a velocity considerably below the average. The centre crossed the coast near Gopalpur, and immediately afterwards changed its line of advance to one almost due north, passing with steadily increasing velocity over Orissa and Chota Nagpur into Bihar. Up to the time when the centre crossed the coast, weather was not seriously disturbed in the north-west of the Bay, but the change of direction and the slow northerly movement almost parallel to the coast, with the centre of disturbance at no great distance from the sea, were followed by strong south-easterly winds and a very rough sea in that part of the Bay. On reaching the hills the disturbance broke up, and heavy rain fell over the northern districts, but throughout the existence of the disturbance rainy weather had been general over the province.

The settled weather which followed the storm was of about a week's duration only. A second depression formed in the east of the Bay, and though causing strong winds at Diamond Island and squally weather over the greater part of the eastern half of the Bay, it behaved differently from the preceding one during its westward movement. Instead of deepening it became diffused, and after some days disappeared without any definite centre reaching the coast. But though the weather was not stormy there was much rain over a wide area, which included the whole of Bengal, the falls being most heavy and general in the western districts.

The period of the existence of this depression may be said to be between the 12th and 17th, though there were signs of a low pressure area over the south-west of the Bay for two or three days more. These, however, soon ceased, as the third disturbance of the month began to affect the weather in the extreme south-east of the Bay about the 20th, and developing rapidly soon became the most important factor in the weather conditions.

This disturbance, which afterwards passed into the north-east angle of the Bay, and was so destructive to life and property in the Chittagong Division, does not seem to have commenced, as cyclonic storms generally do, within the Bay area. It probably crossed from the east into the Andaman Sea to the south of Tavoy on the 20th, as the wind at Tavoy at 8 A.M. on that day was north-west. On the 21st its centre was about midway between Tavoy and the Andaman Islands, and the depression was even then one of considerable depth, as was shown by the fall of pressure at Diamond Island during the subsequent 24 hours. The greatest fall reported from that station was about a quarter of an inch at 2 A.M. on the 22nd. It is impossible to say with the information available how far south of Diamond Island the centre then was, but it was probably at no great distance, as the area of stormy winds such as blew there was of limited extent even two days afterwards. Between the morning of the 22nd and the morning of the 24th observations at the coast stations give little or no information as to the behaviour of the storm. It continued to move for at least 24 hours in a north-westerly direction; it then probably began to recurve, moving at a lower rate. When the direction became north or north-east the rate of advance increased, and during the 24th the centre appears to have moved with about average velocity.

But the observations taken at Chittagong show that the rapid development which was a feature of the disturbance while in the Andaman Sea continued while it was passing over the north of the Bay. Though the centre was probably not within some miles of Chittagong pressure there fell to 28·6 inches, so that at the centre when it passed the coast line there must have been a much greater fall than that recorded at Chittagong. The coast line for some distance south from the mouth of the Kornafuli river was swept by a storm-wave; the strength of the hurricane can only be inferred from the destruction of property, as all the wind-recording instruments at Chittagong were displaced or destroyed; and torrential rain fell in the Chittagong Division and the South Lushai Hills.

The chief features of the weather during October were—

1. The state of unrest in atmospheric conditions over the Bay, which, beginning in September, continued till near the end of October, and culminated in the cyclone between the 20th and 24th.

2. The heavy general rainfall over the whole province during the first and third weeks, the average excess for the larger divisions varying from about 2·5 inches in North Bengal to nearly 5 inches in Orissa.

3. The high night temperature and high humidity which prevailed during the month up to the 24th, when a sudden change followed the breaking up of the cyclonic storm in passing over the Lushai Hills.

4. From the 24th till the end of the month fine cloudless weather prevailed, with cloudless skies, north-westerly winds, and temperature several degrees below the normal.

The periods of disturbed weather to which I have very briefly referred above, but which had so much influence as regards the rainfall distribution in all parts of the province, occurred at the beginning of the month and in the middle. Between these two periods, from about the 6th, when rainfall to a large extent ceased in Bihar, till the 12th, when the first signs of the second disturbance appeared in the east of the Bay, pressure and temperature steadily rose, and were each in moderate excess of the normal. Fine settled weather prevailed in Bengal with almost cloudless skies and occasional light showers. This fine weather continued over the province till the 14th, when rainfall became general in Orissa, and extended on the 15th to almost the whole of the southern and central districts. It was general in North Bengal and Bihar on the 16th, continuing till the 20th, and in places till the 21st.

While the cyclonic storm was causing stormy weather in the north of the Bay between the 22nd and 24th fine weather prevailed in Bengal, and even when the disturbance was in the north-east angle and crossing Chittagong there was little change, except that the north-westerly winds strengthened somewhat, and the sky became lightly clouded. No rainfall reports were received on the 25th except the large amounts in Chittagong and light falls in Backergunge.

On the 25th the pressure distribution had largely recovered, but there was still defect at all stations varying from a very small amount in the south of the

Bay to ·25 inch in Assam. Temperature was below the normal by 2° in the west and south of the province and above by 2° in Assam and North Bengal. After a rapid increase of pressure on the 26th the distribution became normal, and from that time till the end of the month only the ordinary oscillations obtained. The fall of temperature which followed the disturbance caused comparatively cool weather for a day or two, but by the end of the month the difference from the normal was small except in the extreme south-west and the north-east, in the former of which there was defect and in the latter excess up to about 3°.

As the rainfall during the first and third weeks was more continuous and heavy than is usual during October, every district in the province received considerably more than the normal fall, more especially those in the west. The average excess for the Orissa Division was 4·96, and for Bihar 4·32 inches. Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal each received on an average nearly 3 inches more than the normal amount, and North Bengal about 2·5 inches. The smallest excess was 1·42 inches in East Bengal.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

Weather during November was more settled than usual over the province and the north of the Bay, as the disturbances which began in the south-east either were of short duration or moved westward towards the Madras coast. The only storm of any importance developed towards the end of the third week. It was severe in the east of the Bay, but the depression became diffused before reaching the west coast. Squally weather, however, remained over the south for some days, and the effect of the storm was felt as far north as Lower Bengal, where it became cloudy with light showers.

There were two other occasions when rainfall occurred in parts of the province, the first in the early days of the month, when, owing to rather large oscillations of pressure in the north of the province, a shallow depression formed over the northern districts with fairly general cloud in Bengal Proper and showers in North Bengal: the second about the middle of the month, when, after general, and in places heavy, rain in Orissa, light scattered showers fell in all parts of the province except Bihar. The rainfall in Orissa between the 8th and 11th was unusual, as it was caused by a depression which had moved westward towards the south of Madras, and after giving squally weather with rough sea in that part of the Bay became diffused over the whole of the Bay area.

As only light showers fell in any part of the province except Orissa, the average falls for the large divisions were all below the normal even in Orissa, where there was defect of ·26 inch. In Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur between a quarter and a third of the normal amount fell, and the northern districts received not more than half the usual fall.

The comparatively cool weather which became general over the province in the last week of October was not well maintained during November. Mean temperature for the whole month was above the normal in all parts, most so in the western districts, excess in Chota Nagpur being 1·3° and in Bihar 1·8°. The excess was greater during the night than in the day time, and in minimum readings was at times as much as 5°.

Conditions remained more settled than usual during December, though an abnormal development occurred over the Bay towards the end of the month, with results which were felt over a great part of the province. A cyclonic storm began in the east of the Bay about the 22nd, and then moved westward towards the Ceylon coast. It recurved when near the west coast, and moving northwards broke up over the centre of the Bay about the 28th. The influence of this storm on weather in Bengal was seen in the general cloud, which continued for some days. The only rainfall which occurred was due to it, and was confined to Orissa and East Bengal, in the former of which there was ·12, and in the latter ·07 inch on an average.

As no disturbance passed over the province from the west, that was the only occasion of unsettled weather. At other times the usual oscillations of pressure occurred, occasionally with local irregularities followed by the formation of cloud and a few isolated light showers. Temperature was low or almost normal till towards the end of the month, when the cyclonic storm over the Bay caused a considerable rise especially in night readings.

The following table gives the variation of actual pressure recorded in each of the six meteorological divisions of the province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year:—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1897 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	—·013	—·043	—·018	+·041	—·015	—·018	+·014	—·014	+·044	—·046	—·023	—·007	—·008
North Bengal	—·002	—·024	—·008	+·044	—·009	—·018	+·015	—·003	+·032	—·039	—·011	+·001	—·001
East ,, ...	—·018	—·048	—·022	+·027	—·007	—·021	+·018	—·013	+·043	—·031	—·014	—·003	—·007
Bihar	—·007	—·039	—·016	+·051	—·022	—·022	+·005	—·015	+·042	—·039	—·015	—·002	—·007
Orissa	—·010	—·043	—·013	+·050	—·004	—·012	+·018	—·012	+·053	—·050	—·017	+·004	—·003
Chota Nagpur	+·005	—·018	—·017	+·054	—·022	—·031	+·013	—·013	+·054	—·037	—·015	+·001	—·002
Assam	—·017	—·034	—·010	+·034	—·005	—·024	+·012	—·007	+·036	—·038	—·002	—·009	—·005

Pressure.

As in 1896, so during the year under review, pressure was more frequently below than above the normal. With the exception of April, when there was an unusually large excess, as much as ·05 inch over a great part of the province, average pressure was continuously below the normal during the first six months of the year. The defect was small in January, increased considerably in February, and was moderately large in March. After the period of high pressure in April, it again fell and remained comparatively low during May and June. The early part of the monsoon season was unusually settled, with small daily changes of pressure, and consequently the average values for July and August differ by only small amounts from the normal. There was excess in July and defect in August. During the unsettled weather of September and October greater variations arose. In the former month there was excess of nearly ·05 inch, and in the latter defect of ·04 inch. In November there was a small defect, and towards the end of the year the distribution became normal. Notwithstanding the large excess in April and September, the mean for the whole year was below the normal by about ·01 inch, except in North Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, where defect was only one or two thousandths of an inch.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the province is shown in the following table, where the variation is given month by month, and for the whole year:—

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1897 (variation given in degrees Fahrenheit).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+ 2·5	+ 2·3	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	+ 1·9	— 0·3	+ 1·2	— 0·1	+ 0·8	+ 0·3	+ 0·7	— 0·5	+ 0·8
North Bengal ...	+ 1·5	+ 2·2	— 0·5	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·5	+ 0·2	+ 1·5	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	+ 0·9
East ,, ...	+ 1·9	+ 3·5	+ 1·0	+ 1·3	+ 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 0·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	+ 1·6	+ 0·1	0	+ 1·1
Bihar	+ 1·9	+ 2·9	— 0·5	+ 1·1	+ 2·5	+ 1·3	+ 1·9	+ 0·2	+ 1·0	+ 0·1	+ 1·8	+ 0·1	+ 1·2
Orissa	+ 3·0	+ 4·1	+ 0·7	— 0·6	+ 1·8	+ 1·2	+ 1·0	— 0·2	+ 1·0	— 0·2	+ 0·4	— 1·2	+ 0·9
Chota Nagpur ...	+ 3·1	+ 2·3	+ 0·4	— 0·7	+ 3·5	+ 0·2	+ 2·5	+ 0·1	+ 2·1	0	+ 1·3	— 0·6	+ 1·2
Assam	+ 1·3	+ 1·6	— 0·4	+ 1·3	— 0·6	+ 0·7	— 0·8	+ 0·3	— 1·0	+ 1·6	— 0·4	0	+ 0·3

Temperature.

Unlike pressure which underwent considerable oscillations, and though more often below was at times largely above the normal, temperature was high throughout the year, except in December. The excess was large in January, February, and May and generally small at other times. The mean temperature for the whole year, as in 1896, was about 1° above the normal.

The following tables give the variations from the normal of humidity and cloud proportion recorded at 8 A.M. on each day, month by month, in each of the six meteorological divisions:—

Variation of humidity from the normal of each month of 1897 (variation given in percentage amounts of saturation of the year).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	− 3	− 4	0	− 9	0	− 6	− 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 5	+ 5	− 1
North Bengal	+12	+16	+ 5	+ 7	− 1	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	+ 4	+17	+ 3	+ 4	+ 6
East „	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	− 8	− 3	− 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 3	+ 5	+ 7	+ 1
Bihar	+ 2	+ 1	+ 5	+ 1	− 3	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	0	+ 3	+ 8	+ 5	+ 2
Orissa	0	− 2	0	− 7	0	0	− 1	+ 3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 6	+ 5	+ 1
Chota Nagpur	+ 6	+13	+ 7	− 2	− 2	+ 5	− 5	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	+13	+ 2	+ 4
Assam	0	0	+ 1	− 4	+ 2	+ 3	+ 4	0	+ 3	0	0	+ 1	+ 1

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1897 (overcast sky=10 and cloudless sky=0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+0·1	+1·5	+1·2	+0·6	+0·3	−0·5	−1·3	+0·1	−0·5	+0·6	−0·5	−0·6	+0·1
North Bengal ...	−0·5	−2·0	−2·4	−1·6	−2·4	−2·4	−1·0	−0·2	+0·6	+0·8	−1·1	−1·2	−1·1
East „	+0·1	+1·3	+1·7	−0·4	−0·6	−0·6	+1·0	+0·8	+0·2	+1·8	+0·3	+0·8	+0·5
Bihar	+0·6	−0·3	+0·5	+0·8	−2·2	−0·2	−0·5	+0·6	−0·9	+0·8	−0·4	−0·8	−0·2
Orissa	−0·2	+2·0	+1·2	−1·4	+1·4	+0·5	−0·5	+0·5	+0·1	+0·6	+0·3	+0·8	+0·4
Chota Nagpur	+1·1	+0·8	+0·7	+0·7	−1·2	−0·1	−1·3	+0·5	+0·4	+2·5	−0·7	−0·4	+0·3
Assam	−0·6	+0·8	+0·3	−1·2	+1·4	0	+1·4	+0·4	+1·1	+2·0	+0·5	−0·6	+0·5

Humidity and cloud proportion.

Humidity was below the normal in the south-western districts in the early part of the year, and almost normal in Assam throughout. In other parts, and almost continuously from month to month, there was higher humidity than usual, more especially in North Bengal, in January, February, and October, and in Chota Nagpur in February and November. The average excess for the whole year in North Bengal was as much as 6 per cent., in Chota Nagpur 4 per cent., and in the other divisions about 1 per cent.

In the early part of the year, when humidity was high, the sky was unusually free from cloud in North Bengal, showing that the formation of cloud was independent of the atmospheric conditions in the lower strata. May, June, and July were cloudless months over the greater part of the province, and in November and December there was less than the usual amount. The months showing excess of cloud were March, August, September, and October, notably the last, when both humidity and cloud proportion were above the normal, and there was heavy rain over the whole province.

The average cloud amount for the whole year was very low in North Bengal, practically normal in Bihar and South-West Bengal and above by moderate amounts in the other divisions.

Winds.

One of the most prominent features of atmospheric conditions during the early part of the year was the steadiness of the westerly dry current. In ordinary years it is the chief wind in the west of the province, but in 1897 it at times penetrated further east than usual. Even in June it was conspicuous, and probably goes far to account for the exceptional weather after the monsoon had practically begun. During the break in the rains in the beginning of July dry westerly winds prevailed over the whole province with a cloudless sky and a thick dust haze.

While the westerly winds were more powerful than usual, the hot-weather southerly winds at the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal were much weaker than in ordinary years. Also throughout the greater part of the monsoon season weather was unusually settled over the Bay and the province, so that wind

velocity was below the normal and wind directions irregular. The frequent changes of winds had an important influence on the rain distribution, as it was probably to a large exetnt owing to these changes that the continued though rarely heavy rain fell in the absence of cyclonic storms.

From the middle of September a period of unrest began, and storms were of weekly occurrence till near the end of October. Of these, two passed into Bengal, one at the beginning of October, when strong winds blew for some days in the western districts, the second being the Chittagong cyclone, which caused over a limited area stronger winds than have been experienced for years. After the commencement of the north-east monsoon season the usual northerly winds prevailed.

Storms.

The chief feature of the storm record for1897 was the marked absence of cyclonic storms in the Bay, not only during the anti-monsoon period, but also during the greater part of the rainy season. It was only after the end of August that cyclonic storms began to develop in the Bay, and during the latter part of the year the number of relatively severe disturbances was above the average.

In January the usual number of cold-weather storms passed across the province from the west, but the rain which they gave was light and scattered. A number of small shallow depressions also crossed the Province during the month of February, in almost every case following a southerly course, and finally filling up in the north of the Bay. One of them, which commenced about the middle of the month, gave general, though unequally-distributed, rain to the province. During March four depressions, which moved in similar directions to those in February, caused general and unusual rainfall.

The depressions which occurred in April had the same general features as those of February and March, with this peculiarity that they were invariably checked before reaching the head of the Bay.

May, during which the hot weather is at its height, was distinguished by none of those severe storms in the Bay which are characteristic of this period.

Four shallow and unimportant depressions, which passed into Burma and inaugurated the monsoon in that province, alone served to break the monotony of the fine weather which prevailed over the whole area.

The monsoon, which usually breaks in Bengal about the month of June, and whose approach is generally preceded by a cyclonic storm of small interest, in this year, too, followed in the wake of a slight depression. The disturbances were, however, quite unimportant; and although in crossing Orissa it caused general and heavy rainfall, it never attained to the rank of a storm.

The only other depression of any kind which formed during the height of the monsoon was again a small shallow storm, which appeared in the east of the Bay about the 5th of the month. During the two succeeding days it continued to develop slowly, and on the 8th the centre was near Orissa. On the 9th it was close to Saugor, and after that date, pursuing a westerly course, it finally passed into Bihar; but as the storm had all through been of an unimportant character, it was accompanied by but slight rainfall.

Passing over a small shallow depression, which affected the Orissa and Bengal coasts from September 6th to 9th, we meet with the first important storm of the year towards the end of that month. Signs of disturbances showed themselves on the 20th and 21st, but the depression did not become defined till the 22nd, when a well-marked cyclonic storm appeared in the south-east of the Bay. Turning from the place of formation in a north-westerly direction, it passed over the centre of the Bay during the 23rd, and finally crossed the coast near Gopalpur. Strong winds accompanied this storm, the average velocity rising to as much as 60 miles per hour at Puri.

In the last days of September a small depression, which ultimately developed into a disturbance of very wide extent, formed in the south of the Bay, and crossing the coast near Gopalpur, moved in a northerly direction through Orissa and Chota Nagpur into Bihar, where it finally broke up, after having affected the weather considerably during its passage. Two further disturbances marked the month of October. The first, which originated in the east of the Bay about the middle of the month, was of little importance, and finally disappeared without any definite centre, crossing the coast. The second presented some peculiar features, inasmuch as it does not appear to have commenced in

the Bay at all, but to have crossed from the east into the Andaman Sea, where it first became manifest on the 20th to the south of Tavoy. During the 22nd and 23rd it seems to have advanced well into the centre of the Bay, coast stations giving but little indication of its presence. It would further appear to have recurved during the 23rd, as its centre finally crossed the Chittagong coast on the evening of the 24th. During the last two months of the year the storm-wave receded as usual more and more to the south of the Bay.

In November there were two storms—the first of a slight character, which broke up without reaching the coast. The second, however, was of a severe character. It originated in the south-east of the Bay about the 17th of the month, the centre of the storm being at some distance to the south of Diamond Island. This storm moved slowly westward, and gradually disappeared, all traces of it having disappeared by the 25th.

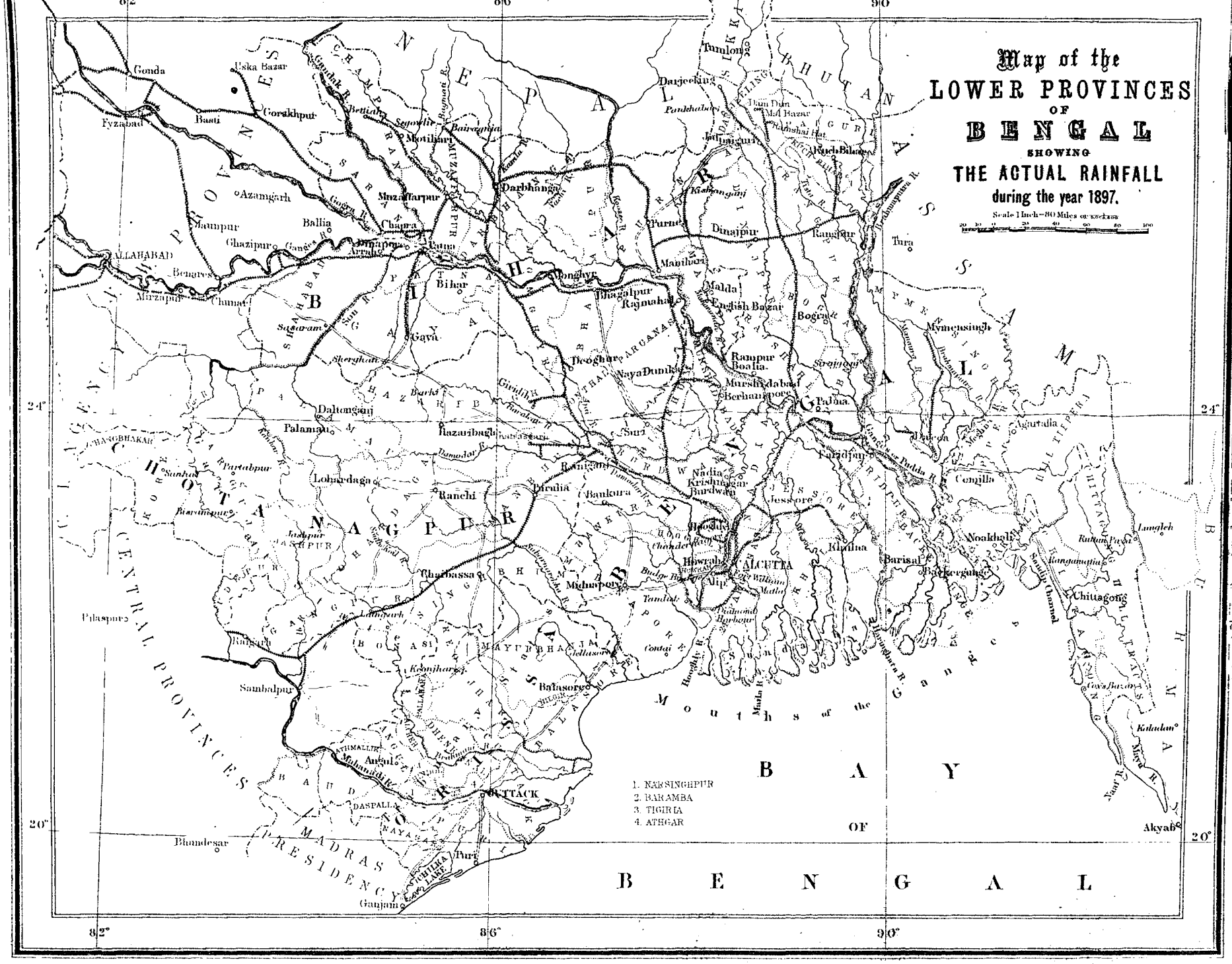
In December there were again two storms, the latter being in this case also of a severer type than the earlier. The area of original disturbance in both was still further south than in the preceding month, the first causing high winds and a rough sea off the Madras coast on the 7th and 8th, while the second, which originated in the east of the Bay, gave rise to stormy weather over a very wide area, and for a considerable period of time. The path of the centre in this latter case appears to have been at first westerly; but as the depression approached the west coast, it turned northwards, and finally broke up in the centre of the Bay, the total period during which disturbed weather prevailed being from the 22nd to the 28th of the month.

Rainfall—pre-monsoon period.

The following table shows the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of 1897. The rainfall of these months includes what is caused by the cold-weather storms in January and February, and that due to local thunderstorms in the early months of the hot weather. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the south-west monsoon rainfall in Burma, which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month over the whole province has been taken with that of the monsoon period. It will be seen that practically no rain fell in January over a great part of the province, and that the distribution was irregular in February and April, the south-western districts receiving more comparatively than North and East Bengal. There was a moderate to large excess over the whole province in March. For the period of four months the fall in East and North Bengal was below the normal, defect in East Bengal being as much as 3·19 inches. In South-West Bengal the fall was normal, and in the western districts there was excess varying from ·78 inch in Bihar to 4·08 inches in Orissa.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season January to April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal ...	0·01	0·70	2·05	1·98	4·74
North Bengal	0·08	0·22	2·54	2·00	4·84
East „	0·03	0·33	2·89	1·91	5·16
Bihar	0·15	0·62	1·31	0·97	3·05
Orissa	0·01	2·73	3·83	1·00	7·57
Chota Nagpur	0·33	1·55	1·87	0·80	4·55
Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.					
South-West Bengal ...	−0·39	−0·40	+0·68	+0·13	+0·02
North Bengal	−0·39	−0·43	+1·33	−1·18	−0·67
East „	−0·41	−0·66	+0·30	−2·42	−3·19
Bihar	−0·51	+0·06	+0·83	+0·40	+0·78
Orissa	−0·34	+1·90	+2·62	−0·10	+4·08
Chota Nagpur	−0·22	+0·75	+0·92	+0·24	+1·69


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1897.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 4 Degrees
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was—
40 to 50 inches
50 „ 60 „
60 „ 70 „
70 „ 80 „
80 „ 100 „
100 „ 125 „
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
B A Y
Mouths of the
Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
HILL TIPPERA
CHITTAGONG
CALCUTTA
PATNA
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Chapra
Benares
Mirzapur
Bihar
Gaya
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Mymensingh
Dacca
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Comilla
Chittagong
Akyab
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Daltonganj
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Pilaspur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Chanda
Bhandesar
Ganjam
Puri
Cuttack
Darjeeling
Tamlong
Kuch Bihar
Tura
Sylhet
Cachar
Lungleh
Kaladan
Myeh R.
Naf R.
Akyab
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Mahanadi R.
Subarnarekha R.
Baitarni R.
Brahmani R.
Sone R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Padma R.
Meghna R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Kopili R.
Barak R.
Kaladan R.
Myeh R.
Naf R.
Sandheads
Saugor Island
Eden Gardens
Fort William
Maidan
Chowringhee
Esplanade
Howrah
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Serampore
Barrackpore
Diamond Harbour
Port Canning
Kidderpore
Alipur
Tollygunge
Garden Reach
Metiaburuz
Budge Budge
Kulpi
Contai
Tamluk
Kanthi
Ramnagar
Egra
Midnapore
Jhargram
Kharagpur
Bishenpur
Bankura
Purulia
Manbhum
Pachete
Barakar
Jherria
Dhanbad
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Ramgarh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Palamau
Daltonganj
Sherghati
Sasaram
Arrah
Buxar
Chunar
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Allahabad
Fatehpur
Partabpur
Sultanpur
Jagdispur
Ramgunge
Sonhat
Chhangbhakar
Kalahandi
Bamra
Rampur Boalia
Nawabganj
Dhoghur
Naya Dumka
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Krishnagar
Nadia
Jessore
Faridpur
Bakergunge
Sylhet
Cachar
Lungleh
Rangamatia
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Chittagong
Hill Tippera
Noakhali
Comilla
Dacca
Agartala
Mymensingh
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Tura
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Kishanganj
Araria
Supaul
Madhubani
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Motihari
Bettiah
Gorakhpur
Basti
Fyzabad
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Tamlong
Darjeeling
Pankhabari
Jalpaiguri
Dam Dim
Mal Bazar
Phansidewa
Kurseong
Titalia
Kurti
Bettiah
Motihari
Sitamarhi
Madhubani
Supaul
Araria
Kishanganj
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Tura
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Mymensingh
Dacca
Agartala
Comilla
Chittagong
Noakhali
Barisal
Backergunge
Khulna
Jessore
Faridpur
Nadia
Krishnagar
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Rampur Boalia
Nawabganj
Dhoghur
Naya Dumka
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Sasaram
Arrah
Buxar
Chunar
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Allahabad
Fatehpur
Partabpur
Sultanpur
Jagdispur
Ramgunge
Sonhat
Chhangbhakar
Kalahandi
Bamra
Rampur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Chapra
Azamgarh
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Tamlong
Darjeeling
Kuch Bihar
Tura
Sylhet
Cachar
Lungleh
Kaladan
Akyab
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Mahanadi R.
Subarnarekha R.
Baitarni R.
Brahmani R.
Sone R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Padma R.
Meghna R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Kopili R.
Barak R.
Kaladan R.
Myeh R.
Naf R.
Sandheads
Saugor Island
Eden Gardens
Fort William
Maidan
Chowringhee
Esplanade
Howrah
Hooghly
Chandernagore
Serampore
Barrackpore
Diamond Harbour
Port Canning
Kidderpore
Alipur
Tollygunge
Garden Reach
Metiaburuz
Budge Budge
Kulpi
Contai
Tamluk
Kanthi
Ramnagar
Egra
Midnapore
Jhargram
Kharagpur
Bishenpur
Bankura
Purulia
Manbhum
Pachete
Barakar
Jherria
Dhanbad
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Ramgarh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Palamau
Daltonganj
Sherghati
Sasaram
Arrah
Buxar
Chunar
Mirzapur
Benares
Jaunpur
Allahabad
Fatehpur
Partabpur
Sultanpur
Jagdispur
Ramgunge
Sonhat
Chhangbhakar
Kalahandi
Bamra
Rampur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Chapra
Azamgarh
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Tamlong
Darjeeling
Kuch Bihar
Tura
Sylhet
Cachar
Lungleh
Kaladan
Akyab
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season January to April 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal	−97	− 36	+ 50	+ 7	+ 1
North Bengal	−83	− 66	+110	−37	− 12
East „	−93	− 67	+ 12	−56	− 38
Bihar	−77	+ 11	+173	+70	+ 34
Orissa	−97	+229	+216	− 9	+117
Chota Nagpur	−40	+ 94	+ 97	+43	+ 59

Rainfall—monsoon period.

The general rainfall of the province for the monsoon period from May to October is given in the following three tables, which have been prepared in the same way as for the first four months. The first gives the average rainfall in inches for each division, the second the variation from the normal in inches, and the third the same variation expressed as a percentage of the normal:—

Actual rainfall in inches during 1897.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-West Bengal ...	4·40	12·02	10·22	12·85	8·05	6·87	54·41
North Bengal ...	9·76	10·97	13·17	14·23	17·73	6·72	72·58
East „ ...	8·46	15·66	13·46	19·20	14·02	6·87	77·67
Bihar	1·40	10·98	10·62	11·72	8·68	7·16	50·56
Orissa	1·68	8·10	13·00	11·48	7·64	10·81	52·71
Chota Nagpur ...	1·47	6·84	11·69	12·38	6·59	5·85	44·82

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	−1·32	+1·56	−1·91	+0·95	−0·57	+2·87	+1·58
North Bengal ...	+0·51	−6·31	−3·57	−0·30	+4·32	+2·44	−2·91
East „ ...	−1·70	−1·03	−4·10	+3·44	+3·33	+1·42	+1·36
Bihar	−1·32	+3·12	−2·40	−0·36	+0·09	+4·32	+3·45
Orissa	−2·78	−1·10	+1·33	−0·50	−3·08	+4·96	−1·17
Chota Nagpur ...	−1·31	−1·24	−2·14	−0·97	−1·53	+2·91	−4·28

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	−23	+15	−16	+ 8	− 7	+ 72	+3
North Bengal ...	+ 5	−36	−21	− 2	+32	+ 57	−4
East „ ...	−17	− 6	−23	+22	+31	+ 26	+2
Bihar	−49	+40	−18	− 3	+ 1	+152	+7
Orissa	−62	−12	+11	− 4	−29	+ 85	−2
Chota Nagpur ...	−47	−15	−15	− 7	−19	+ 99	−9

During May the western districts received not more than half the normal fall, and there was a deficiency in Lower Bengal also, though not to the same extent as in the west. In North Bengal there was excess of half an inch. During June the falls were again irregular and below the normal in all divisions except South-West Bengal and Bihar, the defect in North Bengal

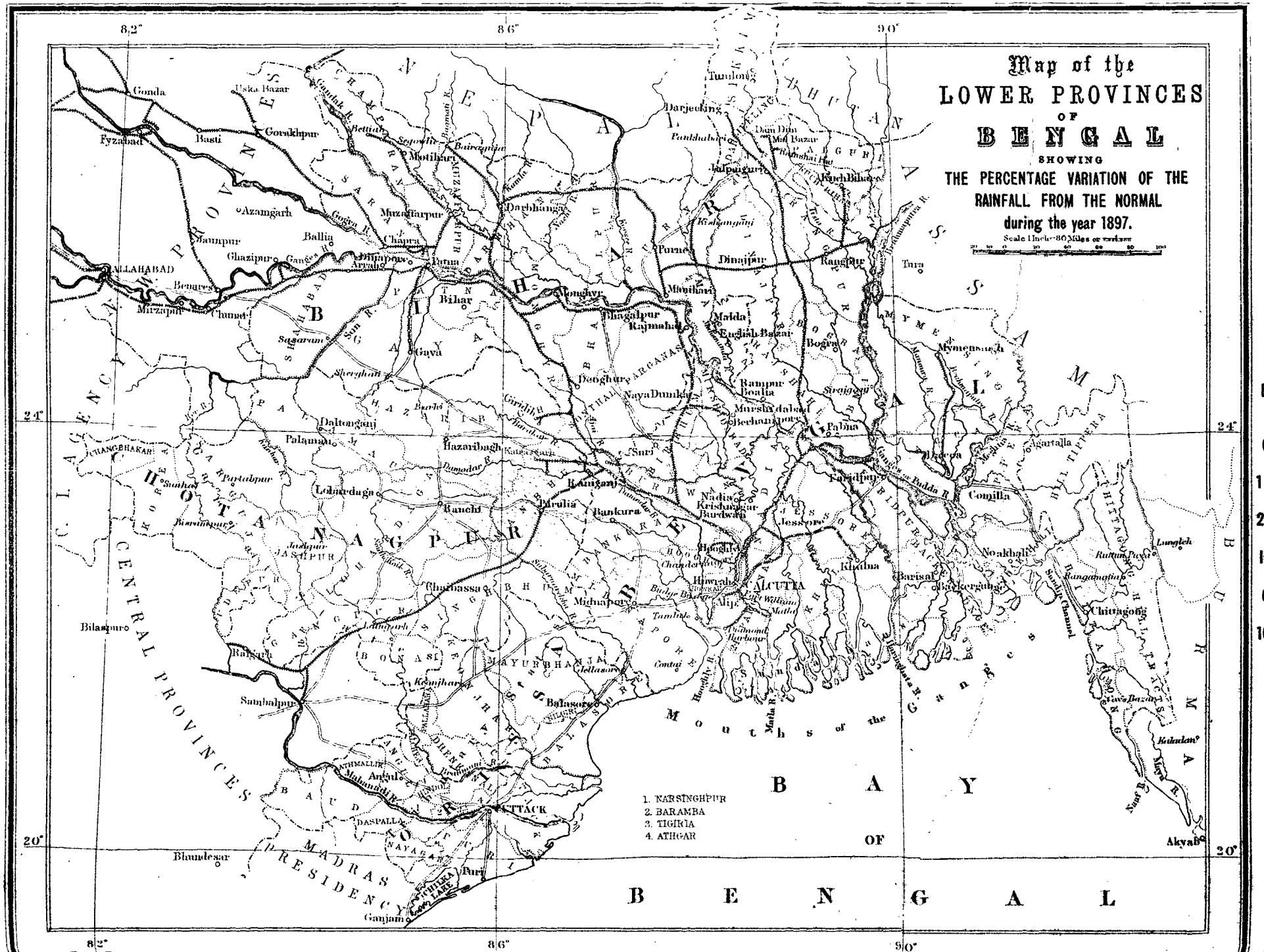
being as much as 6·31 inches. For the two following months rainfall was never heavy, but was more frequent than usual and well distributed. It was, however, on an average for both July and August generally below the normal by small amounts. With the beginning of unsettled weather in September rainfall became more heavy in the east of the province, and in October the falls in all divisions were above the normal, the largest excess being nearly 5 inches in Bihar and Orissa. For the five months (May to October) the total fall was very nearly normal, differing by less than 5 per cent. except in Bihar, where there was excess of 7, and in Chota Nagpur defect of 9 per cent.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall-recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 10 inclusive show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 gives the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the province, and column 12 the corresponding actual falls. The last column gives the actual rainfall for the monsoon season expressed as a percentage of the normal:—

Variation of rainfall in the districts in Bengal for the monsoon season May to October 1897.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Meteorological Divisions.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district rainfall of the season May to October.	Actual district rainfall of the season May to October 1897.	Percentage excess (+) or defect (−) for the season May to October 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	+28	+ 42	−20	+ 7	+ 6	+ 85	48·94	55·85	+14
		Birbhum	+ 2	+ 26	−37	−14	+16	+144	52·92	46·98	−11
		Bankura	−37	− 5	+ 4	0	+27	+108	51·64	56·56	+ 8
		Midnapore	−27	0	−23	− 7	−16	+ 42	54·16	49·37	− 9
		Hooghly	+10	+ 46	−37	− 4	− 6	+ 48	51·64	53·10	+ 3
		Howrah	−42	0	−14	−12	0	+152	51·77	52·01	0
	Presidency	24-Parganas	−18	+ 1	+12	+13	−27	+ 63	56·19	59·24	+ 5
		Calcutta	−30	+ 2	+ 8	− 9	−36	+ 96	55·30	54·50	− 1
		Nadia	− 25	+ 38	−28	+ 7	0	+ 77	50·24	53·36	+ 6
		Murshidabad	− 7	+ 16	−38	+31	−18	+ 51	48·89	49·21	+ 1
		Jessore	−36	+ 63	+ 1	+ 5	− 3	+ 37	51·53	58·09	+13
		Khulna	−33	+ 65	− 2	+59	− 8	+ 62	57·53	72·55	+26
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	−21	− 31	−44	+34	+ 1	+ 77	51·52	48·22	− 6
		Dinajpur	−34	− 30	−52	+ 7	+25	+ 69	59·15	52·41	−11
		Jalpaiguri	+ 5	− 46	+19	−17	+41	+ 7	112·86	111·38	− 1
		Darjeeling	−22	+ 28	− 11	−20	+32	+ 56	127·74	117·86	− 8
		Cooch Behar	+31	− 47	+ 2	−34	+45	+ 9	114·72	107·46	− 6
		Rangpur	+19	− 12	−37	+31	+50	+ 97	75·89	84·96	+12
		Bogra	+ 1	− 65	−51	− 1	+29	+ 63	59·37	50·41	−15
		Pabna	+14	− 14	−44	−10	−10	+ 96	54·38	51·03	− 6
East ,,	Dacca	Dacca	+ 5	− 32	−38	+26	+54	+ 35	61·38	62·17	+ 1
		Mymensingh	+39	− 35	−22	+22	+43	+ 39	77·40	83·20	+ 7
		Faridpur	−57	+ 19	−33	+15	− 2	+ 2	56·48	51·68	− 8
		Backergunge	−47	+ 10	−35	+15	+ 3	+ 67	74·78	72·61	− 3
	Chittagong	Tippera	+ 2	+ 3	− 6	+33	+50	− 8	64·11	72·44	+13
		Noakhali	−22	+ 1	−31	− 5	+18	− 25	103·44	93·07	−10
		Chittagong	−56	+ 5	−19	+25	+10	+ 52?	101·99	101·24	− 1
		South Lushai Hills.	−26	− 4	+ 9	+ 7	+22	+ 69	83·90	90·33	+ 8
Bihar	Patna	Patna	−91	+188	+ 2	+ 3	−46	+ 68	42·26	53·02	+25
		Gaya	−97	+119	+18	− 3	+ 4	+177	39·76	51·19	+29
		Shahabad	−93	+124	+14	+11	−32	+ 79	40·15	49·08	+22
		Saran	−52	+116	−15	−23	+12	+ 63	42·83	48·90	+14
		Champaran	−55	− 21	−19	−32	+43	+190	52·60	52·54	0
		Muzaffarpur	− 5	+ 26	−32	−17	− 7	+202	43·49	44·30	+ 2
		Darbhanga	− 6	− 15	−31	−11	−23	+168	47·33	42·09	− 11
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	−58	+ 57	−24	+ 4	−21	+176	44·96	47·08	+ 5
		Bhagalpur	−35	− 9	−61	+11	+11	+212	48·68	46·53	− 4
		Purnea	−35	− 29	+ 8	−17	+34	+207	68·24	72·10	+ 6
		Malda	−52	+ 15	−60	− 5	+14	+123	53·64	49·81	− 7
		Sonthal Parganas.	−69	+ 6	−43	+22	+12	+141	49·70	50·69	+ 2
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	−71	− 10	+20	+ 6	−23	+ 52	54·71	54·25	− 1
		Balasore	−50	+ 5	− 9	− 7	− 45	+189	53·99	53·64	− 1
		Puri	−76	− 45	+29	−18	−32	+ 42	52·38	46·66	−11
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	−72	+ 4	− 2	−32	− 5	+ 89	50·05	46·49	− 7
		Lohardaga	−45	− 14	−25	− 9	− 9	+113	49·40	44·38	−10
		Palamau	−71	− 35	−21	+ 1	− 16	+207	46·46	44·95	− 3
		Manbhum	−54	− 21	− 5	+ 4	−19	+ 90	49·09	46·43	− 5
		Singhbhum	−16	− 24	−41	+11	−45	+ 27	49·68	40·21	− 19


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
RAINFALL FROM THE NORMAL
during the year 1897.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or nearly
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded in excess of the normal was—
0% to 10%
10% „ 20%
20% „ 30%
In defect of the normal was—
0% to 10%
10% „ 15%
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CHOTA NAGPUR
PATNA
BHAGALPUR
DACCA
CALCUTTA
CHITTAGONG
8,2°
8,6°
9,0°
24°
20°

Rainfall—North-east monsoon period.

The following three tables give in the same form as in the table in the preceding page the rainfall for November and December. These months were almost rainless except in Orissa, where very nearly the normal amount of 2 inches fell in November. For the whole period the deficiency was 75 per cent. of the normal in the greater part of Bengal Proper, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur, and about 20 per cent. in Orissa:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	November 1897.	December 1897.	Season November and December 1897.
1	2	3	4
South-West Bengal	0·23	Nil	0·23
North Bengal	0·15	Nil	0·15
East „	0·33	0·07	0·40
Bihar	0·09	Nil	0·09
Orissa	1·83	0·12	1·95
Chota Nagpur	0·15	Nil	0·15

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal	— 0·56	— 0·15	— 0·71
North Bengal	— 0·15	— 0·10	— 0·25
East „	— 0·99	— 0·20	— 1·19
Bihar	— 0·11	— 0·12	— 0·23
Orissa	— 0·26	— 0·19	— 0·45
Chota Nagpur	— 0·31	— 0·21	— 0·52

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

South-West Bengal	— 71	— 100	— 76
North Bengal	— 50	— 100	— 63
East „	— 75	— 74	— 75
Bihar	— 55	— 100	— 72
Orissa	— 12	— 61	— 19
Chota Nagpur	— 67	— 100	— 78

In the accompanying maps the total rainfall for the year and the variation from the normal are shown by the density of the shading.

It will be seen that over a great part of the province the variation is not more than 10 per cent. of the normal. The largest excess was in the

western half of South Bihar, the average in that part being so largely affected by the heavy fall within the space of 24 hours in June. There was a small excess over a great part of Bihar and in considerable portions of Orissa and Bengal Proper. A small to moderate defect was general in Chota Nagpur, and over a tract of country extending north-westward from Chittagong through East Bengal into North Bengal. The districts in which defect was more than 10 per cent. were Dinajpur, Faridpur, Noakhali, Birbhum, and Singhbhum.

As usual the lightest falls occurred in the west of the province, and from then steadily increased towards the east, with areas of heavy rain on the Chittagong coast and in North Bengal. In Chota Nagpur the fall was about 40 inches, and in Bihar and the central districts between 50 and 60 inches. From the 24-Parganas eastward there was the usual rapid increase in amount from 60 to about 100 inches, and along the eastern boundary the falls were generally between 80 and 120 inches.

Weather, Crops, and Prices of Food-grains and Material condition of the People.

Bhadoi crops.

The season was generally very favourable to the growth of the *bhadoi* crops. The *ante*-monsoon showers of April and May facilitated the preparation of the land for sowing these crops. The timely and abundant rains of June, July, and August ensured a good harvest all over the Province, except in North Bihar, where floods in September did some damage to the standing crops. The average fall for the whole Province was practically normal. The area cultivated with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops (both food and non-food) in 1897-98 is estimated at 16,323,700 acres, against 15,864,100 in 1896-97. The increase of 2·9 per cent. on the total area is ascribed to the favourable *bhadoi* season. Out of this, the estimated area sown with *bhadoi* paddy was 7,660,600 acres, against 7,034,200 acres, and that of non-food-crops 3,372,100 acres, against 3,563,400 sown in the previous year. This extension of the cultivation of the *bhadoi* paddy at the expense of the non-food-crops is, no doubt, due to the scarcity of food-grains at the commencement of the season. Of *bhadoi* non-food-crops, jute, with an estimated area of 2,147,900 acres, against 2,196,600 in 1896-97, and indigo, with an estimated area of 555,200 acres, against 582,200 acres, are the most important. Taking the *bhadoi* crops of these Provinces as a whole, as many as 11 districts out of 45 returned crops from 16 to 19 annas, 6 districts returned an average of 16 annas, and all the remaining districts showed a crop from 12 annas to a little below 16 annas, with the exception of Patna, which alone returned a 9-anna crop, due to damage done by floods. Taking the Province as a whole, the outturn was estimated at about 16½ annas. Among the non-food-crops the outturn of jute was on an average 17 annas, and that of indigo varied between 9 annas and 10 annas.

Aman paddy.

Though in May and July the rainfall was mostly below the normal (except in North Bengal and Orissa), it was near to the normal in June, and unusually uniform and well distributed in August. The rainfall in September was general and in October above the normal throughout the Province. The cyclone towards the end of October, coupled with a tidal wave, caused considerable damage to the standing crops in parts of the Chittagong Division. There were also slight showers in November. On the whole, the season was very favourable to the growth of the *aman* paddy. The area under this crop was estimated to be 31,572,700 acres, against 29,143,200 acres in 1896-97. The increase of 8·3 per cent. on the total area sown was altogether due to the very favourable season. As regards the outturn, the two districts of Burdwan and Dacca reported bumper crops of 20 annas; 21 districts returned from over 16 to 19 annas; 11 districts returned an average crop, or 16 annas; and the remaining 11 districts showed 14 to less than 16 annas. The outturn of winter paddy was estimated at 18 annas for the whole of these provinces.

Rabi crops.

The rainfall of the *rabi* season of 1897 was favourable to the germination and growth of all kinds of *rabi* crops. There was copious rain in October, and throughout the winter and spring there were timely showers.

The area cultivated with the *rabi* crops, exclusive of sugarcane, was estimated at 14,649,500 acres, against 13,632,500 acres in 1896-97. Out of this, the area under *rabi* food-crops, exclusive of sugarcane, was 9,023,100 acres, against 8,813,600 acres in the previous year, and the area under sugarcane was 969,300 acres against 833,000 acres. The increase of 2·3 per cent. on the area sown was due to the favourable character of the season.

The outturn was on an average 15½ annas, against 10½ annas in 1896-97. The outturn of the *rabi* food-crops (including sugarcane) was estimated at 16¼

against 10½ annas, and that of the non-food-crops at 14 annas against 11 annas.

The agricultural conditions of the year in each Division are separately noticed below:—

Burdwan Division.

The following table compares the average rainfall in the Burdwan Division for the past four years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Burdwan	56·04	45·31	49·11	60·33
Birbhum	61·73	42·23	42·21	49·89
Bankura	58·58	40·61	48·35	57·45
Midnapore	64·76	38·49	58·27	49·89
Hooghly	54·15	41·61	52·73	56·03
Howrah	49·13	37·00	52·45	52·37

The rainfall was very evenly distributed, and was generally favourable to the principal crops. In the Bankura and Howrah districts, however, floods from the Damodar river very much affected the outturn of the *aus* crop, and in the former district washed away entire villages, though, however, no life was lost. In the district of Burdwan the crops, especially the winter paddy, were finer than they had been for many years. The *rabi* crops in Birbhum were affected by want of rain in the winter, though the outturn ultimately reached 15 annas. In Bankura also, while the *aman* was 17 annas, wheat, barley, gram, pulse, and the oilseed crops did not thrive so well, owing to want of rain after October, the produce being estimated at 13 to 14 annas.

The Division had not recovered from the effects of the bad harvests of the two previous years, though the bumper harvest of *aman* paddy greatly ameliorated the condition of the people, and it was found necessary to continue the relief-works in Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, and Howrah, supplemented in the first-named three districts by private charity, in which connection the names of Rai Rambandhu Chatterji Bahadur, of the district of Bankura, who spent Rs. 9,000 on relief works, and Rai Kherod Prasad Pal Bahadur, of the district of Hooghly, who spent Rs. 16,000 on charity, have been specially noted. Besides the famine, Bankura had to cope with the flood, which washed away the homes of 1,386 persons, to whom Rs. 3,795 were distributed.

The famine prices appear to have stimulated the export traffic in rice and paddy, and grain-dealers and others who had surplus stocks to sell are said to have realised immense profits.

The average price of common rice was 13 seers 9 chittacks per rupee in the last fortnight of 1897-98, against 10 seers 7 chittacks during the corresponding period of 1896-97. The average prices of wheat and gram fell throughout the Division, except in Midnapore, where they ruled higher than in 1896-97, namely, 8 seers 9 chittacks, against 9 seers and 15 chittacks. The average price of salt in the Division was 10 seers 5 chittacks per rupee, against 10 seers 3 chittacks in 1896-97.

The wages of labour did not change appreciably during the year.

Presidency Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Presidency Division for the past four years is given below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
24-Parganas ...	52·13	40·69	55·72	59·83
Nadia	60·46	39·40	42·59	58·60
Murshidabad ...	56·26	33·46	40·01	51·10
Jessore	58·66	46·93	42·26	62·83
Khulna	63·24	53·12	47·27	61·48

The average rainfall throughout the Division was much greater, more seasonable, and more equally distributed than in either of the two preceding years, and was generally very favourable to the principal food-crops grown in this Division. In Khulna six new registering stations were opened during the year.

The average outturn of *aman* paddy, which is the staple food-crop of the Division, was 16 annas, against 6·9 annas in 1896-97 and 9·6 in 1895-96; and that of *aus* paddy 14·2 annas, against 8·8 annas in 1896-97 and 10 annas in

1895-96. The jute and the *rabi* crops also gave better harvests than in the two previous years, the former being 14·2 annas, against 12 6 annas in 1896-97 and 12·9 in 1895-96, and the latter 14·6 annas, against 8·2 and 11·2 annas respectively. Indigo, which is grown only in Nadia and Murshidabad, gave an average outturn of 10·5 annas, against 9·5 and 11·5 annas of the two previous years, respectively. The mulberry in Murshidabad gave a poor outturn. The good harvest of paddy enabled people to recover to a great extent from the effects of the successive bad harvests of the three previous years. But until the paddy was reaped the distress continued to be felt, and relief operations had to be undertaken. In the 24-Parganas the labouring classes found enough work in the mills, and in the roads and tanks under the District Board and elsewhere. The landless middle classes suffered most on account of a rise in price of food-grains. In Nadia there was severe scarcity, amounting to actual famine in some portions of the district, and the relief operations were continued until September. In Jessore charitable doles were distributed and agricultural advances made on a liberal scale to enable the cultivators to get the seed of *aus* paddy for sowing. The "*utbandi*" system and improvident habits of the people are, no doubt, the chief causes of their general indebtedness to the mahajans and their poverty, but they have shown much power of resistance and recuperation. In Murshidabad the distress seems to have been felt chiefly in the Sadar and Kandi subdivisions. The industries of the districts are decaying, and people are more and more taking to agriculture. In Khulna, where the people are, as a rule, comparatively prosperous, the severity of the distress was alleviated by relief works. The pernicious system of *gantidari* and other under-tenures are said to be impoverishing the people.

The price of common coarse rice fell throughout the Division (except in Murshidabad) after the good harvest of paddy had been reaped. It ranged between 13 to 13¾ seers a rupee, against 10 seers 2 chittacks in 1896-97 and 15 seers 10 chittacks in 1895-96. In Murshidabad the prices of rice as well as of wheat and gram were considerably higher during the year than in either of the two preceding years, due to the failure of the *aman* rice and *rabi* crops of 1896-97.

The wages of labour remained stationary in the 24-Parganas and Jessore. They rose slightly in Nadia and Murshidabad chiefly on account of the damage done by the earthquake.

Rajshahi Division.

The rainfall of the Division for the last four years is compared in the statement below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Rajshahi	55·14	44·72	45·59	51·98
Dinajpur	72·43	57·27	52·63	61·04
Jalpaiguri	147·03	133·32	106·96	134·27
Darjeeling	117·88	123·62*	107·99	117 00
Rangpur	63·10	65·89	90·91	86·51
Bogra	69·85	50·82	58·37	55·05
Pabna	61·93	45·34	49·78	54·81

* Revised figure.

The rainfall of last year was seasonable and well distributed. There were good and seasonable showers in April, September, and August, and all the principal crops gave a much better harvest than in the preceding year. The outturn of the autumn rice and winter rice crops was estimated at 13·9 and 15·4 annas, respectively. The bulk of the population of the Rajshahi Division, which is mainly agricultural, suffered from the failure of crops in 1896-97 up to the end of August 1897, and relief works had to be opened in several places. But by the beginning of December the people had almost completely recovered from the effects of the scarcity. The price of rice, which is the staple food of the Division, fell from 9 seers at the close of 1896-97 to 12½ seers. The prices of wheat and gram also declined. There was a rise in the wages of certain classes of labourers, masons and carpenters being much in demand in Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Pabna to repair the damages done by the earthquake.

Dacca Division.

The average rainfall in the Dacca Division is compared for four years in the statement below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Dacca	69·47	57·60	60·48	67·57
Mymensingh	88·99	68·67	74·79	84·88
Faridpur	71·53	54·42	48·18	57·49
Backergunge	84·86	67·88	62·24	78·02

The average rainfall of the year in this Division was 72·0, against 59·9 in 1896-97 and 62·14 in 1895-96. It was on the whole plentiful and well distributed, and was favourable to the crops, which were as good as any on record. But for the earthquake, which damaged 2 annas of the standing crops (*aus* and *jute*), and for some high floods, there would have been bumper crops. The outturn of the principal crops was—

	Annas.
Aus	16
Aman	18
Jute	15
Pulses	13

During the first half of the year there was distress among the landless classes, who have to purchase their food on account of the high price of food-grains. The cultivators were not very much better off, owing to the poor winter crop of 1896-97 and the low price of jute. The satisfactory *bhadoi* crop followed by a bumper winter rice crop restored all classes to their normal prosperous condition.

The prices of all kinds of food-grains ruled very high. The price of common rice is compared below for the last six years:—

	Seers.	Chs.
1892-93	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$
1893-94	11	$8\frac{3}{4}$
1894-95	17	11
1895-96	13	12
1896-97	9	$4\frac{5}{16}$
1897-98	11	$14\frac{5}{16}$

It was indeed less than in the last year, but was higher than in the preceding two years.

The high price of food-grains did not affect the wages of labour, which remained unchanged, except for a short time after the earthquake in portions of Dacca and Mymensingh.

Chittagong Division.

The statement below compares the average rainfall in the three districts of the Chittagong Division for the last four years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Tippera	78·57	67·39	58 17	75·15
Noakhali	117·83	100·65	89·51	95·26
Chittagong	112·57	97·23	74·13	102·15

The rainfall was sufficient, and on the whole the weather was favourable to the crops. There was a considerable increase in the outturn of all crops, except *bhadoi* and mustard, which show a slight falling off. The district of Chittagong was just recovering from two years' drought when, on the night of Sunday, the 24th October last, it was visited by a cyclone of exceptional severity, which did considerable damage to the crops and also to the tea-gardens throughout the district, and caused widespread ruin in the south of the district, where a storm-wave raised by the cyclone completely submerged the islands of Kutubdia and Moiskhal, causing terrible loss of life—no fewer than 14,000 persons and 15,000 cattle being drowned in the course of a few hours. Over Rs. 39,000 was spent on gratuitous relief out of a sum of Rs. 50,000 contributed by the Central Famine Relief Fund, and Rs. 7,674 were raised by private subscription and

expended on the same object, while Rs. 1,15,631 were advanced for the repair of embankments damaged by the storm-wave under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The material condition of the people of Tippera is reported to have been on the whole remarkably satisfactory. In the district of Noakhali, on the other hand, the effects of a succession of bad harvests in the previous years continued to be felt, and a handsome subscription being raised, 19,909 people were gratuitously relieved. Relief works were also opened by the District Board, and in some exceptional cases by the Khas Mahal Department. Advances were made on a large scale under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and all Khas Mahal and Court of Wards' collections were suspended for a part of the year. The prices of food-grains in the Chittagong Division generally ruled high, common rice selling at 6½ to 8 seers in the rupee, which fell after the winter rice harvest. The wages of labour remained stationary, except for a short period after the cyclone when record prices for both food and labour temporarily prevailed.

Patna Division.

The average rainfall in the Patna Division during the year 1897-98 is shown in the following statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Patna	59·01	37·29	32·82	60·23
Gaya	51·04	31·66	36·26	57·85
Shahabad	62·44	38·21	31·35	59·69
Saran	51·07	42·35	28·51	46·09
Champaran	52·99	54·96	39·58	43·22
Muzaffarpur	51·19	49·60	37·82	52·27
Darbhanga	53·20	42·68	39·03	40·51

The rainfall was on the whole plentiful and well distributed, though in the districts of Patna, Saran, Champaran, Gaya, and Shahabad the *bhadoi* crops were to a certain extent damaged by excessive rain and by floods, and in Saran they had to be resown in the flooded tracts, and gave an outturn of 14 annas only. The *aghani* everywhere gave a normal crop or over. The estimates of the outturn of the *bhadoi*, *aghani*, and *rabi* crops made by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture are shown in the following statement:—

	Bhadoi.	*Aghani.*	*Rabi.*
Patna	9	17	15¼
Gaya	14¾	18¾	16
Shahabad	15	18	13
Saran	14	17½	17
Champaran	14	16	19
Muzaffarpur	16½	16	19
Darbhanga	17	16	15¾

The outturn of poppy was better than last year's, except in the three districts south of the Ganges, which show a falling off. The indigo crop was a poor one.

During the first five months in the year the material condition of the people went from bad to worse, and the distress was most acute in June 1897, when the number on relief rose to 733,850, or 9·7 per cent. of the population of the affected area. The good harvests of the year, however, greatly improved their condition, but indebtedness naturally increased to some extent. In the Saran district, owing to the density of the population (the incidence is 930 to the square mile), a large proportion of the male population has every year to leave the district to seek employment in the cold season.

The prices of food-crops ruled very high at the beginning of the year, common rice selling at 7 seers 8 chittacks to 9 seers 8 chittacks to the rupee, and the price of wheat ranging between 8 seers 8 chittacks and 10 seers 12 chittacks in the rupee. They rose higher and higher till August, since when they fell gradually with increased prospects of good harvests, and the price of common rice in the last fortnight of March 1898 varied between 11 seers to 16 seers 8 chittacks a rupee, and wheat sold at 9 seers to 14 seers a rupee.

The wages of labour in the Division have been mostly stationary. As the agricultural labourers are paid in kind and their wages are ruled by custom, they were little affected by the high prices of food-grains.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Bhagalpur Div[redacted] below :—

Bhagalpur Division.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Monghyr	53·97	33·04	41·80	51·74
Bhagalpur	48·09	44·86	39·53	49·78
Purnea	73·84	61·82	52·93	72·59
Malda	60·42	33·73	44·81	54·17
Sonthal Parganas ...	64·92	38·82	45·53	51·52

The average rainfall throughout the Division was more copious than in either of the two preceding years, being 56·56, against 44·92 in 1896-97 and 43 17 in 1895-96. The weather was generally favourable to the crops and well distributed. In the district of Purnea, however, the indigo crops appear to have suffered from want of timely rain, and did not yield more than 10 annas, and the mustard was slightly damaged by rain whilst in flower. In the district of Monghyr the *bhadoi* crops on the low lands were slightly damaged by the sudden rise of the Ganges. The heavy rainfall and the strong west wind also affected the poppy harvest. The principal crops in the Division, including the *bhadoi* rice, which forms the staple food-crop of the Division, were excellent. The general condition of the people was good, and the good harvests enabled them to recover from the effects of the scarcity of the previous year. The distress had been most severely felt in the district of Bhagalpur, where the relief works, which had been opened in January 1897, were continued up to July. In Monghyr, which had been comparatively free from the general scarcity, the trading class and the more thrifty portion of the cultivating class profited by the high prices of food-grains. Purnea was also comparatively well off with its low rents, productive soil, the small number of landless labourers, and the small incidence of population on the cultivated area. The prices of common rice and wheat were generally considerably lower at the end of 1897-98 than at the close of the previous year. The prices in Bhagalpur, however, ruled higher in March 1897-98 than in March 1896-97. In Malda high prices prevailed till the autumn, when they fell to normal. In Purnea rice sold at 15½ seers and wheat at 9¾ seers a rupee in March 1898. In Monghyr the prices were two-thirds of the previous year's prices, and in the Sonthal Parganas prices began to fall in November. It appears that the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, which had suffered most from the scarcity, had not up to the close of the year fully recovered from its effects.

The wages of unskilled labour generally rose on account of the earthquake, and owing to the celebration of an unusually large number of Hindu marriages.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Orissa Division in the last four years is compared in the statement below :—

Orissa Division.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Cuttack ...	56·71	66·40	64·88	57·22
Balasore ...	67·55	57·77	69·13	57·42
Puri ...	54·89	65·68	58·02	50·02

The average rainfall in each of the three districts was, it will be seen, less than in either of the two preceding years, but it was very evenly distributed and was sufficient for agricultural purposes. The crops throughout the Division were very good, and there was an increase not only in the outturn, but also in the area under cultivation. The people began to recover in September from the effects of the bad crops of 1896, which had necessitated the opening of relief works in the first half of 1897. The price of common rice, which was abnormally high at the commencement of the year, continued to rise until the *bhadoi* crops came into the market, and though it fell then, the fall was not such as might have been expected from the excellence of the harvests. The prices of the other food-staples also fell slightly, and salt sold cheaper than in the two preceding years. Wages of labour generally rose, especially in the case of ordinary coolies, on account of the demand for labour

on the railway construction works, while the influx of railway employés caused a rise also in the wages of domestic servants.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division in 1897-98 is compared with the preceding three years in the statement given below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Hazaribagh ...	64·42	41·57	53·53	48·27
Lohardaga ...	64·54	55·18	39·81	48·91
Palamau ...	61·24	39·30	39·13	47·41
Manbhum ...	61·58	35·77	43·83	40·83
Singhbhum ...	55·44	51·03	69·55	43·66

It will be observed that, except in Lohardaga and Palamau, the rainfall last year was less than in 1896-97; and in Lohardaga and Singhbhum it fell short of that in 1895-96. The rainfall, though not abundant, was, however, very timely for the *bhadoi*, *aghani*, and *rabi* crops. In Palamau the timely showers in the third week of July and in the first and third weeks of August saved the district from a severe famine. In portions of Manbhum the *bhadoi* crops, which form, however, only a small share of the principal food-crops of the district, were damaged by drought and insects. The average outturn of the *bhadoi* crops throughout the Division (except in Manbhum) is estimated at 16 annas. The winter rice, which forms the chief staple food-crop in the Division, gave a bumper harvest, and the *rabi* crops gave a full average in all the districts, except in Lohardaga and Palamau, where the outturn was 12 annas. Manbhum showed an 18-anna *rabi* harvest.

Famine touched all the districts of the Division except Singhbhum during a part of the year. It made itself first felt in Palamau, Hazaribagh, and parts of Manbhum, and then in Lohardaga, where the price of rice rose to 5 seers or under per rupee in most of the markets by the end of July, while in others it was selling even at 4 seers a rupee. In view of these high prices Government sanctioned in August the payment of a bounty of one rupee per maund on imports of rice *viâ* Purulia.

The distress grew more and more acute till September, when matters took a favourable turn with the plentiful *bhadoi* harvests; and the good harvests of the *aghani* rice and the *rabi* crops, as well as excellent *mahua* and mango crops, helped to re-establish normal conditions.

The prices of all kinds of food-grains ruled abnormally high till September and October, when they began to fall, owing to the good *bhadoi* harvest and the prospects of a good winter paddy, and they fell as low as 12 to 13 seers a rupee at the close of the year, as compared with 9½ seers in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The wages of labour in the towns remained mostly unchanged, but fell in the interior by nearly 25 per cent. on account of the impoverished condition of the raiyats, who, in many instances, in order to save the cost of labour, sowed the crops broadcast instead of adopting the usual method of transplantation.

Statement showing monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1897 to March 1898.

NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS' WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.

COMMON RICE.

Districts.	1897.									1898.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 3
Burdwan ...	9 1½	9 0	8 7½	8 0	8 1	8 12	9 12	10 5	11 9	12 15	13 14	13 3½
24-Parganas ...	8 14	8 0	7 2	7 4	7 4	7 6	8 5	8 12	11 6	11 15	11 14	12 4
Backergunge ...	8 13½	8 2	7 14	7 14	7 2	7 1 (aus.) / 9 8 (aus.)	8 0 / 10 2 (aus.)	9 8 (old) / 12 0 (new) / 12 8 (aus.)	7 10 (old) / 11 4 (new)	7 12 (old) / 12 0 (new)	12 0	12 0
Chittagong ...	10 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	8 8	9 10	9 8	13 0	13 0	12 4	11 12
Patna ...	9 6	8 12	8 8	8 2	8 8	9 8	11 0	11 9	14 8	15 4	14 12	15 8
Darbhanga ...	8 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	7 8	10 10	12 0	11 2	13 8	14 4	13 8	11 12
Bhagalpur ...	8 13¾	8 10½	8 4	8 0	7 12½	8 14	8 14	10 5	14 10	15 5	14 13	14 3
Puri ...	12 7½	11 13	11 6	10 1½	10 0	10 4	11 2½ (old) / 14 7 (new)	11 2½ (old) / 15 1½ (new)	13 6	16 6½	16 7	17 2
Hazaribagh ...	8 6	7 12	7 8	6 11	6 8	8 0	9 8	12 6	12 12½	13 0	13 0	12 6

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c
Calcutta ...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 5	10 5
Burdwan ...	...	9 2	9 2	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	6 9	6 6	6 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	10 12	10 4	10 8	9 12	9 10	10 4	10 0	11 0	11 8	12 4	12 8	12 12
Darbhanga ...	8 6	8 8	8 2	8 0	7 10	7 8	8 0	8 4	9 0	10 0	9 12	10 0
Bhagalpur ...	9 5¼	9 8	9 4½	9 7	8 13½	8 14	9 8	10 12	11 6	11 6½	11 1	11 11
Puri ...	6 9	6 9	6 9	6 8	6 7	7 0	7 2½	6 15	7 1	7 4	7 7	7 9½
Hazaribagh ...	8 4	8 6	8 2	7 5	7 4	7 8	8 0	7 8	8 12	9 2	9 0	9 14

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	11 13	10 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 11	11 6	11 6	11 7	12 12½
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	13 12	13 4	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 12	12 4	14 8	16 8	17 8	17 4	18 8
Darbhanga ...	11 0	10 8	10 2	9 12	9 12	10 0	9 8	12 0	15 8	16 8	11 4	14 0
Bhagalpur ...	12 10	12 10	12 5	11 5	10 11½	11 6	11 6	10 12	11 7	13 15	12 11	15 14
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 4

Statement showing monthly Variations in the Retail Prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1897 to March 1898—concluded.

Districts.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS' WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.											
	MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.											
	1897.									1898.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 5	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 10	11 11	12 8	12 4	13 6
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	10 4	15 8	15 8	20 12	20 0	21 0	20 12	22 12
Darbhanga ...	9 0	9 8	9 0	...	11 6	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 8	18 12	19 0	19 4
Bhagalpur ...	11 11	...	9 8	9 12	9 15	14 9	15 2	20 12	20 3	21 6	21 8	20 0
Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	10 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	9 0	14 12	14 6	15 0	15 12	15 8	15 8	14 4
	GRAM.											
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 10	9 2	8 15	8 6	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	11 0½
Burdwan ...	10 4	10 4	10 0	9 6	8 0	7 8	8 0	8 2	9 0	8 8	10 4	12 8
24-Parganas ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	7 12	7 8	7 12	7 12	7 15	8 8	8 11	8 14	11 2
Backergunge ...	9 2	8 10	7 14	7 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 2	7 2	7 4	7 6	7 8
Chittagong ...	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 4	7 4	7 4½	8 0	8 0
Patna ...	12 4	11 12	11 0	9 14	9 12	8 14	9 8	11 0	10 12	11 0	10 12	17 0
Darbhanga ...	10 4	10 0	9 6	9 2	8 4	8 2	9 2	9 12	9 12	9 0	8 0	12 4
Bhagalpur ...	12 0	11 6	10 2	10 2	9 2½	9 3	8 14	10 6	10 12	9 12	9 3	14 4
Puri ...	11 13	11 13	11 6½	10 8	9 13½	9 1	10 14	11 8½	11 8½	11 15	13 2	11 12½
Hazaribagh ...	9 10	9 5	9 8	8 4	8 2	8 0	7 12	8 4	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 8 (old) 14 0 (new)
	SALT.											
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0
Burdwan ...	11 4	11 2	11 0	11 0	11 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 2	11 4	11 4
24-Parganas ...	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	10 8	10 4	10 8	10 8
Backergunge ...	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Chittagong ...	8 4	8 8	9 4	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 10	10 10
Patna ...	10 8	10 4	10 12	10 4	10 8	10 10	10 4	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12
Darbhanga ...	9 12	9 6	10 0	9 14	9 12	9 12	9 14	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0
Bhagalpur ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Puri ...	12 8	12 10½	12 8	11 6	12 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 2	13 1	12 11⅓
Hazaribagh ...	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1897.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	26	4·93	7·40	19 58	26·13	42·66	52·43	8·04	8·34	50·70	60 77	3·61	6·36	54·31	67·13	0·82	0·27	55·13	67·40
	Katwa ...	25—26	4·44	4·92	19·64	21·46	41·51	38·74	7·92	11·50	49·43	50·24	3·76	4·19	53·19	54·43	0·77	0·24	53·96	54·67
	Kalna ...	25—26	5·23	10·72	19·57	38·82	41·77	63·88	6·65	5·76	48·42	69·64	3·51	6·07	51·93	75·71	1·12	2·06	53·05	77·77
	Raniganj ...	26	3·67	3·49	16·62	18·49	43·07	37·77	7·33	5·37	50·40	43·14	3·31	7·30	53·71	50·44	0·59	0·63	54·30	51·07
Birbhum	Suri ...	26	3·36	3·83	18 45	15·23	44·86	35·21	9·95	8·49	54·81	43·70	3·59	7·03	58·30	50·73	0·57	0·12	58·87	50·85
	Rampur Hât ...	22—23	3·64	2·37	17·63	20·07	41·51	36·93	10·83	7·57	52·34	44·50	3·75	8·42	56·09	52·92	0·57	...	56·66	52·92
Bankura	Bankura ...	26	3·80	6·78	18·17	18·33	43·74	47·30	8·03	10·61	51·77	57·91	3·82	4·77	55·59	62·68	0·67	0·43	56·26	63·11
	Vishnupur ...	16—17	4·30	4·76	20·47	15·49	45·82	41·93	8·95	10·60	54·77	52·53	3·16	8·09	57·93	60·62	0·73	0·30	58·66	60·92
Midnapore	Midnapore ...	26	4·61	5·97	19·10	26·83	43·06	45·17	7·66	6·64	50·72	51·81	4·30	6·50	55·02	58·31	0·88	0·05	55·90	58·36
	Ghatal ...	19—20	4·67	3·14	20·46	15·10	47·03	37·56	9·23	8·96	56·26	46·52	3·23	5·60	59·49	52·12	0·82	...	60·31	52·12
	Tamluk ...	25—26	4·64	4·15	19·37	13·80	44·65	34·53	8·47	5·56	53·12	40·09	4·32	4·70	57·44	44·79	0·81	0·03	58·25	44·82
	Contai ...	26	3·96	5·78	18·47	18·33	45·45	48·25	11 00	7·29	56·45	55·54	7·80	10·41	64·25	65·95	1·85	0·28	66·10	66·23
Hooghly	Hooghly ...	26	4·67	8·98	19·44	35·47	42·02	53·11	7·33	8·53	49·35	61·64	3·98	6·95	53·33	68·59	1·03	0·23	54·36	68·82
	Serampore ...	24—25	4·98	5·92	19·75	21·82	43·94	41·61	8·06	7·12	52·00	48·73	4·45	6·29	56·45	55·02	1·02	0·09	57·47	55·11
	Jahanabad ...	24—25	4·57	3·97	20·12	21·40	46·68	42·56	8·79	6·98	54·47	49·54	3·89	5·03	49·36	54·57	0·68	0·13	60·04	54·70
Howrah	Howrah ...	26	4·86	3·94	20·45	18·39	44·07	41·21	8·07	7·74	52·14	48·95	4·22	8·08	56·36	57·03	0·84	...	57·20	57·03
	Ulubaria ...	...	...	3·59	...	16·44	...	35·96	...	8·03	...	43·99	...	7·71	...	51·70	...	...	...	51·70
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas	Alipore (Observatory)	25—26	5·29	3·83	21·46	18·59	46·87	43·78	9·33	5·94	56·20	49·72	4·39	8·61	60·59	58·33	0·90	...	61·49	58·33
	Basirhat ...	25—26	5·58	3·96	23·06	24·17	48·03	55·39	8·30	6·60	56·33	61·99	4·80	8·16	61·13	70·15	0·76	0·14	61·89	70·29
	Barasat ...	25—26	5·17	7·23	26·63	20·42	42·78	46·13	8·48	4·88	51·21	51·01	4·55	5·51	55·76	56·52	0·88	...	56·64	56·52
	Diamond Harbour ...	25—26	5·30	3·45	20·95	15·00	49·51	49·51	10·21	3 89	59·72	53·40	5·03	7·28	64·75	60·68	1·15	0·30	65·90	60·98
	Barrackpore ...	25—26	5·04	5·64	20·32	21·54	43·57	40·82	7·74	6·80	51·31	47·62	3·90	6·32	55·21	53·94	1·11	0·18	56·32	54·12
	Dum-Dum ...	25—26	4·98	5·13	21·22	20·92	44·94	49·04	8·99	9·65	53·93	58·69	4·59	10·23	58·52	68·92	0·87	...	59·39	68·92

Nadia ...	Krishnagar	...	26	5·24	6·15	20·33	22·77	41·49	41·37	7·31	7·36	48·80	48·73	4·22	3·51	53·02	52·24	1·02	0·63	54·04	52·87
	Meherpur	...	25—26	8·60	6·71	22·25	27·18	44·29	47·67	7·86	12·46	52·15	60·13	4·01	7·69	56·16	67·82	0·75	0·07	56·91	67·89
	Chuadanga	...	25—26	5·96	4·51	22·43	25·34	43·99	47·40	8 88	8·05	52·87	55·45	4·19	13·93	57·06	69·38	1·20	0·11	58·26	69·49
	Kushtia	...	25—26	6·46	3·57	25·05	19·22	46·81	38·29	9·42	7·17	56·23	45·46	4·40	5·67	60·63	51·13	0·97	...	61·60	51·13
	Ranaghat	...	25—26	5·68	7·88	20·96	25·65	43·38	43·70	7·14	5·75	50·52	49·45	3·80	5·62	54·32	55·07	1·12	0·44	55·44	55·51
Murshidabad	Berhampore	...	22—26	4·11	2·45	18·85	16·27	41·43	35·82	10·13	8·05	51·46	43·87 (?)	3·83	6·21	55·29	50·08 (?)	0·68	...	55·97	50·08 (?)
	Lalbagh	...	18—21	3·28	3·10	17·72	17·84	40·36	44·58	9·79	Rejected	50·15	44·58	4·19	5·35	54·34	49·93	0·94	...	55·28	49·93
	Jangipur	...	22—25	3·40	2·54	17·67	15·73	39·48	36·99	10·04	10·54	49·52	47·53	3·27	6·26	52·79	53·79	0 47	...	53·26	53·79
	Kandi	...	21—23	4·38	3·26	18·28	19·23	40·92	45·11	9·12	8·04	50·04	53·15	3·69	5·18	53·73	58·33	0·97	...	54·70	58·33
Jessore ...	Jessore	...	26	7·62	4·01	27·74	28·87	50·30	49·48	8·09	6·33	58·39	55·81	4·55	7·99	62·94	63·80	1·40	0·61	64·34	64·41
	Narail	...	24—25	7·24	4·94	24·69	33·60	44·17	54·06	6·59	7·78	50·76	61·84	3·98	6·31	54·74	68·15	1·17	0 22	55·91	68·37
	Bangaon	...	26	5·67	7·38	21·44	29·43	43·98	52·36	8·05	5·93	52·03	58·29	4·87	3·96	56·90	62·25	0·97	0·26	57·87	62·51
	Jhenida	...	24—26	7·06	6·78	25·65	26·43	47·13	46·38	8·58	9·10	55·71	55·48	4·48	6·50	60·19	61·98	1·16	0·39	61·35	62·37
	Magura	...	24—25	7·42	7·35	27·25	26·41	47·02	51·14	7·36	8·52	54·38	59·66	3·83	5·03	58·21	64·69	1·15	0·40	59·36	65·09
Khulna ...	Khulna	...	24—25	6·72	5·35	25·42	31·73	48·47	64·76	9·24	7·93	57·71	72·69	4·56	7·89	62·27	80·58	1·10	...	63·37	80·58
	Satkhira	...	25—26	6·70	2·53	24·55	26·40	48·56	54·46	8·20	5·57	56·76	60·03	4·88	5·28	61·64	65·31	1·03	0 30	62·67	65·61
	Bagerhat	...	24—25	6·45	5·52	27·33	31·08	54·06	63·51	9·11	10·86	63·17	74·37	5·37	10·76	68·54	85·13	1·27	0 03	69·81	85·16
Rajshahi Division.																					
Rajshahi ...	Boalia	...	26	3·87	3·25	19·03	17·68	41·63	44·72	10·38	6·71	52·01	51·43	4·11	4·76	56·12	56·19	0·38	...	56·50	56·19
	Nator	...	25—26	5·09	3·58	23·21	18·62	47·62	44·29	11·14	13·43	58·76	57·72	4·09	6·10	62·85	63·82	0·59	...	63·44	63·82
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur	...	26	3·91	4·77	26·86	18·37	53·80	37·87	11·39	14·11	65·19	51·98	4·55	8·33	69·74	60·31	0·16	...	69·90	60·31
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	6·98	...	23·19	...	51·62	...	25·90	...	77·52	...	6·92	...	84·44	...	...	...	84·44
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	25—26	6·52	3·21	44·84	26·74	99·82	83·28	22·37	23·94	122·19	107·22	5·32	5·65	127·51	112 87	0·25	0·05	127·76	112·92
	Alipore Duars	...	9—10	9·98	6·51	55·09	41·31	112·93	107·16	20·82	31·71	133·75	138·87	4·18	4·96	137·93	143·83	0·38	...	138·31	143·83
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	...	25—26	7·88	6·00	40·07	26·09	98·13	77·28	17·31	8 59	115·44	85·87	5·83	13·03	121·27	98·90	0·42	0·59	121·69	99·49
	Siliguri	...	12—13	6·57	2·55	42·21	26·39	99·87	78·54	17·90	37·65	117·77	116·19	5·04	7·06	122·81	123·25	0·46	1·00	123·27	124·25
Rangpur ...	Rangpur	...	26	5·65	5·85	34·10	37·78	62·81	67·92	13·72	21·99	76·53	89·91	5·44	8·35	81·97	98·26	0·21	...	82·18	98·26
	Nilphamari	...	19—21	5·57	8·38	38·29	30·44	72·21	58·43	14·46	20·14	86·67	78·57	4·49	6·79	91·16	85·36	0·19	...	91·35	85·36
	Gaibanda	...	25	5·36	5·58	30·77	22·13	54·47	45·21	12·51	15·57	66·98	60·78	5·05	10·76	72·03	71·54	0·28	...	72·31	71·54
	Kurigaon	...	20—21	7·85	5·10	43·17	50·55	70·22	74·50	13·15	21·12	83·37	95·62	4·40	8·75	87·77	104·37	0·35	...	88·12	104·37
Bogra ...	Bogra	...	26	4·95	4·57	26·59	15·93	52·05	34·90	10·88	14·17	62·93	49·07	3·74	8·11	66·67	57·18	0·74	0·05	67·41	57·23
Pabna ...	Pabna	...	26	6·20	3·54	24·23	22·07	46·39	37·46	9·57	6·39	55·96	43·85	4·05	7·46	60·01	51·31	0·75	0·03	60·75	51·34
	Sirajganj	...	25—26	5·90	6·07	25·06	23·91	47·49	41·08	9·10	10·44	56·59	51·52	4 23	8·79	60·82	60·31	0·73	1·48	61·55	61·79
Dacca Division.																					
Dacca ...	Dacca	...	26	9·16	6·21	31·65	24·69	56·73	49·53	8·85	9·98	65·58	59·51	4·02	6·84	69·60	66·35	1·19	0·78	70·79	67·13
	Munshiganj	...	23—24	10·06	8·17	34·52	23·90	63·25	44·82	10·86	14·20	74·11	59·02	5·28	5·32	79·39	64·34	1·57	0·18	80·96	64·52
	Manikganj	...	23—24	7·95	6·73	27·11	33·52	50·23	61·05	7·26	11·36	57·49	72·41	3·69	4·71	61·18	77·12	1·20	2·12	62·38	79·24
	Narayanganj	...	12—13	9·34	6·94	32·68	21·99	58·78	46·38	8·51	14·98	67·29	61·36	4·42	5·66	71·71	67·02	1·99	0·12	73·70	67·14
Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	...	26	7·98	8·19	37·91	29·73	67·93	54·83	12·94	20·05	80·87	74·88	5·62	3·88	86·49	78·76	0·74	0·32	87·23	79·08
	Jamalpur	...	25—26	6·36	5·07	30·76	26·08	57·89	56·66	12·88	27·83	70·77	84·49	4·96	7·00	75·73	91·49	0 72	0·40	76·45	91·89
	Atia	...	25—26	6·70	3·62	27·37	24·70	49·96	43·42	8·50	6·60	58·46	50·02	4·48	4·64	62·94	54·66	0·66	0 90	63·60	55·56
	Kishorganj	...	25—26	9·38	7·21	39·63	31·81	67·11	70·52	12·48	21·54	79·59	92·06	4·91	2·74	84·50	94·80	1·05	0·29	85·55	95·09
	Netrokona	...	13	9·49	4·87	44·24	45·25	80·79	71·43	13·32	21·23	94·11	92·66	6·18	11·35	100·29	104·01	1·02	0·63	101·31	104·64
Faridpur ...	Faridpur	...	26	8·65	4·77	29·77	26·57	54·21	54·53	8·95	7·44	63·16	61·97	4·09	4·14	67·25	66·11	1·29	0·62	68·54	66·73
	Goalundo	...	24—25	7·94	5·03	27·93	22·85	49·94	38·14	7·54	9·29	57·48	47·43	4·26	3·07	61·74	50·50	1·27	...	63·01	50·50
	Madaripur	...	25—26	7·80	8·32	28·95	23·38	52·58	43·61	7·68	6·96	60·26	50·57	4·59	5·96	64·85	56·53	1·18	0·35	66·03	56·88
Backergunge ...	Barisal	...	26	7·51	3·95	31·62	26·38	59·91	51·54	10·79	10·51	70·70	62·05	5·61	10·31	76·31	72·36	1·66	...	77·97	72·36
	Pirojpur	...	25—26	5·83	2·72	29·08	24·59	58·67	47·85	10·63	10·43	69·30	58·28	5·87	8·74	75·17	67·02	1·53	0 05	76·70	67·07
	Patuakhali	...	23—24	6·68	0·97	34·74	26·98	82·18	66·17	12·04	9·79	94·22	75·96	6·25	13·47	100·47	89 43	2·06	0·10	102·53	89·53
	Bhola	...	18—19	7·60	3·95	33·39	28·39	68·16	62·47	10·97	9·75	79·13	72·22	6·07	9·34	85·20	81·56	1·87	...	87·07	81·56

Statement showing Seasonal Rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1897—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of sub-divisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered Rainfall in Inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Chittagong Division.																				
Tippera ...	Comilla ...	23—24	10·29	6·08	39·40	35·24	72·18	63·36	10·51	17·38	82·69	80·74	5·20	1·80	87·89	82·54	1·50	...	89·39	82·54
	Brahmanbaria ...	24—26	11·76	8·92	38·50	38·16	62·10	74·71	10·77	11·76	72·87	86·47	4·94	5·52	77·81	91·99	1·06	0·18	78·87	92·17
	Chandpur ...	17—18	9·63	7·42	35·85	25·71	68·50	58·33	10·55	9·12	79·05	67·45	6·13	4·54	85·18	71·99	1·47	...	86·65	71·99
Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	26	9·81	4·34	44·31	33·08	93·04	79·04	15·77	19·74	108·81	98·78	7·70	5·97	116·51	104·75	2·41	0·32	118·92	105·07
	Feni ...	19—20	10·93	3·37	46·63	32·50	94·82	70·67	13·41	13·63	108·23	84·30	6·50	5·67	114·73	89·97	3·32	0·10	118·05	90·07
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	26	7·67	2·59	40·84	28·16	83·80	72·27	12·91	15·13	96·71	87·40	6·24	11·67	102·95	99·07	2·30	0·73	105·25	99·80
	Cox's Bazar ...	25—26	5·16	2·22	48·06	44·72	115·94	108·05	14·34	14·61	130·28	122·66	7·95	12·67	138·23	135·33	2·55	1·14	140·78	136·47
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati ...	26	9·32	4·31	38·57	29·95	75·18	69·59	11·50	14·02	86·68	83·61	6·54	11·03	93·22	94·64	2·36	0·92	95·58	95·56
BIHAR.																				
Patna Division.																				
Patna ...	Patna	26	1·82	2·26	11·13	31·36	34·18	49·67	7·40	3·25	41·58	52·92	3·26	7·13	44·84	60·05	0·30	...	45·14	60·05
	Bihar	25—26	1·98	2·91	10·89	14·14	35·26	43·11	6·47	5·03	41·73	48·14	2·61	5·95	44·34	54·09	0·31	0·04	44·65	54·13
	Barh	25—26	1·63	2·29	9·44	11·26	31·77	34·87	7·55	3·89	39·32	38·76	2·55	3·30	41·87	42 06	0·30	...	42·17	42·06
	Dinapore ...	25—26	1·63	1·84	10·22	36·90	34·14	53·39	7·25	2·52	41·39	55·91	3·33	4·12	44·72	60·03	0·36	...	45·08	60·03
Gaya ...	Gaya	26	1·94	2·62	9·83	16·25	35·43	44·27	6·89	7·28	42·32	51·55	2·27	6·79	44·59	58·34	0·56	...	45·15	58·34
	Nawada ...	25—26	2·00	2·01	10·04	14·77	33·25	37·45	6·43	9·61	39·68	47·06	2·21	9·06	41·89	56·12	0·33	...	42·22	56·12
	Aurangabad ...	25—26	1·69	3·64	8·56	17·41	34·74	45·47	6·80	5·56	41·54	51·03	2·47	5·95	44·01	56·98	0·50	...	44·51	56·98
	Jahanabad ...	23	1·78	2·87	8·88	14·49	34·08	37·31	5·87	5·22	39·95	42·53	2·87	5·97	42·82	48·50	0·40	...	43·22	48·50
Shahabad ...	Arrah	26	1·95	2·56	9·72	27·72	33·34	50·38	7·19	5·74	40·93	56·12	2·99	4·54	43·52	60·66	0·36	...	43·88	60·66
	Sasaram ...	25—26	1·54	2·67	7·89	10·30	31·22	37·74	6·76	5·73	37·98	43·47	3·05	3·44	41·03	46·91	0·49	...	41·52	46·91
	Buxar	26	1·70	1·44	7·81	6·80	30·82	32·72	7·17	4·24	37·99	36·96	3·26	4·20	41·25	41·16	0·64	...	41·89	41·16
	Bhabhua ...	25—26	1·95	2·34	8·11	8·35	32·53	40·52	6·91	4·54	39·44	45·06	2·93	7·52	42·37	52·58	0·84	...	43·21	52·58
Saran ...	Chapra ...	26	1·73	0·85	9·46	19·81	31·89	39·13	6·94	2·51	38·83	41·64	3·08	4·32	41·91	45·96	0·52	...	42·43	45·96
	Siwan	25—26	1·83	1·28	10·69	14·19	34·17	36·56	8·57	10·27	42·74	46·83	3·41	4·95	46·15	51·78	0·32	...	46·47	51·78
	Gopalganj ...	16—18	1·64	1·68	11·17	17·43	34·37	32·14	7·28	12·79	41·65	44·93	3·98	7·85	45·63	52·78	0·29	...	45·92	52·78

Champaran ...	Motihari ...	23—24	2·30	3·31	14·29	12·86	39·87	26·45	9·45	9·94	49·39	36·39	3·39	6·73	52·71	43·12	0·27	...	52·98	43·12
	Bettiah ...	24—25	2·15	5·13	13·91	13·96	40·04	30·86	9·58	14·92	49·62	45 78	3·39	7·53	53·01	53 31	0·22	...	53·23	53·31
Muzaffarpur ...	Muzaffarpur ...	25—26	2·20	1·84	12·20	12·47	34·94	33·63	8·92	6·42	43·86	40·05	3·11	11·25	46·97	51·30	0·27	...	47·24	51·30
	Hajipur ...	24—25	2·07	1·55	10·75	24·54	33·36	46·29	7·48	2·85	40 84	49·14	3 53	6·16	44·37	55 30	0·25	...	44 62	55·30
	Sitamarhi ...	25—26	2·71	2·37	13·93	8·89	36·68	22·65	8·97	10·12	45·65	32·77	2·80	8·65	48·45	41·42	0·16	...	48·61	41·42
Darbhanga ...	Darbhanga ...	25—26	2·08	3·86	12·16	14·56	37·02	33·43	8·94	9·76	45·96	43·19	2·84	7·19	48·80	50 38	0·19	...	48·99	50·38
	Madhubani ...	23—25	2·59	3·86	13·97	14·95	37·92	34·52	9·52	9·61	47·44	44·13	2·43	6·04	49·87	50·17	0·11	...	49·98	50·17
	Samastipur ...	25—26	1·79	4·47	11·60	12·94	34·63	37·83	8·10	5·95	42·73	43·78	2·61	3·74	45·34	47·52	0·24	...	45·58	47·52
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	26	1·99	2·55	11·17	14·84	36·89	41·60	8·85	7·42	45·74	49 02	3·02	7·69	48·76	56·71	0·17	...	48·93	56·71
	Begusarai ...	25—26	2·13	4·24	10·76	16·09	32·93	35·73	7·56	2·62	40 49	38·35	2·74	5·61	43·23	43·96	0·32	...	43·55	43·96
	Jamui ...	25—26	2·23	4·99	11·59	14·12	36·12	43·81	6·89	10·43	43·01	54·24	2·33	3·70	45·34	57·94	0·16	1·11	45·50	59·05
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	26	2·40	4·53	12·75	16 20	36·28	34·01	7·37	13·10	43·65	47·11	2·80	7·59	46·45	54·70	0·28	...	46·73	54·70
	Supaul ...	24—25	2·30	3·66	14·34	14·32	39·40	28·75	9·59	9·12	48·99	37·87	2·48	7·44	51·47	45·31	0·12	...	51·59	45·31
	Madhipura ...	22—26	2·69	4·82	14·86	11·46	40·00	27·85	10·22	8·04	50·22	35·89	3·29	7·10	53·51	42·99	0·12	...	53·63	42·99
	Banka ...	25—26	2·38	4·37	13·00	12·52	35·22	34·32	8·36	8·21	43·58	42·53	3·18	12·65	46·76	55·18	0·26	...	47·02	55·18
Purnea ...	Purnea ...	24—25	2·91	3·39	18·11	10·86	47·13	35·99	13·28	13·50	60·41	49·49	3·57	10·41	63·98	59·90	0·19	0·02	64·17	59·92
	Kishanganj ...	24—25	3·60	4·56	24·99	22·62	60·35	56·70	14·04	19·91	74·39	76·61	3·36	5·91	77·75	82·52	0·16	0·31	77·91	82·83
	Araria ...	24—25	3·15	5·75	21·79	24·42	53·74	55·94	13·45	15·68	67·19	71·62	3·20	8·82	70·39	80·44	0·13	0·05	70·52	80·49
Malda ...	Malda ...	26	3·05	2·91	17·47	15·04	39·77	31·60	10·85	11·67	50·62	43·27	4·42	6·99	55·04	50·26	0·33	0·87	55·37	51·13
Sonthal Parganas.	Dumka ...	24—25	3·20	3·56	16·01	14·58	43·35	42·49	9·53	11·19	52·88	53·68	4·22	8·34	57·10	62·02	0·54	...	57·64	62·02
	Deoghur ...	26	2·82	2·67	14·00	11·05	40·02	33·73	8·23	9·04	48·25	42·77	3 81	8·78	52·06	51·55	0·37	...	52·43	51·55
	Rajmahal ...	24—25	2·21	4·10	16·60	12·74	39·49	29·20	11·13	14·33	50·62	43·53	3·26	6·95	53·88	50·48	0·16	0·07	54·04	50·55
	Godda ...	23—24	2·13	3·41	13·27	13·62	36·22	27·75	8·87	10·11	45·09	38·46	2 87	6·79	47·96	45·25	0·40	0·60	48·36	45·85
	Jamtara ...	20—23	2·63	3·40	15·48	15·77	42·69	43·39	7·69	6·95	50·38	50·34	3·87	8 78	54·25	59·12	0·76	0·30	55·01	59·42
	Pakaur ...	19—20	2·33	3·59	17·77	17·83	43·36	33·02	12·28	13·13	55·64	46·15	4·99	13·14	60·63	59·29	0·53	...	61·16	59·29
ORISSA.																				
ORISSA DIVISION.																				
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	26	3·51	8·31	19·45	17·30	44·73	46·43	11·07	7·00	55·80	53·43	5·64	6·79	61·44	60 22	1·98	2·35	63·42	62·57
	Jajpur ...	23—25	4·35	6·27	19·62	18·57	43·88	45·64	9·80	4·79	53·68	50·43	5·07	10·67	58·75	61·10	1·76	0·47	60 51	61·57
	Kendrapara ...	25—26	3·29	9·06	17·59	21·88	42·18	48·59	10·05	10·33	52·23	58·92	6·09	9·90	58·32	68 82	2·42	2·06	60·74	70·88
	Banki	13	2·87	3·39	16·03	8·90	37·85	30·37	9·72	10·13	47·57	40 50	4·80	5·68	52·37	46·18	2·35	1·98	54·72	48·16
Balasore ...	Balasore ...	26	5·42	9·79	19·85	22·00	44·88	43·26	12·95	6·21	57·83	49·47	6·74	14·56	64·57	64 03	1·60	0·38	66·17	64·41
	Bhadrak ...	25—26	5·07	12·01	20·13	20·20	43·05	41·19	10·44	4·48	53·49	45·67	4·92	11·87	58·41	57·54	1·66	0·46	60·07	58·00
Puri ...	Puri	26	2·12	6·88	13·20	13·40	33·38	42·88	10·36	6·59	43·74	49·47	8·90	8·17	52·64	57·64	3·98	7·72	56·62	65·36
	Khurda ...	25—26	2·61	3·25	15·88	9·42	41·25	33·29	10·92	9·17	52·17	42·46	6·59	9·78	58·76	52·24	2·46	2·07	61·22	54·31
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																				
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh ...	25—26	2·54	4·99	12·43	17·79	39·70	40·30	8·76	8·10	48·46	48 40	3·41	5·49	51·87	53·89	0·51	0·02	52·38	53·91
	Pachamba (Giridih)	23—26	2·64	3·34	14·03	11·48	39·14	36·03	8·42	8·46	47·56	44·49	3·25	6·13	50·81	50·62	0·36	...	51·17	50·62
Lchardaga ...	Ranchi ...	25—26	3·75	5·23	15·12	12·07	43·26	34·90	9·62	6·45	52·88	41·35	2·95	5 89	55·83	47·24	0·64	...	56·47	47·24
Palamau ...	Daltonganj ...	25—26	2·15	3·99	9·33	6·66	34·61	30·20	7·79	9 00	42·40	39·20	2·50	6·84	44·90	46·04	0·58	...	45·48	46·04
Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	25—26	3·71	5·24	16·73	18·56	42·98	40·28	8·04	9·39	51·02	49·67	2·83	6·05	53·85	55·72	0 50	...	54·35	55·72
	Gobindpur ...	20—26	3·20	2.72	15·35	11·22	41·99	42·69	7·42	7·81	49·41	50·50	3·26	4·98	52·67	55·48	0·42	0·01	53·09	55·49
Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	25—26	3·59	6·70	15·98	16·17	42·50	39·18	8·05	4·62	50·55	43·80	2·72	2·62	53·27	46·42	0·73	...	54·00	46·42

Famine.

THE works of famine relief which were carried out in Bengal during the past year consisted, to a large extent, of the construction of new roads, the widening and raising of old ones, the excavation of new tanks and the improvement of existing ones. In Bihar, in addition to such works, the most important projects for the relief of the distress were the Tribeni, Bagmati, and Dhaka canals, the Dannati and Byanala drainage cuts, the Bankat tank, and the Sakri-Jainagar and Bettiah-Bagaha Railways.

In the Nadia district five important roads were raised—the Tehatta-Katwa Road, 25 miles in length, of which 10 miles have been constructed; the road from Plassipara to Kaliganj, 16 miles in length, of which 10 miles have been completed; the road from Bharamara *vid* Taragonia to Karimpur, a distance of 25 miles: 5 miles of the first section have been completed, and 11 miles of the second remain to be finished. It is expected that the completion of this road will develop trade considerably on the Northern Bengal State Railway. The road from Alumdanga to Hatboalia and thence to Gangin, a total distance of 13 miles, the second section of which has been completed, but 2 miles remain unfinished on the first section.

Tribeni Canal.—This canal starts from the Gandak river near Tribeni ghât, and terminates at the Oriah nala, a distance of about 61 miles. The quantity of water available from the Gandak river is practically unlimited, and it is roughly estimated that the canal will command an area of about 400 square miles. The site of the head-works is in all respects an excellent one, there being a natural weir formed of boulders across the river. Excavation was carried out in various parts of the canal extending over a length of 40 miles. The canal would irrigate 80,000 acres of rice and 20,000 acres of *rabi*. At the prices-current during the recent famine, the value of the crops which would be saved in a year of drought would probably more than cover the cost of constructing the canal.

North Champaran Division.

The Bagmati Canal Project was first considered more than 20 years ago, but when distress appeared at the end of the year 1896, a portion of the old project was resurveyed as a relief work. On 22nd February 1897 work on it was started. The portion of the canal which was taken up extends from the Bagmati river near the village of Parsa to the Saran nala, some ten miles distant, and excavation was undertaken in a little over half of that length.

Muzaffarpur Division.

The Dhaka Canal project—Consists of a main canal, four miles in length, and two branches, viz., the Surah branch, 15 miles long, and the Patahi branch, 16 miles. Had this canal existed in 1896, it would probably have saved crops worth Rs. 7,50,000.

Sakri-Jainagar Railway.—This is an extension of the Tirhut State Railway. From the junction station, Sakri, to the northern terminus at Jainagar the line is $30\frac{1}{4}$ miles long. Actual construction was commenced on the 11th of May 1897, and up to the month of August, when work was closed, the total quantity of excavation done amounted to $27\frac{2}{3}$ millions cubic feet.

Darbhanga Division.

Bettiah-Bagaha Railway.—Construction was commenced in the middle of May 1897, but the quantity of work done on it was not large.

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Land Records establishment.

THE number of registrations effected during the year under report under the provisions of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, in the three mutation offices opened in 1896-97, at Bettiah in Champaran and at Hajipur and Mahnar in Muzaffarpur, are shown below:—

THANA.	Office.	Registration direct under section 6.	Registration through Registrars under Rule 5.	Total.	PERMANENT TENURES.		TEMPORARY TENURES.		HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.		OCCUPANCY HOLDINGS.		OTHER HOLDINGS.	
					Transfer.	Succession.	Transfer.	Succession.	Transfer.	Succession.	Transfer.	Succession.	Transfer.	Succession.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bettiah ...	Bettiah	232	880	1,112	1	Nil.	99	6	8	1	928	9	59	1
Hajipur ...	Hajipur	1,057	1,082	2,139	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	373	139	1,180	288	137	22
	Mahnar	1,991	548	2,539	14	12	2	Nil.	80	53	1,433	788	88	69
	Total ...	3,280	2,510	5,790	15	12	101	6	461	193	3,541	1,085	284	92

The figures do not admit of detailed comparison with those of last year, which were for a portion of the year only. The most satisfactory results are exhibited by the office at Mahnar, and the least so by that at Bettiah. Financially, the latter office worked at a loss of Rs. 1,021, and that at Hajipur of Rs. 627, while the Mahnar office made a profit of Rs. 753.

The number of mutations, which have been actually registered in the three offices since their opening, when compared with the results which might have been anticipated in the light of independent local enquiries and calculations made from time to time by different officers connected with the working of the Act, fall very far short of the estimated realities. The whole subject is at present receiving the separate attention of Government; the special report called for from the Director has been received, together with the preliminary opinions held by the Board of Revenue on the subject, but further enquiries have still to be made.

Outside Bihar, the only other area to which the Land Records Maintenance Act has been so far extended is that of the Sujamutha estate, in the district of Midnapore. It having been found, however, that the settlement records of the estate, which were prepared in 1892, were not altogether accurate, and therefore unfitted for the purpose of serving as an initial register of mutation, the operation of the Act has, with the approval of the Board of Revenue, been suspended in the estate, pending their revision by the Sub-Manager of the Burdwan Raj estate.

An attempt was made to analyse in greater detail the figures of mutations recorded elsewhere in those tracts where a system for the maintenance of the records is in force, but it is reported that the figures are still in many instances incomplete, and in several important estates very little improvement has been effected. Comparison between the results attained by the different estates is therefore difficult; the most satisfactory results are found in the Government estates of Backergunge, where transfers were registered affecting 7·32 per cent. of the total tenancies and 22·10 per cent. of the total number of fields; while at the other end of the scale stand the Burdwan Raj Khas Mahals, in which transfers affecting ·16 per cent. of the total tenancies and ·06 of the total number of fields only were recorded, showing

clearly that the registration of mutations in this case is little better than a farce. The Manager in explanation ascribes the smallness of the number of transfers registered to the absence of the custom of the transfer of raiyati holdings in the Burdwan Division. This statement is traversed by the Settlement Officer who has been conducting the survey-settlement operations of those mahals, but the grave issue has now been directly raised as to whether the Manager or the Settlement Officer is right, and whether it is expedient to maintain a system that encourages the growth of a doubtful privilege. The figures are little better in the estates of Kujang in Cuttack, Sujamutha in Midnapore, and Dakhin Shahbazpur in Backergunge. In the Banki estate in Cuttack only transfers by sales have been recorded. Throughout all these areas the registration of mutations is so patently incomplete as to be altogether useless for any purpose whatever. As matters stand, it seems to be useless. The rules for the maintenance of the records in the Angul Government estate are under revision, and the further enquiries will be made as to the alleged difficulties of showing the khasra numbers of fields transferred in the Mynaguri Tahsil in the Western Duars. There was a heavy file of undisposed-of applications in the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur; on the subject of the inaccuracy of the returns furnished, the Director explains that the exaction of fees for the record of mutations, originally at very high rates, has probably affected the accuracy of the returns, and their reduction was therefore suggested. The Board consider that the case of this estate affords a good illustration of the difficulties attending the attainment of any complete system of mutation either by an automatic method, or by management on behalf of the proprietor. They observe:—

"The fees, the exaction of which is believed by the Director to have affected the accuracy of the returns, are found to have been levied by long-standing custom, and to be the right of the proprietor; and the Board have agreed with the Commissioner that in its fiduciary position, the Court of Wards would not be justified in abolishing these fees, which are part of the income of the estate."

No information has been furnished by the Director concerning the registration of mutations in the Khurda Government estate in Puri.

Scientific and National enquiry under Imperial control.

The report by Major D. Prain, I.M.S., on the result of the study made by him during the year 1896-97 of the races of rape and mustard grown in Bengal, was printed during the year under report and published, with his permission, as a bulletin of the Agricultural Department. Dr. Prain also conducted botanical examinations of various leguminous crops, such as gram, *khesari*, *mung*, &c. Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, having undertaken to make a botanical examination of *sola* and *piper betel*, varieties of those substances were forwarded to him by the Agricultural Department. His report on the result of his investigations into the causes of the betel-nut plague in Eastern Bengal, referred to in the Resolution on the report of last year, is still under preparation.

Chemical analyses of soil, water, &c.

Arrangements have been made to test by actual experiments conducted in selected tracts of the Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran districts, the correctness of the opinions expressed by Dr. Leather, and quoted in the Resolution for the year 1896-97, that the well-water of certain tracts in North Bihar which the raiyats objected to use for the purposes of irrigation, contained no elements injurious to the growth of their crops. Enquiries are also being made into the nature of soils affected by *reh* in North Bihar.

Experimental farms.

Agricultural experiments continued to be conducted at the Sibpur, Burdwan, and Dumraon farms, under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. The farm at Sibpur has since been made over to the Education Department for use as a demonstration farm in connection with the agricultural classes which were opened in June last. As an experimental farm the results obtained were but of little value owing to the variable composition of the soil. The experiments with manures made there during the year, confirmed the result of the experiments of the preceding year, though in a less marked degree, that saltpetre is a better manuring agent for cabbages than castor-cake. Similar experiments as well as with new crops and new varieties of existing crops were carried out on a

larger scale in the Burdwan and Dumraon farms. The results at the Burdwan farm tended to show that for practical purposes there is little to choose between cowdung and a mixture of bone-meal and saltpetre as a manure for paddy, and between cowdung and castor-cake for potatoes. The results at the Dumraon farm showed that ashes of cowdung made the best manure for paddy, and cowdung itself for wheat, although apparently only on irrigated land. The experimental cultivation of varieties of paddy, sugarcane, maize, potatoes, and sorghum was tried at Burdwan, and of paddy, wheat, potatoes, cotton, maize, and *bajra* in the Dumraon farm during the year. The results obtained showed that the *bansmati* variety of paddy gave the best yield in either farm. As regards potatoes, while the Patna variety yielded the largest outturn in the Burdwan farm, the superiority of those from Naini Tal was demonstrated at the Dumraon farm. In trials with sugarcane and wheat, the *shamshara* variety of the former, and the Muzaffarnagar (white) variety of the latter, gave the best results. As in previous years, seeds and manures were distributed during the year from both farms to the neighbouring cultivators.

The favourite experiment appears to have been that connected with the cultivation of Naini Tal potatoes, probably owing to the very lucrative nature of the crop when successful. Details are given of the trials made with different crops in the various Divisions, and their results The experimental introduction of lac into the Kalimpong khas mahals in Darjeeling appears to have been commenced without due preliminary enquiry, but the experiments in tobacco-growing in the Chittagong district were interesting, and it is to be hoped that endeavours will be made to remedy the defects pointed out by the appraiser, as the crop, properly prepared, would find a ready market. A small agricultural farm has been started at Khurda.

Silk experiments.

Under the revised scheme for the conduct of silk experiments, described in the Resolution on the report for 1896-97, 12 seed rearing nurseries were working at the commencement of the year and three new ones were opened during it. Since the close of the year, the chief firms interested in the industry have combined and subscribed largely to carry out a scheme on lines similar to those already followed by Government. A proposal to amalgamate the two schemes is under consideration. The total quantity of cocoons raised during the year in the 15 nurseries was 10,914 *kahans* as compared with 7,329 *kahans* in 1896-97, while the quantity sold for seed to cultivators was 2,843 *kahans*, or 8,500 ounces, as against 1,056 *kahans*, or 3,200 ounces, sold during 1896-97.

An Industrial School was opened during the year at Rampur Boalia by the District Board of Rajshahi, at which practical and theoretical training is given in sericulture. Half the pay of the teacher in charge, who is also a Sericultural Overseer employed under the Agricultural Department, is borne by Government, and there are at present 15 students on the attendance-roll, most of whom are connected with the silk industry of the district.

Agricultural education.

The final sanction of the Secretary of State for India was obtained during the year under report to the opening of the agricultural classes at Sibpur from the beginning of June 1898. The classes were actually started in July last. The annual cost of their maintenance has been estimated at Rs. 10,000. Teaching is given in two classes, of which the upper is open to the students of the Engineering College who have passed the F. E. examination and are under 23 years of age; and, subject to the accommodation available, to other candidates nominated by Government, who have either passed the B. A. examination by the B course, or are otherwise considered to be possessed of sufficient educational attainments. Sons and relations of landholders and those desirous of receiving the training for the benefit of their own property, can also be admitted under special conditions. The lower class is open to students of the College who have completed their second year in the Apprentice Department, or to teachers sent from training schools with the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Appointments in the Provincial and Executive services have been reserved for passed students of the upper classes and their applications for nominations to compete at the ordinary examinations for the same will also be considered; the posts of Managers, or Sub-Managers

of estates, or of tahsildars or land stewards are also available to them. The training given in the lower class is designed for kanungoes or candidates for other subordinate posts in the Revenue Service.

Emigration to Burma.

The total number of State emigrants conveyed during the year to Burma on board the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company was 363 as against 241 in 1896-97 and 136 in 1895-96. The total Government subsidy amounted to Rs. 756.

Agricultural exhibitions.

(1) Suri in Birbhum.
(2) Madhupur on the East Indian Railway.
(3) Kalimpong in Darjeeling.
(4) Alipur and Falakata in Jalpaiguri.
(5) Bera in Pabna.
(6) Berhampur in Shahabad.
(7) Sonepur in Saran.
(8) Tintanga in Bhagalpur.
(9) Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur.

Agricultural exhibitions were held during the year at the places noted on the margin, a total sum of Rs. 1,275 being spent by Government in the distribution of certificates and prizes.

Cost of Agricultural experiments.

The total expenditure during the year on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of the superior establishment, and the expenditure on silk experiments, and the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department) amounted to Rs 8,407 as compared with Rs. 10,354 in the preceding year.

Botanical Gardens.

The Botanic Garden has not yet fully recovered from the drought of the last two years. Among the more delicate plants the orchids suffered especially, and most of them came into flower too early and produced but scanty blossoms. On the other hand, the unusual conditions proved most beneficial to a number of exotics, and several species flowered, which had before produced nothing but leaves. The Clarke and Thompson avenues were thoroughly repaired during the year, and the Roxburgh Avenue and the road leading from the banyan tree to the Andul Road will be taken in hand as soon as funds permit. Visitors to the Garden were more numerous than ever, and it was found necessary on this account to make some additions to the Garden rules.

Plants of an economic value received especial attention. In the cold weather Dr. Prain commenced the study of the various kinds of pulses and other leguminous crops cultivated in Bengal, but as the subject is a large one, it could not be brought to completion in one season. The results of a series of experiments on the cultivation of rhea-seed were inconclusive, but they tended to show that seed derived from plants grown in Lower Bengal is very often infertile. At the request of the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, certain of the varieties of cotton were experimentally cultivated, and the same officer supplied a number of tubers, bulbs, and seeds of plants of economic interest to be cultivated and determined, after they had flowered and fruited. In this way the sources of a considerable number of economic products, the origin of which was unknown or doubtful, have been definitely ascertained, and this branch of study is about to be developed.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by 9,475 specimens, the chief donors being the Director of the Royal Garden, Kew; the Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India; the Reporter on the Economic Products to the Government of India; the Director of the Botanic Garden at Buitenzorg in Java; and the Keeper of the Botanical Department, British Museum. An interesting collection of plants from Algeria was received from Sir H. Collett, and one from Natal from Mr. Medley Wood, while collections of plants from Mexico and from Florida were acquired by purchase. An addition that is especially noteworthy, was that of a collection which had been made in the hitherto unexplored Kachin Hills by Lieutenant Pottinger and by a botanical collector who was deputed to that region. Sir George King presented the Garden with a collection of European mosses, and Mr. Gammie with a collection of bamboos and economic leguminous plants from Sikkim. The number of specimens of plants sent out from the Garden to the chief herbaria of Europe, America, and Asia amounted to 14,482.

The chief work of the year was the completion of an account of the *Orchids of Sikkim* by Sir George King and Mr. Pantling. This constitutes one of the finest contributions to systematic and regional botany that has

recently appeared. Some valuable papers on botanical subjects were also published by Sir George King and Dr. Prain, the contributions of the latter officer including a "Note on the Mustards in Bengal," to which reference was made in the Resolution on last year's report.

Nothing of especial note occurred at the Lloyd Botanic Garden, Darjeeling, during the year. A piece of ground hitherto used as a municipal vegetable garden has been made over to the Superintendent of the Garden, and the question of utilising it is under consideration. Steps are being taken to bring together in the Garden complete collections of the Eastern Himalayan species of particular natural families.

Sir George King, the Superintendent of the Garden, was compelled by ill-health to retire at the end of February last. He had been in charge of the Garden since July 1871, and his brilliant services were acknowledged by Government in a separate Resolution.

VETERINARY.

Bengal Veterinary Institution.

The hostel attached to the institution at Belgatchia, affording accommodation to a maximum of fifty students, was opened during the year, and at the end of the session all the students were resident within it. Sanction has been given to the lease of a considerable area of land adjoining the hostel which will afford ample space for the recreation of the students and for the accommodation of animals forming the subject of experiment or requiring isolation.

Fifteen students continued their studies in the lower course throughout the year, and were all successful in the examination for promotion held in March 1898. The examination continued to be held by the Superintendent, the proposal that it should be conducted by the Board of Examiners having fallen through. At the final examination 15 candidates presented themselves, of whom 14 passed. The results show a considerable improvement on those of the preceding year, when out of 14 candidates, 9 only were successful. The difficulty of imparting a thorough practical knowledge during a course of two years nominally, but which with vacations, &c., is barely a year and-a-half, is again represented; the extension of the course to three years is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Twenty stipends paid by Government were awarded to students during the year, and six stipends were contributed by various District Boards and held by their nominees. The Superintendent draws attention to the regrettable failure of Muhammadan students, and to the necessity for the exercise of care on the part of District Boards in the distribution of their nominations.

Infirmary for animals.

The number of animals treated as in-patients at the Veterinary Hospital rose to 714, and as out-patients to 325, in comparison with 479 and 248 respectively in the preceding year. The increase is satisfactory, and while indicating the growing appreciation of the institution, is most beneficial in extending the experience of the students by the exhibition of the treatment of actual cases. The death-rate among the cases treated fell from 12·3 to 8 per cent., while the percentage of recoveries from rinderpest rose from 20 per cent. to 50 during the year under report. Captain Raymond remarks that with the number of rinderpest and glanders cases admitted, and the fact that so many cases are not sent until their condition is hopeless, there must always be a tendency for the death-rate to be high. 272 operations were performed as compared with 166 during 1896-97. A revised scale of fees for the treatment of cases in the hospital was sanctioned after the close of the year, and its effect on the number of admissions should be especially noticed, after experience has been gained of its working. The number of horses shod at the forge decreased from 368 to 307, the change of regiments at Dum-Dum being suggested as the cause. Enquiries for the purpose of ascertaining whether it would be worth while to engage a European farrier to teach men sent from the districts met with no favourable response.

Veterinary dispensaries.

The working of the Sitamarhi Dispensary continued to be encouraging, nearly double the number of cases in the previous year being treated. While the Veterinary Assistant went out to treat epidemics in the villages, and the more well-to-do and educated

availed themselves of the dispensary, the ordinary cultivator brought in practically no cases. Some improvements were made in the Patna Dispensary, though others still appear possible. A new dispensary at Dumraon has been opened by the liberality of the Maharani, and others are in contemplation at Gaya, Dacca, and Muzaffarpur, by the Court of Wards as Manager of the Hatwa estate, and by Mr. Toomey, of the Kanti Indigo Factory in Muzaffarpur. A donation of Rs. 20,000 was offered some time ago to establish a veterinary hospital at Howrah, but the proposal was referred for further consideration, and has not as yet been resubmitted in a complete form.

Outbreaks of contagious disease.

Only 25 cases of glanders were admitted into the institution at Belgatchia during the year, but Captain Raymond expresses a suspicion that the disease is far more prevalent in Calcutta than these figures would appear to indicate. The two principal diseases in the town are foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. The mortality from the former is small (about 2 per cent. of the cases attacked), but indirectly in the temporary loss of the use of the animals, the results are more serious. From rinderpest Captain Raymond estimates no less than 16,757 animals have died during the last four years, involving a loss of some $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, taking an all-round value of Rs. 20 per head. The necessity for embodying further powers to deal with epizootic disease in the Calcutta Municipal Bill, is under the consideration of Government.

A severe outbreak of glanders in North Bihar led to the extension of the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, to the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran, and the appointment of three Special Veterinary Assistants in addition to the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department and his staff, as Inspectors under the Act. Detection of the disease by the use of mallein was adopted, the Planters' Association contributing towards the cost. The operations are still in progress.

Rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease appeared to a greater and less extent in most districts, those of Mymensingh, Bhagalpur, Midnapore, Nadia, and Burdwan suffering most severely from the former disease, and Palamau, where the number of cases reported amounted to 22,562, from the latter.

Birbhum, Rangpur, Darbhanga, Dacca, Gaya, Midnapore, Cuttack, Manbhum, Saran, 24-Parganas, Angul, Darjeeling, Bhagalpur, and Muzaffarpur.

Veterinary Assistants were engaged to deal with outbreaks of disease in the districts marginally noted, and in the Municipalities of Dacca and of Baranagar in the 24-Parganas. In the Resolution of last year special attention was drawn to the necessity for the communication of prompt information of outbreaks of disease by District Officers to the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department. The latter has been in correspondence with District Collectors as to the possibility of officers in charge of thanas sending information to him direct.

Horse, mule and cattle breeding.

At the request of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Captain Raymond was requested to make special enquiries into the possibility of improving the breed of the ordinary country pony. These enquiries are said to be in progress, but the whole subject of horse-breeding in the Province has fallen behind, and its revival will be a matter of time and difficulty. The attempt to introduce mule-breeding into Shahabad has not so far met with much success.

In the matter of cattle-breeding, Captain Raymond states that further experience tends to confirm his previously expressed opinion that the breed of cattle is degenerating. The experiment of sending bulls from Tirhut to the lower districts of Bengal has not proved a success, and a falling off in the Hissar bulls imported for use in Tirhut is also reported. It is now suggested that Bengal should undertake the breeding of bulls to meet her own requirements, and the old Pusa Stud Farm in the Darbhanga district is mentioned as a likely locality for the purpose. The detailed proposals are still under the consideration of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and have not as yet been submitted to Government.

Financial and general.

The expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department during the financial year amounted to Rs. 45,096, and receipts from fees to Rs. 4,988.

Forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the Bengal Circle:—

FOREST.	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE—	
					Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces (151,535 square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved ...	5,876	4	...	5,880	44	3·9
Protected ...	3,378	95	14	3,460*	26	2·3
Unclassed ...	4,034	...	...	4,034	30	2·6
Total ...	13,288	99	14	13,374	100	8·8

* Allowing for fractions.

The Tumchar forest was notified as a reserve on the 5th of July 1897, and forms the only real change in the area of reserved forests. Other minor changes involving the exclusion of 173 acres have been mooted, but no notifications under section 26 of the Act have issued.

The additions under protected forests are more apparent than real, as in former years information regarding many areas could not be given owing to the fact that reliable estimates were not procurable. During the year under report, the re-demarcation of village boundaries in the district of Palamau and operations by the Settlement Officer in Manbhum have rendered it possible to add 95 square miles to the area of which estimates have been formed. An area of 14 square miles was transferred from the Forest Department to the Commissioner in the Sundarbans to be leased out to cultivators.

Settlements.

The Tumchar forest (area 5 square miles) was settled during the year under report, while the Paglajhora forest in the Kurseong Division and eleven areas, aggregating 842 square miles, in the Chittagong Division were under settlement. A notification regarding the former has been issued since the close of the year under section 19 of the Act, and it is expected that the latter areas will be demarcated and ready for notification early next year. All the boundaries of reserved forests which require artificial demarcation have been completed, excepting 17 miles in the Singhbhum district, where progress has been made in demarcating permanently the boundaries of blocks, these having been only temporarily and vaguely marked off by the Revenue Settlement Officer.

Working plans.

As remarked in last year's Resolution, the working plan of the Tista Division (212 square miles) received the approval of the Inspector-General during the year under report. Working plans for the forests in the Tista valley and Jalpaiguri are almost complete.

Buildings and communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and buildings in 1896-97 and 1897-98 and the budget estimates for the latter year:—

Description of works.	Buildings.			Roads and Bridges.			Total.		
	Actuals of 1896-97.	Budget estimates of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1896-97.	Budget estimates of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1896-97.	Budget estimates of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	12,407	26,200	21,568	10,480	18,710	11,592	22,887	44,910	33,160
Repairs ...	10,132	12,836	11,341	14,226	12,390	10,745	24,358	25,226	22,086
Unapportioned ...	664	2,564	1,395	441	7,200	120	1,105	9,764	1,515
Total ...	23,203	41,600	34,304	25,147	38,300	22,457	48,350	79,900	56,761

There was an increase of Rs. 11,101 in the expenditure on buildings and a decrease, for which no reason has been given, of Rs. 2,690 on that for roads and bridges.

In the Darjeeling Division an inspection bungalow was built, and in the Kurseong, Singhbhum, Angul, Puri, and Jalpaiguri Divisions rest-houses were erected. In the Buxa Division the Divisional Officer's bungalow, which had been wrecked in the earthquake, was reconstructed, and in the Sundarbans the erection of quarters for the Divisional Officer of Khulna was commenced.

Sixty-seven miles of new roads and paths were made during the year as against 72 in the previous year, and repairs were carried out along 881 miles of road, the corresponding figures for 1896-97 being 775. Of the new roads, 35 miles were meant to facilitate export, while 32 miles were for purposes of inspection.

Breaches of Forest Law.

Three hundred and seventy-nine cases were taken into Court during the year under report as against 280 in 1896-97. This increase is most marked in the Sonthal Parganas, Singhbhum, and Chittagong, and is ascribed to the more vigilant supervision of the local officers.

Of the cases disposed of, 92 per cent. ended in conviction as against 87·8 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 40 cases for offences with regard to fire, of which 31, involving 35 persons, ended in conviction and 4, involving 7 persons, resulted in acquittal. The remainder were pending at the end of the year. Of the total cases of this kind, 29 occurred in Singhbhum, 4 in Angul, and 2 in Palamau, while Darjeeling, Tista, Jalpaiguri, Buxa, and Chittagong had one case each. No less than 173 cases of injury by fire were undetected, as against 47 the previous year, and 83 of these undetected cases occurred in Singhbhum.

The number of cases compounded by Forest Officers amounted to 1,631, involving 3,441 persons, as against 1,158 cases, involving 1,937 persons, the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 11,532 as compared with Rs. 7,021 the previous year. The average compensation received for each case was Rs. 7-1-2 and for each person Rs. 3-5-7. The compensation received for each person involved varied between As. 10-4 in Singhbhum and Rs. 17-12 in Palamau. The high averages in Palamau and Jalpaiguri were due to a few heavy cases having been compounded. In the Sundarbans the average compensation for 655 persons involved was Rs. 7-5-8; in the Tista for 439 persons, Rs. 2-11-2; in Puri for 549 persons, Re. 1-11-7; whereas for Singhbhum for 465 persons it was, as above stated, only As. 10-4. These variations are probably due to the fact that in the Sundarbans boats, big and small, are used by the offenders for transporting the wood, and that elsewhere thefts of forest produce usually take the form of head-loads. The total number of offences increased from 1,527 to 2,230, and of these the Tista Division contributed 406 cases, while the Darjeeling, Sonthal Parganas, and Sundarbans all contributed over 300 cases.

Grazing.

Three hundred and ninety-three square miles of reserved forests were open to all animals for the whole year, while 177 square miles in Palamau were opened as a means of relief to 1,500 head of cattle belonging to *bonâ-fide* khas mahal cultivators. The

result of the enquiries now being made as to the best method of instituting a rotation of grazing areas in protected forests (which are at present all open for grazing) is awaited. The fees received from grazing amounted to Rs. 14,783 in reserved forests and Rs. 7,359 in protected forests, as against Rs. 12,031 and Rs. 7,177, respectively, last year. These figures are incomplete, since fees received under the commutation system are not shown.

Forest fires.

The year under report was a disastrous one in the matter of fires, like every alternate year during the past five, because after a good year there is apparently more forest to burn and fewer clearer spaces to check the progress of fire. Protective measures against fire were taken for 1,953 square miles, of which 529 square miles, or 27·1 of the entire protected area, were burned—a slight improvement on the results obtained in 1895-96. In Singhbhum the percentage of area burnt to protected area was 59·6, and but for this abnormal proportion the percentage for the circle would have been the very fair average of 7·5 instead of 27·1.

It would appear that for the circle no less than 108 fires as against 62 in the previous year were fired intentionally, damage being done to 241,652 acres as against 39,600 in 1896-97. Prosecutions were instituted in 19 of these cases, of which 2 ended in acquittal.

Yield and outturn of forest produce.

The following statement gives details of the forest outturn of the year:—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reserve.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government ...	113,540	121,544	235,084	4,282	80
Purchasers ...	3,837,852	11,327,250	15,165,102	7,989,265	103,545
Free-grantees ...	1,301	21,673	22,974	1,350	960
Right-holders ...	.....	1,327,988	1,327,988	770,400	8,601
Total ...	3,952,693	12,798,455	16,751,148	8,765,297	113,186
Protected.					
Government ...	16,151	843	16,994	40	7
Purchasers ...	434,825	2,846,027	3,280,852	121,549	30,988
Free-grantees ...	2,457	876	3,333	500	15
Right-holders ...	229,103	14,436,047	14,665,150	4,000,000	123,374
Total ...	682,536	17,283,793	17,966,329	4,122,089	1,54,384
Unclassed.					
Government ...	21,138	5	21,143	10,306	.....
Purchasers ...	248,479	46,738	295,217	6,929,620	7,036
Free-grantees ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Right-holders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	269,617	46 743	316,360	6,939,926	7,036
GRAND TOTAL IN 1897-98 ...	4,904,846	30,128,991	35,033,837	19,827,312	274,606
GRAND TOTAL IN 1896-97 ...	5,396,702	30,277,688	35,674,390	18,160,514	252,421
Difference in 1897-98	—491,856	—148,697	—640,553	—1,666,798	—22,185

The total outturn of timber and fuel was 35,033,837 cubic feet, showing a decerase of 640,553 on the outturn of the previous year. The decrease is

explained by the closing of the operations in the Singhbhum district for the supply of sleepers to the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, the supply during the year being only 94,102 cubic feet as against 538,767 in the previous year, and also by the fact that the figures of the previous year included the standing produce, about 122,000 cubic feet, of 500 acres of land which were sold to a tea-planter. Such fluctuations will always occur with the varying demands which Railway undertakings make upon the forests. There was an increase of 1,666,798 in the yield of bamboos, while the value of grazing fodder, &c., rose by Rs. 22,185. The decline in the demand for fuel in the Chittagong Division is ascribed to the cyclone having blown down many trees, thereby placing a large quantity of fuel in the hands of the villagers. The reduction in the amount of fuel supplied by departmental agency to the troops at Darjeeling is due to reduction in their numbers. The want of means of carriage for timber is ascribed as the cause of the decrease in the amount removed by purchasers, and, as before remarked, this is a subject regarding which a separate report should be submitted. Though there was some increase in the quantity removed from the Sundarbans, the late famine is said to have again affected the demand.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during each of the last six official years :—

Financial year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94 ...	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95 ...	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96 ...	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641
1896-97 ...	13,70,849	6,90,042	6,80,807
1897-98 ...	11,89,285	6,53,437	5,35,848

It will be seen that, with the exception of 1896-97, the results during the year under report both in gross receipts and net revenue have been better than those of any of the preceding years. The decrease in net revenue during 1897-98 is almost entirely accounted for by the reduction in the sale of sleepers for the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway.

The following table shows the result of the last two financial years, division by division :—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	72,452	78,696	76,486	73,693	.....	5,003	4,035	.....
Pista	22,996	42,213	26,346	23,723	.....	18,507	3,350	.....
Kurseong	40,610	35,968	33,864	31,208	6,746	4,760	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	43,154	44,938	27,455	30,705	15,699	14,233	.....	.....
Buxa	26,230	18,745	25,801	19,071	429	.....	.....	326
Sonthal Parganas	18,021	11,766	15,918	14,190	2,103	.....	.....	2,424
Direction	14,813	13,360	45,929	56,630	.....	.....	31,116	42,270
Palamau	3,561	2,137	11,523	11,047	.....	.....	7,962	8,910
Singhbhum	3,83,760	5,12,102	2,24,810	2,72,420	1,58,950	2,39,742	.....	.....
Angul	7,642	10,375	12,159	13,999	.....	.....	4,517	3,624
Puri	30,313	21,562	25,050	21,788	5,263	.....	.....	226
Sundarbans	4,50,594	5,01,004	94,654	91,615	8,55,930	4,09,389	.....	.....
Chittagong	75,149	77,406	33,442	29,953	41,707	47,453	.....	.....
Total ...	11,89,285	13,70,349	6,53,437	6,90,042	5,86,827	7,39,087	50,979	58,280
Net surplus ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,35,848	6,80,807	.....	.....

The Sundarbans Division has again the largest surplus, and is followed by Singhbhum. The Chittagong revenue has again declined, but five divisions (the Sonthal Parganas, Puri, Direction, Palamau, and Angul) show improved results. The Sonthal Parganas and Puri Divisions for the first time show a surplus.

Factories.

THERE were 167 factories shown as open at the close of the previous year. Ten factories were brought under the Act during the year under report, viz., five in the district of the 24-Parganas, three in Howrah, one in Dacca, and one in Pabna. On the other hand, eight factories were removed from the list during the year, viz., three in the 24-Parganas, three in Dacca, one in Howrah, and one in Pabna, while two factories, viz., one in the 24-Parganas and one in Jessore, remained closed during the year. Thus at the end of the year 167 factories were actually working. In 80 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets; in 65 by midday stoppages; in 3 by a combination of shifts and midday stoppages, and in 19 by other means. The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 28, against 34 in the previous year.

Number of factories and system of work.

Almost all the jute mills are now lighted with electric light, and the Special Inspector reports that, with two or three exceptions, mills that had previously opposed its introduction have since been compelled to give way by the necessity of competing with their neighbours, and retaining their hands who otherwise would be attracted by the slightly higher wages they could earn by longer work elsewhere. In the Report for the year 1896 the opinion of Mr. Walsh was quoted to the effect that working for the longer hours made possible by the use of artificial light was in reality a doubtful advantage, in view of the discontent caused among the operatives, the deterioration in the work done, and the higher wages to be paid for overtime. The facts now reported would appear to conflict with the view then expressed.

The European Assistants of jute mills in Calcutta and the suburbs have repeatedly memorialised Government, praying that early closing of these mills on Saturdays be made compulsory, so that the machinery may be cleaned on that day, and they may themselves be enabled to enjoy complete rest on Sunday, instead of being obliged to supervise the cleaning of the machinery on that day. As remarked last year, the matter was brought to the notice of the Chamber of Commerce and the Jute Association. The latter body reported that, while approving of the principle of closing on Saturday afternoons, they were unable, after protracted discussion, to arrive at any practicable arrangement for carrying out the principle by voluntary agreement. The Chamber of Commerce has also recorded a resolution in favour of the closing of mills at 2 P.M. on Saturdays, but the Jute Association is obviously the body which is most directly interested.

It is to be regretted that a matter which it was hoped would have been arranged by amicable agreement among the parties interested is no nearer adjustment in that fashion. The desirability of having recourse to legislation in this matter is still under consideration; but although the measure is a reasonable and salutary one, legislation is beset with difficulties, for any alteration in the law that may be undertaken with a view to enforce early closing on Saturdays could not be confined to the jute mills of Calcutta, but would extend to cotton and other mills and to all parts of India, and re-open questions which were carefully considered and settled when the Acts of 1881 and 1891 were passed.

Seven factories were inspected once, 29 factories twice, 29 factories thrice, and 105 factories more than three times during the year. There were no factories which were not inspected at all, as compared with five such in the previous year. Of the seven factories inspected only once, three in Howrah and two in the Presidency

Inspections.

Division were brought under the operation of the Act towards the close of the year only.

It is reported that the requirements of the Act and the rules framed thereunder were generally complied with, and that suggestions made by the inspecting officers for the improvement of sanitary arrangements, machinery and other matters were, for the most part, promptly attended to by the managers without objection. The Special Inspector mentions one mill in which it was suspected that Sunday work was illegally allowed, although his inspections failed to detect it; the manager, however, admitted that on one or two occasions he had worked one department for a few hours only, but apparently no action beyond a warning was considered necessary.

Sanitary arrangements and ventilation.

As in the previous year, the sanitary condition and ventilation of the factories are reported to be generally satisfactory. Mr. Walsh reports that gradual improvement is steadily noticeable year by year as new and improved latrines are erected, pucca drains constructed, and better arrangements made for water-supply. The necessity for plague precautions gave an impetus to whitewashing, disinfecting, and sanitation generally.

Vaccination of operatives.

Almost all managers have now agreed to the suggestion made by Government that no child should be employed unless he can show good protective marks of vaccination, or agrees to submit to vaccination. In the 24-Parganas, out of 1,262 children examined, about 13 per cent. were found to be unprotected.

Water-supply.

The water-supply in most factories, though drawn from various sources, is generally satisfactory. Of the 59 factories working in the 24-Parganas, 33 use filtered water drawn from the Calcutta Water-works; 19, filtered river water; 4, unfiltered river water; 1, unfiltered tank water, and 2, unfiltered tank or well water. In the Burdwan Division arrangements have been made in almost all the factories for the supply of good drinking-water to the operatives. Most of the factories situate within the Howrah Municipality get their supply from the Howrah Water-works, but the Special Inspector observes that the municipal supply appears scarcely equal to the demand and the cost considerable.

Number of operatives.

The total number of operatives employed in the various factories was 166,828, against 148,551 in 1896. The number of male adults was 131,761, against 116,867; female adults 21,172, against 19,018; boys 12,434, against 11,379, and girls 1,461, against 1,287 in the previous year. The percentages of male and female adults and boys and girls were therefore 79, 13, 7, and ·87, respectively, or practically the same proportions as in the previous year.

General health of the operatives.

The general health of the operatives employed in the various factories during the year was good. Some cases of cholera occurred in the Raniganj Pottery Works, but were not due to any want of precautions on the part of millo-wners, the situation of the factory in the heart of the bazar rendering it particularly liable to infection.

In the factories under the Civil Surgeon of the 24-Parganas there were 59 cases of cholera and 20 deaths, though all the cases were sporadic; there was a severe outbreak of small-pox in an epidemic form in the Shamnaggar Jute Mills.

Wages and general condition of the operatives.

There was no material change during the year under review in the rates of wages paid to different classes of operatives, which are generally higher than those prevailing for agricultural labour in the neighbourhood, but the competition of the factories for labour tends to raise the wages of ordinary agricultural and domestic labour in the surrounding areas.

The Commissioner of Rajshahi notices that the general condition of the operatives in the Kajla Silk Filature is reported to be poor, though the rates of wages paid seem fair. The matter is being enquired into.

Employment of women and children.

In only a few instances did any disregard of the rules relating to the employment of children come to light during the year. In the Victoria Jute Mill in the Serampore subdivision, a boy was found under age, and was promptly turned out. The circumstances of the Sibpur Jute Mill appear to

call for special attention. On two occasions in April and October, Dr. Murray detected instances of uncertified children under age at work, and noticed that his appearance in the spinning room of the mill was the signal for a general disappearance of children, while several who seemed to be under age vanished among the machinery and could not be found. The attention of the Manager was drawn to the matter, and he was warned. The Magistrate of Howrah observes that it is difficult to obtain convictions, since the plea of ignorance of the true age is frequently urged with success. The explanation is unsatisfactory, and the case in point seems to have been a flagrant one. The Special Inspector of Factories, while inspecting the Howrah Foundry in September last, found a number of boys under age at work. On enquiry it was found that the register of children was not kept up. The Manager has since reported that strict orders have been issued to his subordinates not to employ boys under 14 years of age, but the Magistrate does not regard the reply as satisfactory, and action will be taken to ensure the non-recurrence of the irregularities detected.

Fencing of machinery.

All that is necessary appears to have been done in the matter of the fencing of machinery.

Accidents.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 651, against 493 and 526 during the two preceding years. Of these, 18 were fatal, as compared with 19 in the previous year. Three hundred and twenty were of a serious nature and 313 were slight,—all almost attributed to the carelessness and disobedience of orders on the part of the employés.

Prosecutions.

There were two prosecutions instituted during the year as compared with three during 1896. The Manager of the Victoria Jute Mill in the subdivision of Serampore, district Hooghly, was prosecuted on account of the nuisance caused by the filthy state of the latrine, and fined Rs. 200. The other prosecution was instituted against the Manager of the Hastings Jute Mill at Rishra, in the same subdivision, under clause (*g*) of section 15 of Act XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891; but under the provisions of section 17 of the Act and Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act, the Chairman of the Serampore Municipality was declared the responsible party and the Manager acquitted.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

The following statement, prepared from Messrs. Baines and Company's final estimates, shows the estimated outturn of the crop of 1897-98 as compared with that of 1896-97. The crop in Bihar was one of great promise, but was most seriously damaged by floods :—

	Crop of 1896-97.		Estimated crop of 1897-98.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lower Bengal—				
Jessore	1,958		1,200	
Krishnagar	2,344		1,850	
Midnapore	632		850	
Burdwan	120		150	
Rajshahi and Pabna ...	571		700	
Malda	1,420		1,650	
Murshidabad	3,281		3,050	
Bhagalpur	2,416		1,750	
Purnea	5,111		9,500	
Native	457		300	
		18,310		21,000
Bihar—				
Monghyr	2,088		3,000	
Tirhut	18,630		36,000	
Champaran	13,308		22,000	
Chapra	6,321		13,000	
		40,347		74,000

The exports of indigo to foreign countries decreased by 34·5 per cent., the total export being 97,134 maunds at an average of Rs. 180 a maund, as against 1,48,362 maunds at Rs. 209 per maund. From a financial point of view the year was the worst on record.

Tea.

The total number of tea-gardens in the Province during the year under report was 520, against 483 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly in the district of Jalpaiguri. The total area under tea during the year amounted to 128,067 acres, showing an increase of 22,360 acres, as compared with the preceding year. Of the total area under tea, 102,204 acres were under mature and 25,863 acres under immature plants. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured during the year was 38,950,615 lbs., against 36,651,538 lbs. in the preceding year, and the total number of persons employed during the year was 75,143 permanently and 52,444 temporarily, against 37,777 and 50,582 respectively in the previous year.

A statement illustrative of the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1897 is given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR.		AREA IN ACRES—				Quantity in pounds of uncured leaf plucked in each garden.	Quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in each garden, whether grown in the garden or not.
		Actual number permanently employed throughout the year.	Average daily number temporarily employed during the year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.		
Darjeeling	186	32,897	14,108	48,588	7,234	55,822	7,439	319,141,663	11,597,256
Jalpaiguri ...	285	37,627	36,348	46,965	18,167	65.072	145,718	93,145,387	24,232,316
Chittagong ...	23	3,556	757	3,596	428¾	4,024¾	1,058	3,600,568	2,126,028
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	120	12	100	.....	100	.....	108,427	27,120
Hazaribagh ...	4	252	87	586	25	611	.....	216,800	36,200
Lohardaga ...	21	691	1,132	2,429	9	2,438	1,054	1,620,255	931,695¼
Total ...	520	75,143	52,444	102,204	25,863¾	128,067¾	155,269	417,833,100	38,950,615¼

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several tea-growing districts:—

Rajshahi Division.

The year under report was not very favourable to the tea industry, and the deficiency of rainfall at the commencement of the season caused a slight decrease in the yield per acre. The year was, however, healthy, and the mortality among the coolies is reported to have been unusually low.

The number of gardens in Darjeeling during the year was 186, the same as in 1896. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1897 was 11,597,256 lbs., against 12,292,839 lbs. in the preceding year.

In Jalpaiguri the number of tea-gardens in 1897 was 285, against 245 in 1896, the total outturn amounting to 24,232,316 lbs. against 22,281,335 lbs. in the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,950,981 lbs.

Chittagong Division.

There were in all 23 gardens in the district of Chittagong during the year under report, of which 19 gardens have furnished returns. The remaining four gardens appear to have been closed. The total quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in 1897 was 2,126,028 lbs., against 1,454,788 lbs. in 1896. The season was not a satisfactory one, commencing with the worst drought known in Chittagong, and including the earthquake of June and the cyclone of October.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where there is only one garden, the outturn is said to have decreased by 3,140 lbs., which is attributed to the drought in the commencement of the year and the cyclone in October.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In the Hazaribagh district the number of tea-gardens during the year was five; but as statistics from one garden (*viz.*, Pareshnath Garden) have not been received, the number of gardens in the statement against the district has been shown as four. Excluding, for the purpose of comparison, the Pareshnath Garden from the previous year's figures, the results in this district show a decrease of 17 acres and 10,720 lbs. in the total area under tea and the total quantity of uncured leaf plucked respectively. The quantity of leaf manufactured during the year, however, shows a large increase over that of the previous year, which is attributed to a better yield.

The number of gardens in Lohardaga during the year was one less than in the preceding year, the Sukoorhutoo Garden having ceased to work during 1897. The total area under tea, excluding this garden, was 2,438 acres against 2,527 acres in the previous year, or a decrease of 89 acres, but the quantities of uncured leaf and leaf manufactured have, owing to better outturn, increased notwithstanding by 278,679lbs. and 350,658lbs. respectively.

Coffee.

The outturn of coffee during the year was low, the total yield being only 20 lbs., as compared with 81 lbs. in the previous year.

Cinchona plantation.

Unlike the two previous years, there was nothing abnormal in the climatic conditions of the year under review; and though the rainfall was slightly below the average, it was well distributed throughout the rainy season. The number of trees up-rooted at the plantation for their bark was 245,109 against 1,064,200 in the previous year, while 40,207 young trees of the quinine-producing kinds were planted out. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 212,787) at the close of the year was 2,478,549.

The crop of the year amounted to 318,715 lbs. of dry bark, of which 212,175 lbs. were obtained from the trees up-rooted in the Government plantations in Sikkim, and 106,540 lbs. from the trees in the plantation at Nimbong purchased a few years ago. In addition to this quantity, 418,602 lbs. of bark were purchased from private plantations in Sikkim and Southern India. The quantity of bark made over to the cinchona factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge was 511,933 lbs.

The outturn of the factory was 10,149 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 4,075 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 10,673 and 3,452 lbs. respectively in 1896-97.

Owing probably to the prevalence of scarcity, the demand from Bengal for sulphate of quinine to be sold at post-offices decreased by 1,100 lbs.; but on the other hand, the Superintendent of the Aligarh Jail was supplied with 800 lbs. for the introduction of the system into the North-Western Provinces. The stock of sulphate of quinine in hand at the close of the year was less by 791 lbs. than it was at the close of 1896-97, but the Superintendent recognises the advisability of having always in stock, at the commencement of a year, a quantity equal to the year's probable consumption.

The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	62,901	73,220
By credit from the Medical Depôts and Port Blair.	60,728	60,548
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	300	1,000
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.	...	...
For jails	...	30
For pice-packets	47,850	30,800
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	11,200
Total ...	1,71,779	1,76,798

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 66,509, against Rs. 82,143 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in the salary and exchange compensation allowance of the Deputy Superintendent, owing to the retirement of Mr. Gammie, the late Deputy Superintendent, and under "Contingencies" due to the cessation of the transport of bark from Nimbong. The amount spent on account of the factory rose from Rs. 79,867 to Rs. 89,278. This sum includes the price paid for the bark purchased from private plantations.

The cash receipts show a surplus over cash expenditure of Rs. 21,010; but owing to the fall in the price of bark, there has been a large decrease in the value of the stock in hand; and Dr. Prain estimates the net profits at Rs. 11,632 as against Rs. 9,767 last year.

Sir George King, Superintendent of Cinchona Cultivation and Government Quinologist, who retired in February last, had with conspicuous success directed the preparation by Government of the medicinal products of cinchona from their very commencement, and his brilliant services were acknowledged in a separate Resolution.

The jute and cotton mills in Hooghly and Howrah continue to do well. The tasar and silk industries appear to be declining. The outturn of indigo further decreased from 997 maunds to 751 maunds. There was a marked increase in the outturn of shellac. Iron is worked on a fairly extensive scale, and there is a considerable manufacture of brass and bell-metal. The coal industry continues to gain in importance.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

The chief articles of manufacture in this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac,dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. Of these, cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye were manufactured only in the district of the 24-Parganas, in which there were 59 factories at work. The total number of operatives employed in the 59 working factories during the year under report was 80,983, against 67,085 in the previous year.

Presidency Division.

The outturn of gunny-bags and cloth was valued at Rs. 3,24,95,983; of cotton twist and yarn at Rs. 80,32,942; of paper at Rs. 24,26,119; of lac at Rs. 11,67,500, and of silk at Rs. 1,91,806.

There was a substantial increase in all these manufactures except lac over the figures of 1896-97.

The outturn of indigo in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore further decreased from 5,886 maunds to 5,415 maunds.

The outturn of sugar, exclusive of statistics from the Nadia district, was 3,09,243 maunds.

The yield of indigo was 734 maunds, as against 911 maunds in 1896-97. The yield of silk (exclusive of Serail Factory) was 135,831 lbs. The Jalpaiguri and Sirajganj jute presses turned out 55,644 and 258,922 bales respectively. The Sirajganj jute mills were ruined in the earthquake of June 1897.

Rajshahi Division.

Tea has been separately commented on. Thirteen applications for fresh land were made in Jalpaiguri.

The Daling colliery in Darjeeling turned out 1,356 tons of coal, as against 96 in 1896-97.

There is a flourishing shell industry in Dacca. The oil-mill continued to work. The steam jute presses decreased from 21 to 18, while the hand-presses increased from five to eight. There are no mines.

Dacca Division.

Seventeen tea-gardens were working, and the export decreased from 1,130,963 cwts. to 909,590 cwts. The pearl fisheries have ceased to exist, the storm-wave appearing to have killed all the oysters.

Chittagong Division.

The outturn of salt decreased from 21,447 maunds to 19,555 maunds, and that of saltpetre from 3,61,435 to 3,09,522, and the cause is stated to be the low price which ruled. The outturn of mica decreased from 966 maunds to 486 maunds, but the figures are said to have been understated.

Patna Division.

Molasses, hides, ghee, and saltpetre are largely manufactured in Monghyr for export to Calcutta. The number of guns and pistols manufactured and exported from Monghyr was 3,013, as against 2,236 in the preceding year. The year under report was an unfavourable one for indigo in the districts of Purnea and Malda.

Bhagalpur Division.

The total output of mica from five mines in the Monghyr district was 29 tons, against 44·54 tons from four mines in the previous year. The outturn of stone in the Sonthal Parganas was 75,488 tons, against 93,000 the previous year, and there was an output of 2,493 tons of coal in the Sultanpur mine.

The manufacture of salt continues to decline seriously, and the reason for this is alleged to have been chiefly the famine, supplemented by competition from Madras.

Orissa Division.

The year was a favourable one for tea, but the prospects of the industry are not hopeful.

Chota Nagpur Division.

Lac, tusser silk, and soapstone articles form the other chief manufactures of the district.

The output of coal from the mines in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions fell from 1,229,985 tons to 1,082,282 tons.

The mica mines in Hazaribagh are gaining in importance, and the output was 10,797 maunds, against 7,030 maunds in the previous year. These figures are not quite trustworthy, however.

The Raja of Gangpur has granted a Bombay Syndicate an extensive coal-mining concession in the zamindari of Hemgir.

No tin or copper mines were at work, and the result of the prospecting works for gold was nil.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade ...	31,03,61,126	27,73,00,910*	28,55,08,838	32,05,78,226	31,30,17,449
Coasting „ ...	6,23,26,924	6,54,50,979	6,70,76,863	7,34,40,936	8,66,26,161
Total of Imports ...	37,26,88,050	34,27,51,889*	35,25,85,701	39,40,19,162	39,96,43,610
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	42,26,18,585	46,85,98,065	46,79,13,996	45,88,81,574	46,31,20,317
Coasting „ ...	6,42,39,959	8,27,91,128*	8,68,58,718	8,09,37,030	9,31,17,535
Total of Exports ...	48,68,58,544	55,13,89,193	55,47,72,714	53,98,18,604	55,62,37,852
GRAND TOTAL ...	85,95,46,594	89,41,41,082*	90,73,58,415	93,38,37,766	95,58,81,462

* The figures for 1894-95 have been altered in accordance with the corrections made by the Collector of Customs.

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 2,23,95,600, or 7·4 per cent. The decrease, which occurred both in free and dutiable goods, is attributable to the deficient harvest in 1896, and it is very remarkable that the apparent effects of that calamity on trade should be so slight, the value of the imports of merchandise being actually greater than in 1894-95 or 1895-96. Owing to heavier receipts of gold from China and Australia and of silver from the United Kingdom, there was an increase of Rs. 1,48,34,823, or 83 per cent., in the imports of treasure. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce again fell off by Rs. 41,68,420. The smaller shipments of opium to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements and of indigo to the United Kingdom account for this decline. In the coasting trade there was an increase of 14 per cent. and of 5 per cent., respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The increase in the former is attributable to the unusually large shipments of rice and paddy from Burma to meet the demand caused by scarcity in India, while larger despatches of coal to Bombay, Madras, and Burma, of rice and wheat to Madras, of rapeseed and jute manufactures to Bombay, and of provisions to Burma account for the increase in the exports.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

It will be seen that, as usual, the bulk of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 58·57 per cent. in 1896-97 to 53·87. The falling off in value was equivalent to 8 per cent., and the total trade recorded is the smallest since 1892-93. The decrease occurred in both imports and exports. The falling off under imports is due to smaller shipments of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, apparel, liquors and umbrellas, while short despatches of tea, raw jute and raw cotton, dyeing

materials, lac, grain and pulse, oils, and sugar account for the decrease under exports. The United States have again gone ahead of Germany, and stand second in the list with a percentage of 7·65, against 5·96 in the preceding year. The increase was wholly under exports, owing to a larger trade in jute, both raw and manufactured, hides and skins, and tea. A noticeable incident in the trade with the United States was the import of a consignment of grain despatched by charitable people for the relief of the famine. The cargo was brought in "a whaleback" steamer—the first of its kind to visit Calcutta. Germany occupies the third place, with a percentage of 7·40 against 6·70 in 1896-97. The increase was both under imports and exports. There was a remarkable advance of 324,566 cwts. in the imports of sugar, while raw jute and hides and skins contributed materially to the increase in exports of Indian produce. China comes next, and her share in the trade stood at 5·89, against 5·50 in the previous year. The trade with Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China increased by 6 per cent. and 12 per cent., respectively. The quantity of opium exported to Hongkong rose in quantity from 21,798 to 22,771 chests, but its value fell from Rs. 2,75,02,495 to Rs 2,35,06,832 owing to a steady and continuous fall in price. The Straits Settlements maintained their position, but with a lower percentage of 3 67. The decrease, which has been going on since 1894-95, occurred wholly under exports, and is due mainly to smaller shipments of opium. The marked improvement of 85 per cent. in the trade with Ceylon during the last year, though mainly due to the large transactions in gold and silver, is also attributable to larger imports of cocoanut oil, copper and sugar, and to heavier exports of grain and pulse, coal, teaseed, and jute manufactures. It is satisfactory to note that with the cessation of famine, exports of grain to Ceylon are returning to their normal condition. The increase of 22 per cent. in the trade with Australia is ascribed to heavy receipts of treasure and to enlarged shipments of jute manufactures and of castor and linseed oils. There was, however, a very large falling off in the importation of horses. The trade with France fell by 13 per cent. in imports and 5 per cent. in exports. The decline in the former was due to smaller receipts of silk goods, the most important of our importations from France, while short shipments of indigo and raw silk brought about the fall in exports. The increase of 11 per cent. in the total value of the trade with Austria-Hungary, in spite of the large decrease in the receipts of cotton and woollen goods, is accounted for by larger exports of raw jute and hides and skins. The reduced purchasing powers of the people occasioned by famine and other troubles are clearly responsible for the restricted demand for cotton goods. The trade of Italy with Calcutta increased in the past year by 13 per cent., a larger quantity of aniline dyes being imported, and of hides and skins, raw jute, and seeds exported. In the trade with Belgium there was an improvement of 4 per cent., due to larger imports of metals, aniline dyes, cement, and matches, and to a marked advance in exports of oilseeds. The improvement of 33 per cent. in the Mauritius trade is attributed to the increased imports and exports of merchandise and exports of treasure. Imports from Mauritius consist mainly of sugar, both refined and unrefined, and the total quantity received during the year rose from 338,146 cwts. to 565,891 cwts.

The proportion which the trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal during the year under review bore to its total foreign trade was 73·9 per cent., as against 76·9 in the previous year.

Imports. The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta in the last two years are shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	14,45,92,629	11,73,52,665
Metals	2,69,10,070	2,79,42,502
Mineral oil	1,58,02,535	1,67,25,583
Machinery (excluding those for railway)	1,82,49,422	1,37,87,504
Sugar	57,72,666	1,19,99,614
Twist and yarn	91,17,985	91,05,988
Salt	53,77,553	67,19,749
Hardware and cutlery	49,65,588	51,00,523
Liquors	52,68,188	46,34,709
Woollen goods	70,75,577	41,75,327

Exports.

The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	9,96,51,492	9,52,93,179
Tea	7,72,69,736	7,64,72,151
Hides and skins	2,85,60,259	4,17,17,531
Opium	4,96,87,235	3,89,39,565
Jute gunny-bags	3,46,09,643	3,67,97,541
Oil-seeds	2,19,92,491	2,83,52,999
Rice	2,45,78,681	2,62,12,760
Indigo	3,11,42,055	1,75,51,045
Lac	1,38,55,530	1,06,15,262
Raw cotton	82,20,501	65,81,118
Silk, raw	49,50,709	49,77,274
Wheat	3,13,834	3,71,510

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

It is satisfactory to again record a further increase in the coasting or inter-portal trade of Calcutta. The total value increased by 16·2 per cent. Imports and exports both advanced, the former by 14 per cent. and the latter by 18·2 per cent. The advance under imports of Indian produce was more than 68 lakhs, but receipts of foreign merchandise show a decline of 2 lakhs in value. In exports there was an advance under both Indian produce and foreign merchandise. The former advanced by more than 95 lakhs and the latter by nearly 8 lakhs.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the town by rail, by inland steamer, by country boats, and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1896-97	3,29,59,606	13,88,81,347	83,54,258	3,61,54,837	4,13,13,864	17,50,36,184
1897-98	3,19,11,641	13,22,03,507	82,05,620	3,57,87,627	4,01,17,261	16,79,91,134
By Inland Steamer—						
1896-97	98,07,416	8,56,35,422	61,01,477	5,31,44,329	1,59,08,893	13,87,79,751
1897-98	1,13,68,840	7,72,75,288	69,64,817	5,37,08,677	1,83,33,667	13,09,83,965
By E. I. Railway—						
1896-97	5,72,42,740	25,86,31,800	1,72,19,688	17,15,17,765	7,44,62,428	43,01,49,565
1897-98	7,63,18,580	27,99,37,306	2,26,14,761	23,23,18,027	9,89,33,341	51,22,55,333
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1896-97	1,61,07,228	10,13,53,789	61,80,942	10,98,80,471	2,22,88,170	21,12,34,260
1897-98	1,77,94,595	9,30,86,345	52,04,141	5,58,64,506	2,29,98,736	14,89,50,851
By Road—						
1896-97	77,46,441	5,36,14,833	38,78,051	2,08,43,972	1,16,24,492	7,44,58,805
1897-98	1,31,16,236	4,20,44,354	39,37,726	2,23,47,509	1,70,53,962	6,43,91,863
Total—						
1896-97	12,38,63,431	63,81,17,191	4,17,34,416	39,15,41,374	16,55,97,847	1,02,96,58,565
1897-98	15,05,09,892	62,45,46,800	4,69,27,065	40,00,26,346	19,74,36,957	1,02,45,73,146
Average of the two years ending—						
1896-97	12,46,80,269	60,32,73,418	3,71,51,363	34,61,44,475	16,18,31,633	94,94,17,893
1897-98	13,71,86,661	63,13,31,995	4,43,30,740	39,57,83,860	18,15,17,402	1,02,71,15,855

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole

during the past year are compared below with the total of the previous year:—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	1896-97	4,601	23,938	12,778	48,440	19,080	2,469	2,253	70	21	1,13,650	7,70,077	8,83,727	12·86
	1897-98	3,977	29,812	20,484	56,024	19,879	4,773	3,142	8	47	1,38,146	6,98,393	8,36,539	16·50
Indigo	1896-97	1,339	5,483	885	24	...	56,151	11,321	14	...	75,217	77,983	1,53,200	42·57
	1897-98	1,303	5,556	1,020	20	1	34,908	12,090	...	2	54,810	49,437	1,04,247	52·58
Jute, raw	1896-97	8,09,870	32,41,748	76,74,784	1,07,19,430	4,76,163	1,474	9,06,229	2,916	...	2,38,32,619	2,60,204	2,40,92,913	98·92
	1897-98	8,67,035	41,40,138	86,96,833	1,42,20,954	5,14,858	3,318	9,05,583	3,779	5	2,93,52,553	95,559	2,94,48,112	99·68
Gunny-bags	1896-97	1,06,600	1,92,738	2,75,111	6,297	314	2,826	6,241	93	328	5,90,693	2,288	5,92,891	99·61
	1897-98	99,266	1,91,034	1,82,897	4,071	836	3,278	6,363	102	498	4,88,350	3,007	4,91,357	99·39
Wheat	1896-97	17,462	1,75,641	6,216	7,395	...	74,835	3,02,088	...	5	5,83,642	11,53,966	17,36,608	33·60
	1897-98	3,255	23,063	155	279	...	50,186	76,702	422	...	1,54,067	26,07,376	27,61,443	5·58
Gram and Pulse.	1896-97	1,70,212	26,31,425	1,34,831	2,55,284	4,235	5,09,108	5,52,523	10,310	1,276	42,69,174	2,12,632	44,81,806	95·26
	1897-98	1,09,410	13,04,727	30,292	82,243	1,167	5,12,664	7,11,499	15,778	11,793	27,79,575	4,25,092	32,04,665	86·74
Rice	1896-97	49,40,112	25,24,190	3,07,891	27,15,293	27,485	7,172	22,237	86,279	1,868	1,06,32,527	14,083	1,06,46,562	99·87
	1897-98	52,67,231	31,14,054	26,645	28,26,466	54,578	38,961	75,782	94,354	65,368	1,15,63,439	74,739	1,16,38,177	99·36
Paddy	1896-97	13,46,565	1,76,953	2,141	2,873	1,110	716	52	83,150	...	16,13,560	1,442	16,15,002	99·90
	1897-98	10,85,147	3,73,263	626	7,779	326	...	435	39,807	16	15,07,398	160	15,07,558	99·99
Other food-grains	1896-97	1,250	1,05,044	980	858	...	1,19,016	1,77,978	600	524	4,06,250	33,623	4,39,873	92·36
	1897-98	1,893	11,146	141	5	40	1,09,766	1,40,495	...	94	2,63,580	1,10,189	3,73,769	70·52
Hides of cattle.	1896-97	42,510	33,109	39,540	92,700	185	82,659	37,016	3,142	31,491	3,62,352	2,76,092	6,38,444	56·78
	1897-98	49,083	53,648	65,226	1,56,559	134	1,22,863	56,667	999	29,647	5,29,106	4,11,613	9,40,719	56·24
Saltpetre	1896-97	... 6	...	...	...	...	4,43,069	22,311	...	62	4,70,442	3,33,728	8,04,170	58·50
	1897-98		...	7	...	...	3,43,352	14,576	...	...	3,57,941	2,33,976	5,91,917	60·47
Linseed	1896-97	1,10,823	3,02,340	14,058	44,675	14,278	21,61,084	3,36,002	9	8,674	29,91,843	8,53,561	38,45,404	77·80
	1897-98	88,700	3,60,427	16,450	55,671	12,708	19,77,084	5,51,716	218	4,336	30,67,190	11,45,250	42,12,440	72·81
Mustard	1896-97	27,729	45,137	1,74,230	2,15,738	2,121	3,40,466	4,21,676	...	2,259	12,29,866	13,93,994	26,23,760	46·87
	1897-98	26,839	96,617	3,01,807	3,83,844	11,194	7,10,449	9,66,170	...	25,552	24,62,433	14,63,343	39,25,826	62·73
Silk, raw	1896-97	3,140	8,925	3,351	...	...	28	1,088	...	1,298	17,832	172	18,004	99·04
	1897-98	3,943	10,801	4,354	...	...	9	456	...	1,734	21,296	459	21,755	97·89
Sugar, refined.	1896-97	2,976	1,02,165	9	300	...	237	...	...	...	1,05,687	2,852	1,08,539	97·37
	1897-98	5,460	92,636	5	452	...	706	...	...	...	99,309	429	99,738	99·57
Sugar, unrefined.	1896-97	1,55,425	6,79,039	57	1,202	...	1,10,850	2,284	...	12	9,48,869	20,518	9,69,387	97·88
	1897-98	1,14,339	6,03,539	496	1,174	...	1,06,790	736	...	34	8,27,108	14,621	8,41,729	98·25
Tea, Indian	1896-97	2	...	4,43,016	734	684	623	138	...	4,847	4,50,044	11,55,480	16,05,524	28·03
	1897-98	...	85	4,64,919	602	121	370	60	...	5,928	4,72,085	9,25,602	13,97,687	33·76
Tobacco	1896-97	1,07,984	95,949	3,03,624	2,103	19	55,770	62,104	1,155	19	6,28,727	9,830	6,38,557	98·46
	1897-98	1,12,674	1,13,083	3,09,788	2,226	38	43,903	72,694	435	12	6,54,965	2,140	6,57,054	99·67
Total	1896-97	78,48,692	1,03,43,824	93,94,102	1,41,12,846	5,45,979	39,73,553	28,63,541	1,87,738	52,619	4,93,23,894	65,71,477	5,58,94,371	88·24
	1897-98	78,39,581	1,05,23,666	1,01,22,198	1,77,92,568	6,15,880	40,63,351	35,35,080	1,55,952	1,45,066	5,47,93,339	82,61,393	6,30,54,732	86·90

The articles enumerated above represent 41·89 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1897-98, against 45·13 per cent. in the previous year.

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1896-97:—

Articles.		Exports from Calcutta to— Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1896-97	44,247	43,824	10,756	55,577	9,407	4,936	3,852	98	1,607	1,74,804	61,641	2,36,945	73·87
	1897-98	31,082	32,468	8,996	45,469	12,957	5,386	3,166	57	1,142	1,40,723	25,187	1,65,910	84·70
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1896-97	1,28,290	1,30,903	1,69,372	1,62,832	24,525	2,71,493	1,58,706	271	25,459	10,71,851	6,21,540	16,93,391	63·30
	1897-98	1,42,034	1,30,143	1,59,563	1,52,122	27,784	3,06,779	1,58,433	160	25,315	10,96,331	7,18,918	18,15,249	60·40
Salt	1896-97	8,44,479	8,99,902	13,21,570	14,79,999	1,36,330	17,21,688	10,74,330	11,332	4,20,437	79,12,067	9,91,258	89,03,325	88·87
	1897-98	8,89,506	8,82,590	11,95,531	14,34,538	1,15,259	16,56,711	10,78,022	16,690	4,35,286	76,98,133	8,65,244	85,63,377	89·90
Total	1896-97	10,17,016	10,74,629	15,01,698	16,98,408	1,70,262	19,98,117	12,36,888	11,701	4,47,503	91,58,222	16,74,439	1,08,32,661	84·54
	1897-98	10,62,622	10,45,201	13,64,090	16,32,129	1,56,000	19,50,876	12,39,621	16,907	4,61,741	89,35,187	11,09,340	1,00,44,536	84·74

The total traffic in the three staples specified above represent 22·47 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the year under report, against 25·91 per cent. in the previous year.

Cotton, raw.

The total quantity of raw cotton carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	11,16,034	10,08,048
Exports	4,90,270	4,03,171

The table below shows the several provinces from which raw cotton was imported into Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,19,063	4,09,121
„ Bengal Proper	1,25,259	1,62,403
„ Berar	91,852	1,12,726
„ Bombay	1,74,604	1,09,164
„ Punjab	77,712	93,669
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	30,851	49,295
„ Assam	27,248	21,238
„ Burma	7,441	18,621
„ Central Provinces	23,265	12,337
„ Madras	28,063	6,950
„ Other places	10,676	12,524
Total ...	11,16,034	10,08,048

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	22,484	30,603	17,251	23,481
Other ports ...	326,405	4,44,274	262,573	3,57,391
Total ...	348,889	4,74,877	279,824	3,80,872
To Indian Ports	1,576	2,145	3,378	4,598
GRAND TOTAL ...	350,465	4,77,022	283,202	3,85,470

In the year under review there has been a further decrease to the extent of 19·8 per cent. in the exports to foreign ports as compared with 1896-97. The trade with the United Kingdom fell away by 23·2 per cent.; with Austria-Hungary by 60·1 per cent.; with Belgium by 55·3 per cent.; with France by 12·3 per cent.; with Germany by 35·4 per cent.; with Italy by 27·3 per cent.; with Japan by 58·5 per cent., and with "other countries" by 19·6 per cent.; while China took 116·6 per cent. more than in 1896-97.

The decline in the total exports is attributable to the cotton crop of the past season being below the average, owing, in the first instance, to the late advent of the rains, which prevented sowing and interfered materially with healthy germination, while on irrigated lands over-irrigation proved injurious to the seedlings; and, secondly, owing to a small acreage only being sown, while the greater portion of the soil was utilized for food-grains and fodder.

Cotton Goods.

The total imports of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, decreased by 17 per cent. in comparison with 1896-97. The heavy imports of the previous year, which could find no outlet owing to the prevailing distress, became a drag on the market, necessitating the carrying forward of large stocks which seriously interfered with the free flow of orders to Lancashire, and resulted in lower prices,

stoppage of machinery, and disputes regarding wages. The good monsoon and bountiful harvests have, however, helped to relieve this unsatisfactory position, and prospects all round are considerably brighter with the close of 1897-98.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared in the following statement with the totals of the previous year:—

	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,63,131	3,59,089	5,22,220	1,87,215	4,18,784	6,05,999
Exports ...	2,60,449	4,88,800	7,49,249	2,40,039	5,46,201	7,86,240

European twist and yarn.

The quantity imported by sea represents the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The following table gives an abstract of the imports of European twist and yarn from foreign and Indian ports separately during the past two years:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	12,649,354	1,53,725	14,853,214	1,80,508
Other Foreign ports ...	699,508	8,501	508,299	6,177
Total ...	13,348,862	1,62,226	15,361,513	1,86,685
From Indian Ports ...	12,440	151	42,790	520
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,361,302	1,62,377	15,404,303	1,87,205

The distribution of the total exports of European cotton twist and yarn from Calcutta by internal routes and by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	1,63,811	1,12,797
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	28,021	37,275
Assam	23,685	20,210
Bihar	8,788	8,552
Panjab	5,246	6,761
Central Provinces	3,698	3,781
Rajputana and Central India ...	990	1,202
Other Provinces	1,706	19,375
Total ...	2,35,945	2,09,953

Exports by sea.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
Burma ...	1,054,172	12,811	1,402,905	17,049
Orissa ...	541,800	6,584	702,000	8,531
Chittagong ...	149,688	1,818	176,200	2,142
Madras ...	115,800	1,409	133,540	1,623
Other Indian ports	720	9	33,120	403
Foreign ports ...	154,090	1,873	27,859	338
Total ...	2,016,270	24,504	2,475,624	30,086

Indian twist and yarn.

The different trade blocks to which Indian twist and yarn were exported from Calcutta during the past two years are detailed below :—

Trade blocks.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	98,157	43,025
Bengal Proper	63,629	91,678
Chota Nagpur	19,254	7,349
Central Provinces	7,569	2,313
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6,325	4,480
Panjab	388	470
Assam	304	...
Other places	12	16
Total ...	1,95,638	1,49,331

The distribution of the exports of Indian twist and yarn by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

Whither exported.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Orissa	5,694,720	69,207	5,634,000	68,469
Burma	1,989,001	24,172	1,701,700	20,681
Madras	558,440	6,786	128,376	1,560
Chittagong	400	5	4,800	58
Other Indian ports ...	57,460	698	56,950	692
Total of Coasting trade ...	8,300,021	1,00,868	7,525,826	91,460
To Foreign ports ...	15,823,016	1,92,294	23,954,437	2,91,113
Grand Total ...	24,123,037	2,93,162	31,480,263	3,82,573

Cotton piece-goods (European).

The following statement shows the total value of European cotton piece-goods brought to, and carried from, Calcutta by all routes during the past two years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	14,22,96,119	11,54,96,112
Exports	12,76,78,780	12,20,77,230

The different ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom ...	14,10,72,500	11,42,01,667
Other Foreign ports ...	5,28,636	4,29,724
Total ...	14,16,01,136	11,46,31,391
From Indian ports—		
Bombay	3,88,007	2,36,371
Burma	1,71,134	3,29,736
Madras	11,041	1,06,913
Other Indian ports ...	16,914	3,800
Total ...	5,87,096	6,76,820
Grand Total ...	14,21,88,232	11,53,08,211

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces to which piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal Proper	4,56,36,724	4,07,70,193
„ Bihar	3,14,31,418	2,98,48,865
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,37,53,903	2,65,69,055
„ Assam	1,15,10,851	88,14,130
„ Punjab	81,84,934	87,39,640
„ Burma	20,03,719	17,83,937
„ Chota Nagpur ...	18,60,094	16,45,375
„ Central Provinces ...	10,03,296	14,37,845
„ Rajputana and Central India	8,44,850	10,23,150
„ Orissa	6,50,414	6,74,595
„ Foreign ports	3,25,084	2,96,460
„ Madras	2,51,493	2,43,092
„ Bombay	1,36,520	77,179
„ Other Indian ports ...	28,375	22,784
„ Other places	57,105	1,12,345
Total ...	12,76,78,780	12,20,77,230

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, etc., etc., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 14,43,23,165. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 12,20,77,230, as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 2,22,45,935 against Rs. 5,01,64,397 in 1896-97, and Rs. 2,69,68,199 in 1895-96.

Indian piece-goods.

The total value of Indian piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	71,29,937	52,84,707
Exports	10,40,667	8,02,366

Indigo.

The total quantity of indigo imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,53,506	1,04,369
Exports	1,49,995	98,091

The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the subjoined statement:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	77,340	49,348
Bihar	67,472	46,908
Bengal Proper ...	7,731	7,965
Other places	963	148
Total ...	1,53,506	1,04,369

The total exportation by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
To Foreign ports—	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United States	20,445	27,827	20,102	27,361
United Kingdom	41,849	56,962	19,076	25,965
Austria-Hungary	10,563	14,378	9,347	12,722
France	10,604	14,433	7,026	9,563
Germany	10,974	14,936	6,297	8,571
Holland		...	3,070	4,179
Turkey in Asia	1,508	2,052	2,485	3,382
Italy	2,925	3,981	1,948	2,651
Russia—Odessa	2,249	3,061	231	314
Greece	141	192	207	282
Egypt	106	144	177	241
Persia	16	22	150	204
Other Foreign ports	7,621	10,374	1,248	1,699
Total ...	109,001	1,48,362	71,364	97,134
To Indian ports	32	44	47	64
GRAND TOTAL ...	109,033	1,48,406	71,411	97,198

The exports declined to the very considerable extent of 34·5 per cent. as compared with 1896-97. The falling off is chiefly noticeable in the exports to the United Kingdom. With the exception of the United States, the trade with which has continued much the same as in previous year, the exports to other countries have generally declined.

To over-production, to the tightness of the money market, to the substitution of chemical dyes, to the Badische scare, and to the heavy stocks in the home market may be attributed the unfortunate condition to which this once thriving industry is now reduced.

Jute, raw.

The total quantity of raw jute carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	2,41,51,064	2,94,66,379
Exports	1,49,54,094	1,97,42,986

In the following abstract the total imports of jute into Calcutta from the principal supplying districts during the past year are arranged according to the volume of the trade, and are compared with the totals for 1896-97. Figures are also added showing the percentages of total imports carried by rail in respect of those districts:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity imported in 1897-98.	Fluctuations as compared with 1896-97.		Percentage to total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca ...	79,60,401	19,12,395	.....	21·76
Pabna ...	40,82,557	.....	25,855	35·47
Faridpur ...	38,24,903	5,21,046	.....	72·18
Mymensingh ...	23,63,759	10,46,097	.....	47·91
Rangpur ...	17,71,204	3,14,783	.....	72·87
24-Parganas ...	15,66,043	3,62,431	.....	·39
Nadia ...	12,82,786	4,38,111	.....	72·67
Rajshahi ...	9,70,402	2,30,838	.....	86·57
Hooghly ...	8,51,420	69,511	.....	·84
Jalpaiguri ...	8,07,259	2,08,678	.....	100·00
Purnea ...	7,62,064	19,298	.....	98·43
Jessore ...	5,57,338	54,043	.....	24 84
Khulna ...	5,32,150	41,333	.....	82·74
Bogra ...	4,78,719	1,16,450	.....	86·43
Tippera ...	4,71,956	15,544	.....	70·97
Dinajpur ...	4,15,497	1,35,307	.....	94·95
Murshidabad ...	2,01,821	2,472	.....	81·56
Other places ...	5,47,833	.....	97,283	50·63
Total ...	2,94,48,112	54,78,337	1,23,138	47·07

Net increase ... 53,55,199 maunds.

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta were distributed as follows :—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	10,822,422	1,47,30,519	14,290,571	1,94,51,055
„ Indian „ ...	5,406	7,358	18,733	25,498
Total ...	10,827,828	1,47,37,877	14,309,304	1,94,76,553

The total exports to foreign ports increased in quantity by 32 per cent., but in consequence of the low price prevailing during the year, the aggregate value decreased by 4·3 per cent. Larger exports were made to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the United States and Australia, while China, Japan, and "other countries" took smaller supplies.

Gunny-bags.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in gunny-bags during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are given below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	No.	No.
Imports	20,963,719	17,469,198
Exports	229,870,881	274,159,437

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs which do not fall within the scope of registration. The principal districts which despatched gunny-bags in large quantities to Calcutta during the past two years are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
24-Parganas ...	6,141,126	345,953	6,487,079	5,731,083	666,186	6,397,269
Hooghly ...	1,746,083	1,690,799	3,436,882	1,329,591	1,746,927	3,076,518
Pabna ...	7,052,800	10,117	7,062,917	2,763,300	8,065	2,771,365
Dinajpur ...	.....	665,589	665,589	...	1,427,160	1,427,160
Jalpaiguri ...	.....	1,227,870	1,227,870	...	1,355,655	1,355,655
Darjeeling ...	.....	581,350	581,350	...	697,100	697,100
Burdwan ...	.....	185,605	185,605	...	254,444	254,444
Purnea ...	.....	175,960	175,960	...	177,495	177,495
Rangpur ...	.....	77,735	77,735	...	124,705	124,705
Other districts ...	.....	1,062,732	1,062,732	...	1,186,687	1,186,687
Total ...	14,940,009	6,023,710	20,963,719	9,823,974	7,645,224	17,469,198

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows :—

Whither exported.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	48,090,270	754,050	48,844,320	54,375,965	1,129,000	55,504,965
„ Foreign „ ...	162,893,341	410,900	163,304,241	195,586,375	376,500	195,962,875
Total ...	210,983,611	1,164,950	212,148,561	249,962,340	1,505,500	251,467,840

In the exports to foreign ports, there was an increase of 19·9 per cent. in comparison with 1896-97, due to the larger amount of machinery now at work in Bengal.

Gunny-cloth.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth carried by internal routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	37,768	33,651
Exports	6,068	6,294

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta under this heading during the past two years is shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	42,398	170,321
Exports	179,477,163	263,104,818

As regards the imports by internal routes, the total trade of the past year comprised 7,866 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 25,785 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	10,094,154	97,200	10,191,354	19,910,229	450,878	20,361,117
„ Foreign „ ...	169,285,809	...	169,285,809	242,743,701	...	242,743,701
Total ...	179,379,963	97,200	179,477,163	262,653,940	450,878	263,104,818

The exports to foreign ports in 1897-98 have again advanced, and the figures are now the highest recorded during the past five years. This is due, as in the case of gunny-bags, to the very large increase of manufacture during the past year. The only country which shows a decrease is the United Kingdom, the quantity exported to it being 22 per cent. less than in 1896-97.

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills, without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nadia Rivers, were as follows:—

Importing districts.	Total of district.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Darbhanga	11,300	15,350
Nadia	...	1,500
Bhagalpur	15,000	...
Monghyr	1,200	...
Murshidabad	150	...
Other districts	400	500
Total ...	28,050	17,350

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 32, against 29 in 1896-97 and 26 in 1895-96. The quantity of jute worked up in 1897-98 was 96,73,431 maunds, against 84,29,568 maunds in 1896-97 and 80,75,587 maunds in 1895-96.

Wheat.

The total quantity of wheat carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	23,02,705	27,61,691
Exports	2,60,156	3,04,012

The different provinces from which wheat was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	8,21,407	24,78,738
Panjab	1,21,528	1,28,158
Bihar	3,76,923	1,26,888
Bengal Proper	2,06,714	26,757
Central Provinces	2,08,168	91
Foreign ports	5,36,554	139
Other places	31,411	920
Total ...	23,02,705	27,61,691

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	74,107	1,00,868	75,733	1,03,081
„ Indian „ ...	28,981	39,446	57,970	78,904
Total ...	103,088	1,40,314	133,703	1,81,985

Though the export to foreign ports during the past year shows a nominal increase of 2·1 per cent., it has shrunk greatly from its previous vast proportions.

Gram and Pulse.

Under this heading are included *matar* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *hût* or *chhola* (*cicere arietinum*), and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in these grains during the past two years is shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	49,23,471	34,66,063
Exports	28,04,895	18,09,129

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different provinces are arranged according to the volume of trade:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal proper	31,96,217	15,27,839
„ Bihar	10,61,631	12,24,163
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,77,150	2,75,210
„ Madras	2,73,225	1,30,795
„ Panjab	6,922	1,03,113
„ Orissa	1,53,553	74,896
„ Central Provinces	25,614	33,614
„ Burma	22,494	33,559
„ Other places	6,665	62,874
Total ...	49,23,471	34,66,063

The details of the sea-borne exports during the past two years are given in the following statement:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	530,236	7,21,710	265,461	3,61,322
„ Indian „ ...	528,313	7,19,093	296,416	4,03,455
Total ...	1,058,549	14,40,803	561,877	7,64,777

The decrease in the total exports is attributable to the scarcity during the past year. When the new season's crop did reach the market, the prices were abnormally high, and restricted exports to a great extent.

In the shipments to Mauritius, there was a fall of 7·5 per cent., to Ceylon of 20·8 per cent., and to "other countries" of 80·6 per cent., whilst the Straits Settlements showed an increase of 13·2 per cent.

Rice and Paddy.

The following statement gives the total quantity of rice and paddy imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding years:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	77,64,620	73,48,104	5,30,760	2,99,473
	Paddy	10,79,996	8,41,847	6,00,497	4,83,905
„ Inland steamer	Rice	4,80,613	3,32,093	9,23,399	7,38,447
	Paddy	1,21,887	1,67,519	28,991	38,199
„ East Indian Railway	Rice	9,93,789	22,24,428	28,94,899	65,23,076
	Paddy	2,79,633	2,64,037	3,35,793	6,60,705
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	3,33,969	2,12,235	5,08,965	5,40,171
	Paddy	3,482	2,829	5,05,575	2,70,962
„ Road	Rice	10,73,571	15,21,317	2,18,826	2,03,195
	Paddy	1,30,004	2,31,326	2,40,885	3,42,363
„ Sea	Rice	42,80,750	76,59,846	65,45,138	68,84,037
	Paddy	8,21,541	8,73,176	20,986	45,010
Total ...	Rice	1,49,27,312	1,92,98,023	1,16,21,987	1,51,88,399
	Paddy	24,36,543	23,80,734	17,32,727	18,41,144
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy		1,64,50,151	2,07,85,982	1,27,04,941	1,63,39,114

The following comparative statement shows the sources of supply, province by province, together with the routes taken by the trade during the past two years:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	94,39,620	94,10,293	20,32,242	28,01,385	1,14,71,862	1,22,11,678
„ Burma	...	...	29,64,343	63,45,502	29,64,343	63,45,502
„ Orissa	1,38,248	1,19,233	17,91,646	14,51,688	19,29,894	15,70,921
„ Madras	...	...	39,707	78,165	39,707	78,165
„ Bihar	10,372	3,088	19,517	1,11,927	29,889	1,15,015
„ Assam	5,891	7,090	337	996	6,224	8,086
„ Central Provinces ...	...	...	4,246	60,042	4,246	60,042
„ Chota Nagpur	...	...	1,868	65,378	1,868	65,378
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	311	450	1,295	3,133	1,606	3,583
„ Other places	...	...	512	3,27,612	512	3,27,612
Total ...	95,94,442	95,40,154	63,55,709	1,12,45,828	1,64,50,151	2,07,85,982

The details of the supplies exported by sea during the past two years are given separately in the following statements:—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by sea.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	1,187	1,616	183,057	2,49,161
Other ports in Madras ...	86,745	1,18,070	401,873	5,46,994
Bombay	387,211	5,27,037	264,850	3,60,490
Burma	39,283	53,469	23,242	31,635
Other Indian ports ...	9,527	12,967	17,463	23,769
Total ...	523,953	7,13,159	890,485	12,12,049
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	605,596	8,24,284	522,717	7,11,476
Other Foreign ports ...	3,679,123	50,07,695	3,644,458	49,60,512
Total ...	4,284,719	58,31,979	4,167,175	56,71,988
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,808,672	65,45,138	5,057,660	68,84,037

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by sea.

	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports	2,383	3,243	20,621	28,067
„ Foreign „	13,036	17,743	12,448	16,943
Total ...	15,419	20,986	33,069	45,010

The falling off in the exports of rice to foreign countries was 2·74 per cent. as compared with 1896-97. Germany, Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, China, and the Maldives took larger supplies of rice, while smaller shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Cape Colony, Mauritius, Natal, Réunion, and West Indies. Ceylon, which is the principal market for Bengal rice, took 41·4 per cent. more than in 1896-97, while the exports to the United Kingdom and to Mauritius, the next largest consumers of rice, decreased by 13·6 and 7·9 per cent. respectively.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The aggregate quantity carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years is given below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,01,582	4,27,271
Exports	3,19,217	2,47,426

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	2,96,994	2,50,261
Punjab	28,552	64,532
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	4,366	42,484
Bengal Proper	1,08,132	13,225
Madras	21,161	11,455
Foreign ports	30,991	41,846
Other places	11,386	3,468
Total ...	5,01,582	4,27,271

The sea-borne exports during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year were distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	83,038	1,13,024	51,721	70,398
„ Indian „ ...	37,064	50,447	28,808	39,210
Total ...	120,102	1,63,471	80,529	1,09,608

Hides.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in hides during the past year, as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	No.	No.
Imports	5,425,367	7,917,438
Exports	6,674,794	9,222,971

The following comparative statement shows the importation of hides from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	No.	No.
Bengal Proper	1,725,873	2,602,263
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1,495,832	2,230,968
Bihar	957,400	1,436,232
Central Provinces	376,128	550,584
Panjab	256,176	300,016
Chota Nagpur	251,928	237,176
Orissa	188,107	251,048
Madras	66,662	76,071
Other places	107,261	233,080
Total ...	5,425,367	7,917,438

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	810,929	54,894	688,589	49,226
Other Foreign ports ...	5,708,358	427,100	8,433,630	659,566
Total ...	6,519,287	481,994	9,122,219	708,792
To Indian ports ...	9,235	830	9,020	493
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,528,522	482,824	9,131,239	709,285

The exports of raw hides to foreign ports increased by 47·1 per cent., in consequence of larger despatches to the United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, and "Other Countries." On the other hand, there was a decline of 18·3 per cent. in the quantity of dressed hides exported.

Salt.

The salt trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with that of the previous year:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA—			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
				Inland exports—							
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.	Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1896-97	75,99,086	5,66,118	81,65,204	45,39,078	13,28,490	10,25,439	19,63,315	44,003	89,03,325	2,62,449	91,65,774
1897-98	1,09,40,728	6,23,911	1,15,64,639	44,28,762	8,45,212	13,41,826	13,95,636	51,941	85,63,377	2,77,748	88,41,125

The different ports from which the supply was derived were—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Liverpool ...	162,607	239,155	44,26,516	65,10,334
Aden	39,639	41,441	10,79,069	11,28,113
Jeddah, Muscat, etc. ...	10,492	41,021	2,85,624	11,16,667
Hamburgh ...	22,386	33,831	6,09,408	9,20,964
Ras Rawayah or Muhammad Goul ...	32,551	21,585	8,86,114	5,87,576
Bombay ...	19,908	20,474	5,41,946	5,57,347
Hanjam ...	5,010	20,029	1,36,371	5,45,233
Madras ...	888	3,180	24,172	86,564
Linga ...	6,465	3,030	1,75,984	82,474
Madagascar ...	...	1,078	...	29,367
Total ...	2,99,946	4,24,824	81,65,204	1,15,64,639

The different provinces to which the salt was consigned from Calcutta and Bhadreswar during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	46,82,280	45,17,424
Bihar	27,98,018	27,28,733
Assam	5,74,526	5,42,382
Chota Nagpur	4,20,437	4,35,286
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,16,451	3,22,009
Orissa	2,73,781	2,94,112
Other Provinces	281	1,179
Total ...	91,65,774	88,41,125

The gross weight of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta was as follows:—

	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.
1896-97	97,11,678	91,65,774
1897-98	93,66,049	88,41,125

Saltpetre.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1896-97 was—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	8,04,170	5,91,917
Exports	7,40,300	5,83,201

The following are the different provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	4,70,380	3,57,928
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,56,009	1,74,978
Panjab	76,356	58,998
Rajputana and Central India	1,363	...
Other places	62	13
Total ...	8,04,170	5,91,917

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
To Foreign ports—	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	211,666	3,28,934	164,219	2,23,520
Other Foreign ports ...	277,756	3,78,057	246,087	3,34,952
Total ...	519,422	7,06,991	4,10,306	5,58,472
To Indian ports—				
Madras	3,315	4,512	4,736	6,446
Other Indian ports ...	10,530	14,332	3,280	4,465
Total ...	13,845	18,844	8,016	10,911
GRAND TOTAL ...	533,267	7,25,835	4,18,322	5,69,383

In comparison with 1896-97, the exports to foreign countries fell away during the past year by 21 per cent. The decline in this trade may be attributed to reduced manufactures owing to restricted demands from the United Kingdom, which is the principal consumer, and where extensive stocks of the previous year's importations (which were the largest on record) remained unsold.

Linseed.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in linseed during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year was as follows:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	38,47,360	42,12,440
Exports	39,36,453	44,55,043

The following statement shows the imports of linseed classified according to the provinces from which it was imported during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	24,97,086	25,28,780
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	7,42,610	10,39,179
Bengal Proper	4,86,074	5,33,856
Assam	47,399	51,549
Central Provinces	28,782	32,167
Berar	34,122	5,756
Other places	11,287	21,153
Total ...	38,47,360	42,12,440

The total quantity of linseed exported by sea during the past two years was destined as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	1,793,772	24,41,523	2,174,281	29,59,438
Other Foreign ports ...	1,080,141	14,70,192	1,094,849	14,90,211
Total ...	2,873,913	39,11,715	3,269,130	44,49,649
To Indian ports ...	238	324	2,141	2,914
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,874,151	39,12,039	3,271,271	44,52,563

The exports of linseed to foreign ports increased by 13·7 per cent., as compared with 1896-97. There were increases in the shipments to United Kingdom, France, and United States, against a decrease in the export to

Germany, Holland, and other countries, whilst the shipments to Egypt have totally ceased.

Mustard Seed.

The subjoined statement shows the trade of Calcutta in mustard seed during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1896-97 :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	26,46,185	39,25,894
Exports	8,04,197	21,93,407

The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	7,62,142	16,16,610
Assam	6,42,630	8,23,068
Bengal Proper	4,65,455	8,20,321
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	6,38,754	6,24,341
Rajputana and Central India	65,912	7,291
Panjab	24,019	4,543
Central Provinces	22,594	4,100
Other places	24,679	25,620
Total ...	26,46,185	39,25,894

The total quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	20	27	195,190	2,65,675
Other Foreign ports ...	172,953	2,35,408	830,076	11,29,826
Total ...	172,973	2,35,435	1,025,266	13,95,501
To Indian ports ...	37,313	50,787	285,520	3,88,624
GRAND TOTAL ...	210,286	2,86,222	1,310,786	17,84,125

The total exports to foreign countries advanced by 492·9 per cent. The quantities shipped for Belgium increased by 138·4 per cent., those for Germany by 281 per cent., and those for "other countries" by 353 per cent., whilst the United Kingdom and France, which had taken nothing during the two previous years, came forward again for supplies last year.

Silk, raw.

The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, registered during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	18,299	22,180
Exports	26,002	20,579

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different districts during the past two years are arranged according to the volume of trade :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	7,913	9,750
Rajshahi	3,351	4,290
Midnapore	2,141	2,191
Singhbhum	1,281	1,508
Birbhum	886	1,265
Nadia	997	1,051
Other districts	1,730	2,125
Total ...	18,299	22,180

The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years : —

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	416,713	5,064	7,53,080	9,152
Other Foreign ports ...	776,064	9,432	5,65,343	6,871
Total ...	1,192,777	14,496	1,318,423	16,023
To Indian ports—				
Madras	222,640	2,706	99,216	1,206
Bombay	51,224	622	86,265	1,048
Burma	12,587	153	11,024	134
Other ports in Madras ...	10,338	126	9,707	118
Other Indian ports ...	12,862	156	12,930	157
Total ...	309,651	3,763	219,142	2,663
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,502,428	18,259	1,537,565	18,686

There was an improvement of 10·5 per cent. in the exports to foreign ports as compared with 1896-97. The trade with the United Kingdom and "other countries" shows an increase of 80·7 and 93·8 per cent. respectively, while France and Italy took 27·7 and 32·6 per cent. less than in 1896-97.

Sugar. The registered trade of Calcutta in sugar carried by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	8,72,376	15,94,794
	Unrefined ...	12,10,680	13,42,192
Exports ...	Refined ...	4,69,366	6,04,690
	Unrefined ...	6,04,343	8,82,018

The sources of supply, classified by provinces, during the past two years are specified below:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper ...	1,05,450	98,608	8,35,723	7,19,548
Bihar	237	706	1,13,134	1,07,526
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,734	412	20,470	14,580
Madras	98,076	44,500	...	370
Bombay	842	2,512	...	1,544
Foreign ports ...	6,64,909	14,48,056	2,41,289	4,98,549
Other places ...	128	...	64	75
Total ...	8,72,376	15,94,794	12,10,680	13,42,192

As regards imports from foreign countries, refined sugar shows a marked increase of 117·7 per cent., to which all the exporting countries, except the United Kingdom, contributed. This increase is attributed to the continued operation of the Continental bounty system. The past year's trade was further favourably assisted by a plenteous beet crop and an advancing exchange. At the same time, it is not believed that the trade has been a lucrative one: supply was invariably in excess of demand, causing a continual decline in prices.

The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	13,228	18,005	968	1,318	6,370	8,670	99	135
„ Indian „ ...	41,010	55,819	48,093	65,460	14,407	19,609	19,074	25,962
Total ...	54,238	73,824	49,061	66,778	20,777	28,279	19,173	26,097

The following statement shows the import and export trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past two years:—

Tea, Indian.

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	16,17,939	133,133,275	14,06,274	115,716,261
Exports	17,73,471	145,931,371	17,91,805	147,439,954

The table below gives an abstract of the imports from each province during the past two years:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam	11,48,739	94,524,809	9,16,684	75,429,997
Bengal Proper ...	4,56,096	37,530,203	4,73,997	39,003,182
Panjab	5,921	487,214	4,304	354,158
Chota Nagpur ...	4,847	398,839	5,928	487,790
Bihar	761	62,619	430	35,383
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	516	42,449	4,606	379,008
Other places ...	1,059	87,142	325	26,743
Total ...	16,17,939	133,133,275	14,06,274	115,716,261

The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	16,11,451	132,599,398	16,25,723	133,773,679
Other Foreign ports ...	1,28,377	10,563,614	1,38,322	11,381,969
Total ...	17,39,828	143,163,012	17,64,045	145,155,648
To Indian ports—				
Bombay	26,276	2,162,138	23,085	1,899,601
Madras	704	57,934	1,192	98,089
Other Indian ports ...	2,029	166,974	2,372	195,182
Total ...	29,009	2,387,046	26,649	2,192,872
Grand Total ...	17,68,837	145,550,058	17,90,694	147,348,520

The exports of tea to foreign ports increased by nearly two million pounds or 1·3 per cent., owing to larger shipments to all the importing countries. The excess of production over demand, the rise in exchange, and the fact that the teas were generally deficient in good liquoring quality, lowered the average

price of the article, which stood at 8 annas and 5 pies per lb. in the year, against 8 annas and 8 pies in 1896-97. In view of the active competition of Ceylon teas, the Indian planters have taken advantage of the warning note sounded, and are now endeavouring to manufacture a better liquoring quality of tea, and are not trusting entirely to quantity for their profit, experience having shown that most of the lower grades do not repay the cost of production and manufacture.

Tobacco.

The total weight of the tobacco trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,54,894	6,73,100
Exports	4,91,708	4,97,244

The distribution of the imports is classified according to provinces during the past two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	5,09,727	5,37,935
Bihar	1,17,874	1,16,597
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,087	1,026
Panjab	4,085	55
Madras	3,884	3,540
Burma	2,816	646
Orissa	2,390	1,964
Other places	9,031	11,337
Total ...	6,54,894	6,73,100

The following statement shows the different ports to which tobacco was shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma	12,983,250	1,57,783	15,139,188	1,83,983
Madras	105,150	1,278	132,364	1,609
Bombay	7,333	89	6,892	84
Other Indian ports ...	2,117,898	25,738	2,501,647	30,402
Total ...	15,213,631	1,84,888	17,780,091	2,16,078
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	54,198	659	41,095	500
Other Foreign ports ...	1,935,766	23,525	1,851,181	22,496
Total ...	1,989,964	24,184	1,892,276	22,996
GRAND TOTAL ...	17,203,595	2,09,072	19,672,367	2,39,074

Lac.

The exports of shell-lac increased in quantity, but decreased in value owing to the fact of there being no demand for established and more expensive marks, as the rise in exchange restricted the trade, and purchasers were satisfied with a fair quality of goods at a lower valuation.

Metals.

The improvement of 3·8 per cent. in metals is due mainly to larger imports of brass (wrought), copper (wrought and unwrought), steel, quicksilver, and zinc.

Mineral Oil.

The importation of mineral oil increased by 7 per cent. owing to larger receipts of the article from the United States and Sumatra. Mineral oil was imported from Sumatra to this country for the first time in 1896-97, and in the past year the quantity

imported rose from 558,271 gallons in 1896-97 to 5,332,703 gallons—nearly a tenfold increase. On the other hand, Russian oil shows a decline on last year's record of 6,081,144 gallons.

Machinery and Mill-work.

Machinery and mill-work fell off by 24·4 per cent. owing, it is stated, to the heavy receipts during 1896-97, chiefly of jute and cotton mill machinery. Most of the mills are now completely equipped, and unless new ones are erected or extensions made to existing ones, the importations during the coming year will consist only of "spares" and "renewals."

Woollen Goods.

The decline of 41 per cent. in the total imports of woollen goods is attributed to the fact that both dealers and merchants had heavy stocks of goods, imported in the famine year 1896-97, still left on their hands.

Wines and Liqueurs.

The decrease of 20·2 per cent. in the importation of ale, beer, and porter is ascribed to the fact that the despatch to the front of a large number of British regiments, whose messes used to be supplied with English beer from Calcutta, diverted the trade to Karachi. "Pilsener" beer has recovered the place which it lost two years ago as the variety most largely imported. Next comes "Younger and Sons," followed by "Ind Coope," "Bass," and "Tennants." "McEwan's" ale, which last year stood first, is now seventh in order of importance. The falling off of 1·3 per cent. in the trade in spirits and liquors occurred under the staple spirits—brandy, whisky, gin, and liqueurs, but was mitigated by an increase of 11,494 gallons under "other sorts of spirits." These consist chiefly of methylated spirits and of "white spirit" from Germany, which is used in the production of spurious brandies and whiskies. The total importation of wines also decreased from 120,801 gallons in 1896-97 to 115,706 gallons, showing a decrease of 4·2 per cent. The decrease was in champagne (2,172 gallons), sherry (1,250 gallons), and other wines (6,354 gallons), while claret and port increased by 1,572 and 3,109 gallons, respectively.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Hardware and cutlery increased by 2·8 per cent., owing to larger receipts from the United Kingdom. It is observed that large importations were made of agricultural and other implements to meet Government requirements for the construction of remunerative works in the regions affected by famine. The bulk of the wares imported were from the United Kingdom—a tribute to their superiority of manufacture.

Other Articles.

Amongst other imports, agricultural implements improved by 11·2 per cent., matches by 86·1, and drugs and medicines by 11 per cent., while umbrellas and apparel declined by 25·8 and 9·2 per cent., respectively. The trade in English matches is practically extinct, and this trade is said to be almost entirely in the hands of Belgium, Germany, Sweden and Norway, and Japan.

Treasure.

The importation of gold increased by 106·9 per cent. and of silver by 65·4 per cent. The exports of gold were very small, but there was an increase of 260·7 per cent. in the exports of silver, owing to larger shipments to Mauritius, Ceylon, Siam, and the Straits Settlements.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1897-98 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,37,393	5,97,528
Exports	4,56,356	2,97,174
Total ...	9,93,749	8,94,702

The following statement shows the value of this trade and the sea-borne trade during the past two years:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1896-97 ...	28,38,297	25,91,732	54,30,029
	1897-98 ...	33,87,915	20,82,543	54,70,458
Sea-borne trade ...	1896-97 ...	1,19,55,526	98,47,730	2,18,03,256
	1897-98 ...	1,28,64,008	1,12,63,036	2,41,27,044

The abstract below shows in a combined form the total traffic in the principal staples imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats and by sea during the past year as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Name of Staple.	Imports into Chittagong—						Exports from Chittagong—					
	By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.		By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ...	1896-97 1,594	23,312	2,396	12,381	3,990	35,693	3,300	48,262	27,010	4,42,945	30,310	4,91,207
	1897-98 43,405	6,94,480	26	133	43,431	6,94,613	7,030	1,12,480	34,398	5,87,056	41,420	6,99,536
Cotton twist and yarn	1896-97 ...	...	2,545	2,08,461	2,545	2,08,461	3,153	1,76,568	28	1,206	3,181	1,77,774
	1897-98 ...	...	2,600	2,13,787	2,600	2,13,787	3,183	1,55,569	20	892	3,203	1,56,461
Cotton piece-goods	1896-97 ...	14,859	...	11,88,187	...	12,03,046	...	47,909	...	2,808	...	50,717
	1897-98 ...	10,618	...	12,93,440	...	13,04,058	...	56,793	...	2,570	...	59,363
Jute, raw ...	1896-97 3,110	13,666	3,91,937	50,35,238	3,95,047	50,48,844	...	...	9,10,946	60,49,338	9,10,946	60,49,338
	1897-98 5,208	18,228	16,[illegible]51	53,76,900	10,21,159	53,95,218	300	1,050	10,04,787	60,52,141	10,05,087	60,53,191
Gunny-bags ...	1896-97 ...	...	...	13,669	...	13,669	...	...	...	8,383	...	8,383
	1897-98 ...	...	...	30,365	...	30,365	...	...	...	9,166	...	9,166
Rice	1896-97 17,426	76,230	79,041	2,66,825	96,467	3,43,064	1,407	6,156	61,183	2,46,301	62,590	2,52,457
	1897-98 81,564	3,77,233	5,34,394	20,13,828	6,15,958	23,91,061	23,976	1,10,889	1,01,159	3,57,195	1,25,135	4,68,084
Paddy	1896-97 99,565	2,48,912	1,20,317	2,04,592	2,19,882	4,53,504	21,531	53,827	7,761	18,405	29,292	72,232
	1897-98 1,07,642	2,67,605	65,361	1,13,591	1,72,403	3,81,196	3,695	9,737	40,454	88,363	44,349	98,100
Hides and skins	1896-97 7,056	1,78,179	59	1,291	7,115	1,79,461	475	11,994	4,561	2,03,922	5,036	2,15,916
	1897-98 2,487	47,375	22	968	2,509	48,343	956	18,288	4,025	1,85,743	4,975	2,04,031
Oils	1896-97 6,071	66,022	1,08,728	5,26,255	1,14,799	6,01,177	18,795	2,15,216	9,046	44,398	27,841	2,59,614
	1897-98 3,513	28,600	1,60,722	7,69,906	1,64,235	7,98,506	12,479	1,23,030	1,171	8,086	13,650	1,31,116
Metals and manufactures of metals	1896-97 3,140	23,402	18,553	1,89,819	21,693	2,13,221	26,510	5,90,082	455	12,033	26,965	6,02,115
	1897-98 550	4,262	12,714	87,980	13,264	92,242	15,980	6,59,678	376	9,663	16,356	6,69,341
Salt	1896-97 ...	...	56,622	78,395	56,622	78,395	3,02,605	10,59,117	1,08,589	1,04,714	4,11,194	11,63,831
	1897-98 ...	...	6,67,662	6,59,313	6,67,662	6,59,313	1,44,466	4,69,516	99,633	99,635	2,44,099	5,69,151
Mustard and rape seed	1896-97 4,032	17,136	12,318	47,870	16,350	65,006	783	3,328	...	...	783	3,328
	1897-98 3,148	12,592	13,401	50,553	16,549	63,145	90	3,160	...	...	90	3,160
Spices	1896-97 52,571	10,08,333	3,751	41,270	56,322	10,49,603	3,990	74,090	2,990	27,507	6,989	1,01,606
	1897-98 75,340	7,85,994	16,874	2,30,650	92,223	10,16,044	1,275	12,663	7,434	80,353	8,709	93,016
Sugar	1896-97 1,14,477	4,75,255	39,046	3,76,766	1,53,523	8,52,023	14,455	73,592	128	969	14,581	74,561
	1897-98 80,847	3,55,031	27,584	2,26,457	1,08,431	6,11,488	16,950	86,805	325	1,838	17,275	88,643
Tea	1896-97 ...	...	6	258	6	258	...	...	13,745	6,27,836	13,745	6,27,836
	1897-98 ...	...	5	267	5	267	...	...	11,054	4,95,237	11,054	4,95,237
Tobacco	1896-97 9,280	60,320	11,247	94,612	20,527	1,54,932	10,948	71,162	630	6,828	11,578	77,990
	1897-98 19,999	1,24,967	9,878	68,248	29,868	1,93,185	14,180	88,625	117	1,536	14,297	90,161

Cotton, raw. The increase under this head is attributed to good crops in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, coupled with a better demand for exportation.

Jute, raw. Jute yielded a bumper crop, and larger shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Hamburg, and Dunkirk. Prices, however, were low owing to over-production

encouraged by the high prices obtained in the two previous years. The quantities exported to foreign ports during the past two years were as follows:—

Exports to Foreign Countries from Chittagong.

		1896-97.	1897-98.
Quantity	... Mds.	8,68,025	9,96,708
Value	... Rs.	58,27,480	60,02,980

Rice and paddy.

The local crops were partly damaged by the cyclone of the 24th October 1897, but the chief feature of the traffic during the past year was the enormous quantities of rice imported into the Chittagong port from Rangoon and Akyab to meet the local demand caused by the drought and scarcity of the previous year. There was also an improvement in the supplies brought into the Chittagong town by country boats, as shown below :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	17,426	81,564
Paddy	99,565	1,07,042

The importation of rice into this port by coasting vessels aggregated 5,34,394 maunds against only 79,041 maunds in 1896-97, but that of paddy showed a decline, namely, 65,361 maunds against 1,20,317 maunds in the preceding year.

The exports of rice and paddy from this port to foreign countries during those years were as follows :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
Rice	... Cwts.	22,748	34,968
	... Mds.	30,962	47,595
Paddy	... Cwts.	...	5,015
	... Mds.	...	6,826

The increase under rice was owing to larger exports to Ceylon and Trinidad.

The total supply of rice and paddy shipped from Chittagong to the different coast ports in India during the past two years is shown below:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
Rice	... Cwts.	22,202	43,098
	... Mds.	30,219	58,661
Paddy	... Cwts.	5,702	20,961
	... Mds.	7,761	28,530

The exports during the past year were chiefly to Cochin and Allepey in the Madras Presidency, the increase being due to smaller shipments in the previous year.

Salt.

The exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the two years were distributed thus :—

Destination.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong ...	2,89,666	1,33,895
„ Noakhali ...	6,089	4,446
„ Dacca (Narayanganj)	...	2,920
„ Other districts ...	6,850	3,205
Total ...	3,02,605	1,44,466

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 99,633 maunds, against 5,426 maunds in 1896-97 and 71,658 maunds in 1895-96.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following figures illustrate the trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the last two years :—

Ports.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	23,588	23,33,197	23,56,785
		Coasting ...	42,426	2,09,268	2,51,554
	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	13,019	25,76,728	25,89,747
		Coasting ...	21,640	1,50,452	1,72,092
Balasore ...	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	103	4,51,272	4,51,375
		Coasting ...	65,41,657	55,68,677	1,21,10,334
	1897-98 ..	Foreign ...	.....	5,95,493	5,95,493
		Coasting ...	79,49,275	58,56,185	1,38,05,460
Puri ...	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	.....	4,50,458	4,50,458
		Coasting ...	1,327	8,033	9,360
	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	.....	4,14,418	4,14,418
		Coasting ...	.....	46,801	46,801
Total ...	1896-97 ...	Foreign ...	23,691	32,34,927	32,58,618
		Coasting ...	65,85,270	57,85,978	1,23,71,248
	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	13,019	35,86,639	35,99,658
		Coasting ...	79,70,915	60,53,438	1,40,24,353

Imports.

The quantity and value of the important articles imported into Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined table :—

Principal Articles.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1896-97.	1897-98.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn.	European ... lbs.	361,200	525,100	4,390	6,381	3,16,900	4,02,750
	Indian ... ,,	4,617,800	4,914,020	56,118	59,719	15,79,951	15,63,579
Cotton piece-goods.	European ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	5,20,795	7,22,960
	Indian ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	1,844
Gunny-bags	... ... No.	1,834,824	1,204,125	...	...	3,81,583	2,47,222
Metals	... ... Cwts.	23,317	22,243	31,737	30,275	4,34,579	4,44,050
Oils ...	... ... Gals.	927,427	2,177,700	101,436	2,38,187	4,77,892	11,09,040
Ghi ...	... ... lbs.	67,817	96,212	823	1,168	18,933	35,717
Spices	... ... ,,	1,381,590	2,150,882	16,791	26,139	1,75,281	2,05,537
Betel-nuts	... ... ,,	4,746,092	5,012,910	57,678	63,921	4,18,635	4,36,119
Salt ...	... ... Cwts.	245,500	228,100	3,34,140	3,10,469	3,53,768	4,10,106
Treasure	... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	3,12,652	1,87,805

Exports.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the export trade during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year :—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1896-97.	1897-98.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,866,912	1,761,955	25,41,075	23,98,217	67,95,285	75,94,704
Paddy ... ... „	457,057	147,757	6,22,105	2,01,114	8,25,318	3,45,877
Hides ... ... No.	164,185	20,289	...	...	3,48,709	4,89,391
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwts.	1,063	2,053	1,447	2,794	24,077	53,455
Oilseeds ... ... „	7,200	14,017	9,800	19,079	33,069	53,860
Jute, raw ... ... „	11,333	4,573	15,425	6,224	68,636	28,131
Timber and sleepers ... C. tons	425	1,338	...	...	17,143	74,056
Silver (treasure) ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,95,182	4,49,067

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of country boat traffic registered on the Nadia rivers during each of the past two years are compared in the following table:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	29,05,427	1,22,93,363	15,16,182	49,52,345	44,21,609	1,72,45,708
1897-98 ...	25,02,365	1,09,22,730	13,76,990	41,55,698	38,79,355	1,50,78,428

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia rivers during 1897-98 was 17,746, against 17,108 in 1896-97.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two years were as follows :—

Principal Staples.	Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw 1896-97	71,439	2,12,618	14,811	1,38,750	4,37,618	19,14,579	3,29,181	1,08,437	4,37,618
1897-98	25,553	2,99,668	35,628	2,53,029	6,13,876	21,48,573	5,17,858	96,020	6,13,878
Wheat 1896-97	54,094	89,534	...	4,376	1,48,004	5,02,016	1,36,821	11,183	1,48,004
1897-98	15,057	4,795	...	410	20,262	86,113	16,298	3,964	2:,262
Rice, not in the husk... 1896-97	19,794	1,17,219	50	95,693	2,32,756	10,18,307	1,72,791	59,965	2,32,756
1897-98	2,929	1,19,636	140	1,515	1,24,220	5,74,517	1,08,913	15,307	1,24,220
Do., in the husk ... 1896-97	2,190	3,950	180	52	6,372	15,936	1,905	4,377	6,372
1897-98	853	2,295	5,140	162	8,450	21,125	1,330	7,120	8,450
Gram and pulse ... 1896-97	1,00,704	3,63,309	30,413	3,39,478	8,33,966	28,14,635	7,97,375	36,591	8,33,966
1897-98	53,021	1,19,641	19,644	1,23,941	3,16,247	12,64,968	3,04,586	11,661	3,16,247

Principal Staples.	Down-stream traffic registered at—				Total.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Quantity.	Value.	Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Other spring and rain crops	1896-97 12,779	64,856	50	1,127	78,814	1,37,924	74,554	4,260	78,814
	1897-98 4,831	1,73,140	...	60	1,78,031	3,11,554	1,73,114	4,917	1,78,031
Linseed	1896-97 86,509	82,634	6,040	19,324	1,94,597	3,27,037	1,88,373	6,224	1,94,597
	1897-98 63,561	1,00,044	5,963	40,079	2,09,647	3,91,000	2,05,282	4,365	2,09,647
Mustard and rape seed	1896-97 1,22,988	14,035	...	2,985	1,39,108	5,91,209	95,380	43,728	1,39,108
	1897-98 1,88,701	21,010	161	3,465	2,13,337	8,53,348	1,55,976	57,361	2,13,337
Other oilseeds	1896-97 30,959	1,490	...	895	33,344	1,25,137	33,239	105	33,344
	1897-98 39,878	7,700	70	1,376	49,024	1,85,257	47,797	1,227	49,024
Ghi	1896-97 7,323	2,725	...	9	10,057	3,25,595	8,934	1,123	10,057
	1897-98 6,715	3,370	...	29	10,114	3,16,062	8,845	1,269	10,114
Saltpetre	1896-97 484	...	...	...	484	3,509	484	...	484
	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other saline substances	1896-97 80,788	550	1,100	560	83,998	4,89,489	73,579	15,419	83,998
	1897-98 80,419	1,185	2,610	175	84,429	4,61,339	69,242	15,187	84,429
Sugar, refined	1896-97 5,678	325	...	55	6,058	59,960	4,519	1,539	6,058
	1897-98 3,558	760	...	...	4,318	40,451	2,267	2,051	4,318
Do., unrefined ...	1896-97 8,645	50	195	3,619	12,509	51,090	2,868	9,641	12,509
	1897-98 1,604	230	1,285	5,431	8,550	40,006	1,147	7,503	8,650
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1896-97 292	...	...	...	292	1,48,628	102	190	292
	1897-98 1,272	...	...	...	1,272	6,47,448	50	1,222	1,272
Manufactures of silk (Indian)*	1896-97 5,844	...	...	...	...	5,644	...	5,844	5,844
	1897-98 12,688	...	...	...	...	12,688	...	12,688	12,688
Hides †	1896-97 ...	2,400	...	...	2,400	5,550	2,400	...	2,400
	1897-98 ...	1,200	...	...	1,200	2,187	1,200	...	1,200
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1896-97 31,429	30,289	...	53	61,762	4,01,453	17,680	44,082	61,762
	1897-98 38,283	41,267	200	285	80,035	5,00,219	16,774	63,261	80,035
Timber	1896-97 21,445	455	...	107	22,006	44,012	21,531	475	22,006
	1897-98 9,189	6,084	50	...	15,323	30,646	7,977	7,346	15,323

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.	Up-stream traffic registered at—				Total.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Quantity.	Value.	From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1896-97 1,15,013	1,54,895	...	22,875	2,92,783	1,82,989	1,57,015	1,35,768	2,92,783
	1897-98 1,61,916	1,00,205	...	15,396	2,77,541	1,75,463	98,089	1,79,452	2,77,541
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1896-97 ...	55	...	15	70	3,920	70	...	70
	1897-98 ...	18	...	15	33	1,613	33	...	33
Rice, not in the husk ...	1896-97 12,435	76,480	175	17,705	1,06,795	4,67,228	18,009	88,786	1,06,795
	1897-98 5,351	70,852	214	12,886	89,300	4,13,012	25,526	63,774	89,300
Do., in the husk ...	1896-97 1,993	50,377	22,365	69,035	1,43,710	3,59,275	83,674	60,036	1,43,710
	1897-98 6,427	43,565	1,45,385	43,323	2,38,700	5,96,750	48,239	1,90,461	2,38,700
Iron and its manufactures	1896-97 805	4,295	...	1,887	6,987	34,935	4,417	2,570	6,987
	1897-98 3,550	4,615	...	1,668	9,833	33,775	7,779	2,054	9,133
Salt	1896-97 15,350	1,52,760	...	98,071	2,46,181	9,34,633	2,51,041	13,140	2,64,181
	1897-98 21,721	2,03,799	36	87,790	3,13,346	10,18,374	3,04,364	8,982	3,13,346
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1896-97 14,000	...	...	...	...	14,980	...	14,980	14,980
	1897-98 26,150	3,347	...	1,500	...	30,997	27,400	3,597	30,997
Gunny-bags*	1896-97 30,252	3,825	...	150	34,227	9,291	9,350	24,877	34,227
	1897-98 17,300	9,150	...	300	26,750	7,162	4,800	21,950	26,750
Gunny-cloth*	1896-97 8,100	27,050	...	...	35,150	1,91,128	28,050	7,100	35,150
	1897-98 2,700	17,350	...	...	20,050	1,09,622	17,350	2,700	20,050

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta by inland steamers plying on these routes during the past two years were as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports ...	9,88,129	90,79,515	12,15,888	1,10,46,909
Exports ...	10,73,037	1,40,59,902	15,38,172	1,52,80,812
Total ...	20,61,166	2,31,39,417	27,54,060	2,63,27,721

The principal articles comprising the import and export traffic of Calcutta during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

List of Articles.	Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.	Exports from Calcutta.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1896-97	3,327	48,657	Coal and coke ... 1896-97	70,146	43,841
1897-98	3,640	58,240	1897-98	1,32,827	83,017
Cotton piece-goods, Indian. 1896-97	2,238	1,78,481	Twist and yarn, European. 1896-97	33,388	18,69,728
1897-98	2,513	1,46,853	1897-98	21,254	10,38,789
Indigo 1896-97	842	1,81,030	Piece-goods, European. 1896-97	60,988	44,55,936
1897-98	991	1,64,010	1897-98	63,079	41,00,135
Jute, raw ... 1896-97	20,850	91,219	Turmeric 1896-97	9,770	42,744
1897-98	15,701	54,953	1897-98	5,403	37,821
Wheat 1896-97	14,208	56,832	Gunny-bags ... 1896-97	10,029	1,02,796
1897-98	6,624	28,152	1897-98	9,014	91,267
Rice 1896-97	4,72,796	20,68,482	Gram and pulse ... 1896-97	20,487	69,144
1897-98	3,27,299	15,13,758	1897-98	27,931	1,11,724
Paddy 1896-97	1,21,887	3,04,717	Leather, manufactured. 1896-97	624	1,37,280
1897-98	1,67,488	4,18,720	1897-98	858	1,89,511
Gram and pulse ... 1896-97	93,541	3,15,701	Liquors 1896-97	1,688	84,987
1897-98	77,592	3,10,368	1897-98	1,622	78,866
Hides of cattle ... 1896-97	7,140	1,32,089	Brass and copper 1896-97	64,694	22,15,128
1897-98	10,505	2,02,221	1897-98	59,933	20,64,804
Brass and copper 1896-97	64,277	28,27,297	Iron 1896-97	31,110	1,65,708
1897-98	61,904	24,63,562	1897-98	35,111	2,10,359
Provisions, other kinds. 1896-97	25,631	2,43,493	Other metals ... 1896-97	16,291	1,83,273
1897-98	38,007	3,61,066	1897-98	46,392	5,21,910
Saltpetre ... 1896-97	1,024	7,424	Oil, kerosine ... 1896-97	58,337	2,47,932
1897-98	975	8,287	1897-98	22,519	95,706

List of Articles.		Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.		Exports from Calcutta.	
		Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4		5	6
		Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Rs.
Other saline sub-stances.	1896-97	13,832	76,076	Other oils ...	1896-97	14,694	1,68,981
	1897-98	1,839	10,114		1897-98	17,420	2,09,330
Linseed ...	1896-97	50,921	2,16,413	Provisions, other kinds.	1896-97	42,794	4,06 542
	1897-98	2,63,792	11,21,116		1897-98	59,850	5,68,575
Mustard seed ...	1896-97	5,215	22,163	Salt	1896-97	1,55,162	5,43,066
	1897-98	9,864	39,456		1897-98	1,69,395	5,50,534
Castor „ ...	1896-97	984	3,690	Mustard seed ...	1896-97	13,818	58,726
	1897-98	5,940	23,017		1897-98	11,917	47,668
Poppy „ ...	1896-97	3,176	17,071	Other oilseeds ...	1896-97	935	2,688
	1897-98	34,440	1,98,030		1897-98	2,691	7,737
Other oilseeds ...	1896-97	828	2,381	Sugar, refined ...	1896-97	24,235	2,36,290
	1897-98	2,577	7,409		1897-98	26,206	2,45,681
Silk, raw ...	1896-97	2,674	13,61,066	Do., unrefined ...	1896-97	21,757	89,747
	1897-98	4,370	22,24,330		1897-98	19,440	89,910
Silk piece-goods, Indian.	1896-97	300	2,92,200	Betel-nuts ...	1896-97	17,192	1,13,896
	1897-98	726	7,08,576		1897-98	11,024	73,034
Betel-nuts ...	1896-97	58	384	Spices, other kinds	1896-97	8,071	1,00,887
	1897-98	13	86		1897-98	10,877	1,35,962
Spices, other kinds	1896-97	2,590	32,374	Tobacco	1896-97	30,225	1,96,508
	1897-98	4,049	50,612		1897-98	23,739	1,49,770
Sugar, refined ...	1896-97	5,642	55,009	Wool, manufac-tured, Indian.	1896-97	17	2,558
	1897-98	11,307	1,06,003		1897-98	17	4,471

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total weight and value of the downward and upward boat traffic passing through these canals during 1897-98 are compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

Names of Canals.		Down.		Up.		Total.	
		Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ...	1896-97	22,78,837	81,73,863	10,00,451	31,76,688	32,79,288	1,13,50,551
	1897-98	21,90,523	80,19,770	8,60,234	33,10,526	30,50,757	1,13,30,296
Hijili ...	1896-97	17,95,540	64,95,312	3,83,976	20,43,341	21,79,516	85,38,653
	1897-98	12,58,173	46,38,994	4,83,327	24,64,814	17,41,500	71,03,808
Total ...	1896-97	40,74,377	1,46,69,175	13,84,427	52,20,029	54,58,804	1,98,89,204
	1897-98	34,48,696	1,26,58,764	13,43,561	57,75,340	47,92,257	1,84,34,104

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1896-97	2,96,041	70,825	3,66,866	2,29,652	3,62,335	2,26,459
	1897-98	1,71,186	78,425	2,49,611	1,56,007	2,47,745	1,54,841
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1896-97	760	5,165	5,925	3,81,800	5,925	3,31,800
	1897-98	803	4,110	4,913	2,40,123	4,913	2,40,123
Jute, raw	1896-97	10,971	21,244	32,215	1,39,570	28,951	1,26,661
	1897-98	9,740	5,790	25,530	54,255	15,000	52,500
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1896-97	36,274	8,541	44,815	2,01,667	35,147	1,58,161
	1897-98	32,622	11,925	44,547	2,00,461	32,845	1,47,803
Rice, in the husk	1896-97	9,03,876	7,87,355	16,91,231	42,28,077	8,52,229	21,30,572
	1897-98	8,40,482	6,10,842	14,51,324	36,28,310	7,37,200	18,43,000
Do., not in the husk ...	1896-97	7,34,606	9,74,924	17,09,530	74,79,193	15,96,500	69,84,688
	1897-98	6,83,438	6,20,258	13,03,696	60,29,594	12,34,240	57,08,360
Gram and pulse	1896-97	1,98,686	500	1,99,186	6,72,252	1,92,290	6,48,978
	1897-98	1,99,166	7,020	2,06,186	8,24,744	2,04,555	8,18,220
Brass, unwrought... ...	1896-97	115	...	115	3,910	100	3,400
	1897-98	20	...	20	680	...	...
Do., wrought	1896-97	5,922	105	6,027	2,65,188	5,945	2,61,580
	1897-98	4,600	260	4,860	1,94,400	4,785	1,91,400
Oil, kerosine	1896-97	45,143	52,385	97,528	4,14,294	20,560	87,380
	1897-98	56,725	61,600	1,18,325	5,02,881	51,425	2,18,556
Provisions other than ghi	1896-97	12,820	191	13,011	1,23,604	12,195	1,15,852
	1897-98	10,120	...	10,120	95,427	8,429	80,075
Salt	1896-97	1,84,295	1,04,155	2,88,450	10,09,574	2,87,685	10,06,897
	1897-98	1,49,535	1,25,940	2,75,475	8,95,294	2,75,085	8,94,026
Linseed	1896-97	1,125	...	1,125	4,781	1,125	4,781
	1897-98	2,880	500	3,380	14,365	3,355	14,259
Mustard seed	1896-97	26,045	12,120	38,165	1,65,231	37,720	1,63,322
	1897-98	19,280	18,807	38,087	1,52,348	37,420	1,49,680
Sugar, unrefined	1896-97	86,927	25,335	1,12,262	4,63,081	96,117	3,96,482
	1897-98	66,769	36,014	1,02,783	4,75,372	75,315	3,48,378
Tobacco	1896-97	4,363	45,569	49,932	3,24,557	45,502	2,95,763
	1897-98	2,627	65,389	68,016	4,25,100	62,790	3,92,438
Timber	1896-97	1,05,924	17,024	1,22,948	2,45,896	52,882	1,05,764
	1897-98	1,10,926	8,381	1,19,307	2,38,614	49,243	98,486
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1896-97	6,400	4,00,200	...	4,06,600	...	4,06,600
	1897-98	400	4,46,260	...	4,46,660	...	4,46,660
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1896-97	1,09,000	...	...	1,09,000	...	1,09,000
	1897-98	58,100	...	...	58,100	...	58,100
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1896-97	15,513	6,425	21,938	50,732	21,938	50,732
	1897-98	7,884	10,120	18,004	43,959	18,004	43,959

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried by country boats through the Orissa canals during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	9,73,047	8,81,964	42,10,362	42,60,095
Up „ ...	4,43,259	6,54,274	46,65,552	58,12,468
Total ...	14,16,306	15,36,238	88,75,914	1,00,72,563

The principal articles of commerce registered are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	5,300	20,600	2,96,800	10,06,825
Turmeric	2,005	2,550	8,772	17,850
Rice, in the husk	17,092	38,920	42,730	97,300
Do., not in the husk	8,48,975	7,41,255	37,14,266	34,28,351
Gram and pulse	11,900	15,310	40,162	61,240
Oil, kerosine	66,150	1,05,686	2,81,137	4,49,165
Salt	15,900	22,489	55,650	73,089
Other oilseeds	5,350	1,850	15,381	20,119
Other spices	3,14,055	3,06,360	39,26,687	38,29,500
Sugar, unrefined	23,875	32,445	98,484	1,50,058
Timber	11,346	27,085	22,692	54,170

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total weight and value of the boat traffic registered on the Orissa Coast Canal during the past two years were as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	12,54,005	37,13,159	13,09,036	37,01,633
Up ...	4,84,046	18,60,782	3,27,557	10,38,339
Total ...	17,38,051	55,73,941	16,36,593	47,39,972

The chief articles of merchandise are detailed below:—

Names of Articles.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	9,790	42,831	7,280	31,850	9,455	33,092	8,905	31,167
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	7,937	35,716	150	675	3,813	17,158	150	675
Rice, not in the husk...	1,95,105	8,53,584	1,55,825	6,81,734	1,73,138	8,00,763	1,22,060	5,64,527
Do., in the husk	9,67,445	24,18,012	8,34,830	20,87,075	10,36,480	25,91,200	9,84,115	24,60,287

Names of Articles.	1896-97.				1897-98.			
	Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	46,950	29,344	46,630	29,144	67,680	42,300	66,930	41,863
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	2,140	1,19,840	2,140	1,19,840	130	6,354	130	6,354
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,19,800	...	1,19,800	...	1,500	...	1,500
Rice, not in the husk	79,572	3,48,128	...	...	33,275	1,53,897	150	694
Do., in the husk	1,39,565	3,48,913	...	...	12,610	31,525	320	800
Gram and pulse	3,445	11,627	1,300	4,387	520	2,080	35,470	1,50,747
Oil, kerosine	49,108	2,03,709	45,938	1,05,236	42,349	1,79,945	40,350	1,31,138
Salt	39,335	1,37,673	38,195	1,33,682	46,610	1,31,982	6,200	1,83,781
Sugar, unrefined	16,740	69,052	13,645	56,286	9,990	1,85,831	29,405	...
Tobacco	37,220	2,41,930	37,190	2,41,735	29,733	6,700	70	140

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGHNA RIVERS.

The following statement shows the total weight of the import and export trade of Calcutta with other parts of Bengal carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Vid Brahmaputra	1896-97	37,79,675	...	...	37,79,675	8,18,696	...	...	8,18,696
	1897-98	36,05,869	...	...	36,05,869	8,76,755	...	...	8,76,755
Vid Meghna	1896-97	...	1,04,144	63,58,898	64,63,042	...	3,43,445	18,23,498	21,66,943
	1897-98	...	2,28,617	93,64,534	95,93,151	...	2,09,761	20,81,792	22,91,553
Total	1896-97	37,79,675	1,04,144	63,58,898	1,02,42,717	8,18,696	3,43,445	18,23,498	29,85,639
	1897-98	36,05,869	2,28,617	93,64,534	1,31,99,020	8,76,755	2,09,761	20,81,792	31,68,308

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the principal staples conveyed during the past year as compared with the total of the previous year:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1896-97	45,119	6,59,865	125	1,828	45,244	6,61,693
	1897-98	54,162	8,66,592	279	4,464	54,441	8,71,056
Cotton twist, European.	1896-97	...	...	44,892	25,13,952	44,892	25,13,952
	1897-98	27	1,320	25,975	12,69,528	26,002	12,70,848
Cotton piece-goods, European	1896-97	20	1,461	2,42,796	1,77,39,281	2,42,816	1,77,40,742
	1897-98	4	260	2,35,800	1,53,27,000	2,35,804	1,53,27,260
Wheat	1896-97	4,024	16,096	486	1,944	4,510	18,040
	1897-98	...	...	689	2,928	689	2,928
Rice, not in the husk	1896-97	14,512	63,490	1,87,627	8,20,868	2,02,139	8,84,358
	1897-98	8,593	39,743	73,739	3,41,043	82,332	3,80,786
Gram and pulse	1896-97	34,140	1,15,222	13,704	46,251	47,844	1,61,473
	1897-98	9,441	37,764	38,823	1,55,292	48,264	1,93,056
Hides of cattle, &c.	1896-97	90,771	16,79,263	32	1,010	90,803	16,80,273
	1897-98	1,51,652	29,19,301	177	5,243	1,51,829	29,24,544
Skins of sheep, &c.	1896-97	7,680	1,84,320	117	4,231	7,797	1,88,551
	1897-98	11,956	2,61,537	39	853	11,995	2,62,390
Jute, raw	1896-97	94,72,129	4,14,40,564	15,984	69,930	94,88,113	4,15,10,494
	1897-98	1,23,11,468	4,30,90,138	1,040	3,640	1,23,12,508	4,30,93,778
Gunny-bags and cloth	1896-97	2,03,616	20,87,064	10,363	1,05,196	2,13,879	21,92,260
	1897-98	80,608	8,16,156	15,845	1,60,431	96,453	9,76,587
Linseed	1896-97	8,808	37,434	2	8	8,810	37,442
	1897-98	7,582	32,223	...	...	7,582	32,223
Mustard seed	1896-97	1,52,675	6,48,869	301	1,279	1,52,976	6,50,148
	1897-98	2,96,057	11,81,228	40	160	2,96,097	11,84,388
Salt	1896-97	...	...	7,54,589	26,41,061	7,54,589	26,41,061
	1897-98	...	...	8,75,306	28,44,744	8,75,306	28,44,744
Sugar, refined	1896-97	...	...	26,367	2,57,978	26,367	2,57,978
	1897-98	2	19	35,734	3,35,006	35,736	3,35,025
Do., unrefined	1896-97	...	...	29,960	1,23,585	29,960	1,23,585
	1897-98	...	...	40,760	1,88,515	40,760	1,88,515
Tobacco	1896-97	12,569	81,698	6,065	39,927	18,634	1,21,625
	1897-98	11,517	72,148	5,315	33,886	16,832	1,06,034

The total weight and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam, carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years, were as follows:—

		Viâ Meghna.		*Viâ* Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam	1896-97	7,04,134	1,89,66,618	35,25,712	3,16,08,205	42,29,846	5,05,74,823
	1897-98	4,83,656	1,05,25,737	29,43,145	2,67,22,560	34,26,801	3,72,48,297
Exports to Assam	1896-97	8,85,912	1,06,56,062	29,20,515	2,23,84,616	38,06,427	3,30,40,678
	1897-98	10,10,855	95,95,952	25,92,688	1,99,88,816	36,03,543	2,95,84,768
Grand Total	1896-97	15,90,046	2,96,22,680	64,46,227	5,39,92,821	80,36,273	8,36,15,501
	1897-98	14,94,511	2,01,21,689	55,35,833	4,67,11,376	70,30,344	6,68,33,065

The usual statement showing all the principal articles of traffic carried by these routes during the past two years is subjoined:—

Articles.		External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
		Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1896-97	14,541	80,885	187	2,735	14,728	83,620
	1897-98	12,900	74,982	148	2,368	13,048	77,350
Cotton twist (European)	1896-97	...	...	23,559	13,19,304	23,559	13,19,304
	1897-98	13	635	20,247	9,89,572	20,260	9,90,207
Ditto (Indian)	1896-97	12	300	539	13,475	551	13,775
	1897-98	20	500	682	17,390	702	17,890
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1896-97	14	1,023	1,57,527	1,15,09,317	1,57,541	1,15,10,340
	1897-98	23	1,495	1,35,786	88,26,090	1,35,809	88,27,585
Ditto (Indian)	1896-97	92	3,541	864	68,904	956	72,445
	1897-98	178	7,076	1,178	68,839	1,356	75,915
Wheat	1896-97	230	575	4,978	19,912	5,208	20,487
	1897-98	71	324	3,618	15,378	3,689	15,702
Rice, not in the husk	1896-97	951	3,804	12,42,855	54,37,491	12,43,806	54,41,295
	1897-98	1,765	8,714	8,30,053	38,38,996	8,31,818	38,47,710
Gram and pulse	1896-97	229	1,087	3,35,563	11,32,525	3,35,792	11,33,612
	1897-98	631	3,589	4,03,173	16,12,692	4,03,804	16,16,281
Other food-grains	1896-97	...	...	609	1,119	609	1,119
	1897-98	...	...	1,747	3,057	1,747	3,057
Hides of cattle	1896-97	1,717	33,481	4	74	1,721	33,555
	1897-98	3,178	57,768	17	544	3,195	58,312
Jute, raw	1896-97	2,28,292	9,84,510	222	971	2,28,514	9,85,481
	1897-98	71,028	2,66,356	73	255	71,101	2,66,611
Gunny-bags and cloth	1896-97	1,368	14,022	9,908	1,01,557	11,276	1,15,579
	1897-98	1,083	10,965	11,880	1,20,285	12,963	1,31,250
Linseed	1896-97	21,493	96,718	95	404	21,588	97,122
	1897-98	22,729	1,05,122	112	476	22,841	1,05,598
Mustard seed	1896-97	6,30,151	25,99,372	19	81	6,30,170	25,99,453
	1897-98	6,86,732	27,46,928	211	844	6,86,943	27,47,772
Salt	1896-97	...	...	4,26,341	14,92,193	4,26,341	14,92,193
	1897-98	...	...	3,85,615	12,53,248	3,85,615	12,53,248
Silk, raw	1896-97	95	16,150	4	2,036	99	18,186
	1897-98	448	1,12,000	10	5,090	458	1,17,090
Sugar, refined	1896-97	...	...	43,622	4,25,314	43,622	4,25,314
	1897-98	...	...	47,511	4,45,416	47,511	4,45,416
Do., unrefined	1896-97	6	36	24,015	99,062	24,021	99,098
	1897-98	1	5	31,417	1,45,303	31,418	1,45,308
Tea, Indian	1896-97	11,47,662	4,44,71,102	25	925	11,47,687	4,44,72,827
	1897-98	9,16,072	3,20,05,265	47	1,645	9,16,119	3,20,06,910
Tobacco	1896-97	152	1,538	24,074	1,66,605	24,226	1,68,143
	1897-98	34	306	25,021	1,71,649	25,055	1,71,955

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The total quantity and value of the trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years are shown below:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.		Registered at Bhairab Bazar on the Meghna.		Registered at Dhubri on the Brahmaputra.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	1896-97 ...	45,07,701	87,01,402	14,48,327	55,28,103	59,56,028	1,42,29,505
	1897-98 ...	39,53,595	81,35,827	12,02,284	45,74,467	51,55,879	1,27,10,294
Exports to Assam ...	1896-97 ...	15,33,686	80,74,433	2,57,031	14,92,683	17,90,717	95,67,116
	1897-98 ...	13,51,464	74,44,895	2,34,592	14,95,178	15,86,056	88,56,073
Grand Total ...	1896-97 ...	60,41,387	1,67,75,835	17,05,358	70,20,786	77,46,745	2,37,96,621
	1897-98 ...	53,05,059	1,55,80,722	14,36,876	59,79,645	67,41,935	2,15,60,367

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic conveyed along these routes during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Imports from Assam.						Exports to Assam.					
Articles.		Registered at—		Total.	Value.	Articles.		Registered at—		Total.	Value.
		Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.					Bhairab Bazar.	Dhubri.		
1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	1896-97	15,20,656	...	15,20,656	5,17,023	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1896-97	148	11	165	9,240
	1897-98	14,81,103	...	14,81,103	9,29,392		1897-98	74	36	110	5,376
Canes and rattans ...	1896-97	10,561	16,680	27,241	91,938	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1896-97	1,348	10	1,358	99,219
	1897-98	9,378	21,930	31,308	93,924		1897-98	690	2	692	44,980
Cotton, raw	1896-97	740	20,690	21,430	1,18,647	Ditto (Indian)	1896-97	2,857	...	2,857	2,27,846
	1897-98	9,310	15,391	24,701	1,43,574		1897-98	2,103	30	2,133	1,24,589
Jute, raw	1896-97	42,808	1,27,069	1,69,877	7,32,694	Turmeric	1896-97	5,811	25	5,836	25,533
	1897-98	24,902	42,359	67,261	2,52,228		1897-98	5,662	37	5,699	39,893
Rice, in the husk	1896-97	16,81,150	1,37,144	18,18,294	46,59,377	Wheat	1896-97	3,818	127	3,945	15,780
	1897-98	16,18,941	87,604	17,06,545	42,66,302		1897-98	672	473	1,145	4,865
Do., not in the husk ...	1896-97	8,807	5,499	14,306	57,224	Gram and pulse	1896-97	2,25,307	12,575	2,37,882	8,02,852
	1897-98	7,592	8,108	15,690	77,470		1897-98	1,04,029	9,959	1,13,988	4,55,952
Hides of cattle	1896-97	17,320	5,321	22,641	4,41,499	Rice, not in the husk ...	1896-97	99,376	26,123	1,25,499	5,49,057
	1897-98	18,707	6,721	25,428	4,62,108		1897-98	51,432	16,850	68,282	3,15,803
Mats	1896-97	1,36,437	4	1,36,441	6,82,205	Iron	1896-97	6,298	5,272	11,770	64,330
	1897-98	44,970	...	44,970	2,21,550		1897-98	2,209	2,296	4,505	29,777
Potatoes	1896-97	11,655	...	11,655	34,965	Oil	1896-97	1,73,845	37,494	2,11,339	13,26,199
	1897-98	6,858	...	6,858	24,003		1897-98	1,52,884	35,912	1,88,796	11,47,465
Dried fish	1896-97	68,709	4,487	73,196	4,20,877	Potatoes	1896-97	19,036	5,555	24,591	92,216
	1897-98	14,385	5,984	20,369	1,22,214		1897-98	21,937	7,638	29,575	1,10,906
Linseed	1896-97	23,653	2,803	26,456	1,19,052	Cocoanuts	1896-97	18,626	15,110	33,736	83,497
	1897-98	27,595	2,691	30,286	1,40,072		1897-98	13,037	13,237	26,274	98,527
Mustard seed	1896-97	17,226	2,70,096	2,87,322	11,85,204	Dried fruits and nuts ...	1896-97	19,076	14,959	34,035	3,91,402
	1897-98	10,418	2,34,399	2,44,817	9,79,268		1897-98	13,658	13,105	26,763	3,07,775
Til or jinjili	1896-97	5,529	16,795	22,324	1,11,620	Provisions, all other kinds	1896-97	37,352	8,638	45,990	4,36,904
	1897-98	2,626	5,348	7,914	41,864		1897-98	41,929	8,813	50,742	4,82,040
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1896-97	22,655	604	23,259	50,119	Salt	1896-97	1,94,080	21,881	2,15,961	7,55,864
	1897-98	21,966	148	22,114	44,228		1897-98	2,03,258	15,946	2,24,204	7,28,663
Stone and marble ...	1896-97	2,97,760	...	2,97,760	61,809	Betel-nuts	1896-97	14,364	2,910	17,274	1,14,440
	1897-98	11,004	...	11,004	6,027		1897-98	22,283	1,044	23,327	1,54,541
Timber	1896-97	2,012	7,16,110	7,18,122	10,77,183	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1896-97	1,17,267	3,216	1,20,483	12,22,488
	1897-98	3,116	6,81,964	6,85,080	10,27,633		1897-98	1,12,969	3,526	1,16,295	14,16,119
		No.	No.	No.		Sugar, refined	1896-97	41,335	2,429	43,814	4,27,187
							1897-98	29,341	1,529	30,870	2,89,406
Oranges	1896-97	31,286,715	...	31,286,715	1,17,325	Do., unrefined	1896-97	2,52,954	36,215	2,89,169	11,92,822
	1897-98	17,571,000	...	17,571,000	1,75,710		1897-98	2,18,422	33,336	2,51,758	11,64,381
						Tobacco	1896-97	89,001	32,333	1,21,334	7,90,251
							1897-98	1,08,889	40,869	1,49,758	9,38,013

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

As compared with the previous year, the trade of Bengal with other provinces of India registered on the railways during the year 1897-98 was as follows:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,11,51,996	13,17,54,909	1,56,50,099	14,08,97,894
Exports from Bengal ...	2,71,64,380	12,10,31,299	2,38,54,600	12,26,27,407
Total ...	3,83,16,376	25,27,86,208	3,95,04,699	26,35,25,301

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply of the imports and the destination of the exports during the past two years:—

Imports into Bengal.

Whence imported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1896-97	71,37,637	64·00
	1897-98	1,03,12,186	65·89
Punjab	1896-97	7,53,205	6·76
	1897-98	9,23,578	6·35
Central Provinces ...	1896-97	19,97,747	17·91
	1897-98	21,62,711	13·82
Rajputana and Central India.	1896-97	2,09,805	1·88
	1897-98	8,24,395	5·27
Other external blocks.	1896-97	10,53,602	9·45
	1897-98	13,57,229	8·67
Total ...	1896-97	1,11,51,996	100
	1897-98	1,56,50,099	100

Exports from Bengal.

Whither exported.		Total. Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1896-97	2,24,46,809	82·61
	1897-98	1,69,64,180	71·11
Punjab ...	1896-97	20,10,120	7·40
	1897-98	21,73,228	9·11
Central Provinces ...	1896-97	14,52,189	5·35
	1897-98	32,00,213	13·42
Rajputana and Central India.	1896-97	8,52,330	3·13
	1897-98	7,93,603	3·33
Other external blocks.	1896-97	4,08,932	5·1
	1897-98	7,23,376	3·03
Total ...	1896-97	2,71,64,380	100
	1897-98	2,38,54,600	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the amount of the Calcutta trade:—

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1896-97	86,567	62,677	1,68,28,556	67,74,096	104	26	444	277
	1897-98	1,43,037	1,07,140	1,09,64,895	68,53,059	...	...	14	9
Cotton, raw	1896-97	8,88,529	1,39,32,608	2,372	34,690	7,42,829	1,15,99,724	1,588	23,224
	1897-98	8,02,478	1,15,37,120	1,464	25,424	6,77,149	96,66,416	1,199	19,184
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1896-97	1,414	91,689	38,501	21,56,056	724	50,624	37,858	21,20,048
	1897-98	3,599	2,37,342	49,680	24,28,110	385	26,126	49,020	23,95,853
Ditto (Indian) ...	1896-97	75,645	25,01,939	18,766	4,69,150	16,846	5,86,378	14,227	3,55,675
	1897-98	1,17,764	38,09,644	10,930	2,78,713	21,588	7,03,090	7,279	1,85,613
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1896-97	1,866	89,907	5,53,980	3,39,44,612	643	33,455	5,53,107	3,39,09,452
	1897-98	3,541	1,58,551	6,98,750	3,79,60,330	1,360	66,476	6,97,887	3,79,15,555
Ditto (Indian) ...	1896-97	63,296	23,02,224	9,753	5,98,846	31,273	11,27,837	7,317	4,57,909
	1897-98	76,268	25,48,180	9,232	5,79,315	33,772	11,91,142	6,936	2,86,330
Indigo	1896-97	78,098	1,38,38,391	1,390	2,98,850	77,983	1,38,68,140	1,300	2,79,560
	1897-98	50,355	72,95,911	681	1,12,764	49,437	71,62,887	607	1,00,458
Wheat	1896-97	12,26,648	48,40,675	90,454	3,61,816	11,52,860	45,49,958	11,709	46,836
	1897-98	30,18,728	1,12,52,139	32,866	1,39,680	26,06,890	97,11,781	8,953	34,247
Rice, in the husk	1896-97	4,922	12,227	4,04,595	10,11,484	342	855	1,97,674	4,94,184
	1897-98	8,761	21,908	3,55,066	8,87,662	129	322	2,14,183	5,35,456
Do., not in the husk ...	1896-97	1,27,615	5,19,939	38,74,853	1,69,52,476	5,500	22,687	21,79,580	95,35,662
	1897-98	1,98,612	8,56,434	36,49,759	1,68,86,136	66,321	2,76,989	31,25,678	1,44,56,263
Gram and pulse	1896-97	2,35,279	7,90,693	35,60,991	1,20,18,344	2,08,775	7,04,571	4,72,072	15,93,243
	1897-98	4,72,897	18,91,636	6,30,554	25,22,216	4,15,877	16,63,885	57,299	2,29,196
Jowar and bajra	1896-97	1,328	3,847	1,21,907	3,65,721	546	1,521	20,618	61,854
	1897-98	28,720	93,113	10,416	31,338	16,510	52,932	3,059	9,177
Other food-grains	1896-97	1,17,528	3,77,158	20,89,827	36,57,197	33,077	1,13,897	1,08,741	1,90,296
	1897-98	8,26,517	23,52,274	3,58,883	6,23,045	93,679	2,40,671	1,02,342	1,79,099

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Hides of cattle ...	1896-97	3,01,018	96,29,828	12,916	2,47,206	2,75,297	91,41,069	11,284	2,12,317
	1897-98	4,44,763	1,33,60,043	7,269	1,74,760	4,10,914	1,27,33,855	5,608	1,42,557
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1896-97	71,557	7,13,387	3,29,615	33,78,553	1,656	16,406	1,70,935	17,51,776
	1897-98	25,724	2,55,200	5,96,568	60,40,252	1,445	13,900	3,27,294	33,13,851
Shell-lac	1896-97	1,65,196	95,78,088	1,206	49,396	1,65,129	95,74,225	444	18,259
	1897-98	1,60,972	93,19,813	621	25,209	1,60,381	93,11,663	408	15,248
Copper, unwrought ...	1896-97	467	17,195	6,850	2,25,194	354	13,131	6,776	2,22,761
	1897-98	294	11,061	3,785	1,26,797	266	10,041	3,778	1,26,563
Brass, ditto ...	1896-97	738	23,507	4,616	1,57,964	598	19,105	4,418	1,50,212
	1897-98	348	11,067	4,152	1,41,168	222	7,084	3,844	30,606
Copper, wrought ...	1896-97	851	36,572	10,806	4,16,528	645	27,795	10,599	4,08,058
	1897-98	2,756	1,19,628	4,134	1,47,791	2,106	91,568	3,924	1,40,292
Brass, ditto	1896-97	31,539	11,08,110	16,127	7,09,588	7,511	2,65,358	5,816	2,55,904
	1897-98	27,120	9,56,735	19,009	7,60,360	7,076	2,53,589	6,123	2,44,920
Iron and steel	1896-97	1,23,610	7,64,173	6,09,957	34,10,301	43,361	2,99,927	8,14,000	31,74,906
	1897-98	86,755	6,57,447	7,59,052	39,43,857	16,677	1,43,703	6,36,152	34,82,823
Oil, kerosine	1896-97	1,806	10,521	6,22,802	26,46,907	...	...	8,362	35,538
	1897-98	231	1,470	6,75,263	28,69,865	26	114	6,332	26,910
Linseed	1896-97	9,02,386	39,68,907	1,783	7,578	8,01,220	33,04,084	...	...
	1897-98	11,36,136	46,08,385	295	1,253	10,89,689	42,34,653	35	149
Rape and mustard seed ...	1896-97	8,56,694	37,25,931	2,829	12,022	7,49,313	32,57,517	2	8
	1897-98	7,02,233	30,67,617	7,161	28,644	6,39,075	27,90,892	2,913	11,652
Opium	1896-97	77,254	2,61,26,199	69	20,700	68,032	2,30,62,848	...	...
	1897-98	80,018	2,71,71,769	515	1,57,075	70,371	2,39,43,697	17	5,185
Ghí	1896-97	1,98,300	55,50,806	2,714	87,866	1,74,554	48,71,088	41	1,327
	1897-98	1,72,836	47,18,367	2,014	62,937	1,53,784	41,84,437	90	2,811
Salt	1896-97	3,81,023	12,45,823	4,22,225	14,77,787	664	2,173	4,16,732	14,58,561
	1897-98	5,34,616	17,40,375	3,29,796	10,71,842	622	2,168	3,22,702	10,48,976
Saltpetre	1896-97	3,35,729	26,61,103	140	1,014	3,33,728	26,44,094	103	746
	1897-98	2,36,108	17,85,394	139	1,181	2,33,976	17,67,553	60	510
Silk, raw	1896-97	181	60,706	2,336	11,91,664	79	27,006	989	5,06,041
	1897-98	30	11,439	3,615	18,33,525	12	4,639	1,078	5,42,752
Do., manufactured ...	1896-97	82	55,466	1,031	10,92,324	75	50,036	545	5,28,960
	1897-98	73	49,108	2,147	20,26,760	58	38,352	788	6,94,640
Sugar, refined	1896-97	44,134	5,38,488	28,869	2,81,472	494	6,271	27,706	2,70,133
	1897-98	48,709	5,60,720	54,397	5,09,127	65	688	52,878	4,95,731
Do., unrefined	1896-97	1,82,802	8,26,024	3,47,060	14,31,621	20,538	92,314	30,136	1,24,810
	1897-98	1,87,049	10,26,688	6,48,342	29,98,580	14,620	80,345	1,11,353	5,15,008
Tea, Indian	1896-97	6,837	1,77,469	3,310	1,22,470	6,741	1,74,825	3,222	1,19,214
	1897-98	9,012	3,19,489	4,017	1,40,595	8,918	3,16,741	3,834	1,34,190
Tobacco	1896-97	21,082	1,79,922	2,82,078	19,53,127	8,213	64,964	3,626	66,900
	1897-98	4,555	57,218	3,55,320	23,56,876	1,085	14,131	3,927	98,178

The total volume of the internal trade of Bengal, which passed from one registration block to another within the Lower Provinces during the past two years, is shown in the following statement:—

Exports from the—		Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Total.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1896-97.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Bihar block ...	1896-97	...	53,20,297	4,48,652	3,80,153	5,713	90,77,281	3,07,333	1,55,39,429	+ 7·41
	1897-98	...	40,15,392	11,04,831	2,87,051	9,757	1,01,67,291	2,00,994	1,66,91,316	
Western Bengal block ...	1896-97	30,16,029	...	1,47,30,258	5,09,217	21,658	3,33,41,964	3,55,297	5,19,64,423	+ 26·05
	1897-98	31,57,661	...	1,55,87,890	3,07,330	3,448	4,61,46,468	3,03,036	6,55,05,823	
Eastern ditto ...	1896-97	3,55,059	3,34,820	...	9,33,806	72,373	76,58,222	30,329	93,94,609	— 0·95
	1897-98	3,96,829	3,10,000	...	5,46,837	96,866	78,68,356	25,827	93,04,715	
Northern ditto ...	1896-97	1,79,065	4,97,879	11,78,679	...	25,055	68,09,986	711	86,91,375	+ 9·39
	1897-98	1,61,400	6,17,235	2,05,208	...	8,746	78,15,041	313	95,07,943	
Dacca block ...	1896-97	333	333	3,28,363	9,206	...	26,53,677	...	29,92,002	+ 34·01
	1897-98	565	1,372	4,42,047	7,246	...	35,58,399	3	40,09,632	
Calcutta do. ...	1896-97	59,83,529	24,09,311	34,53,756	32,13,766	8,53,202	...	10,82,159	1,69,95,723	+ 17·36
	1897-98	1,01,47,594	26,19,574	24,18,534	33,26,241	6,64,060	...	5,19,853	1,99,47,530	
Chota Nagpur block ...	1896-97	12,01,386	27,88,435	15,00,823	51,249	3,069	72,25,912	...	1,27,70,874	+ 34·82
	1897-98	10,95,920	38,39,494	24,18,534	74,159	8,792	97,81,573	...	1,72,18,472	
Total ...	1896-97	1,07,35,401	1,13,51,975	2,16,40,531	51,07,467	9,71,070	6,67,67,042	17,75,829	11,83,48,435	+ 20·14
	1897-98	1,49,59,969	1,23,63,067	2,31,28,708	45,48,864	7,91,669	8,53,37,128	10,56,026	14,21,85,431	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with 1896-97.		+ 39·35	+ 8·91	+ 6·87	— 10·93	— 18·47	+ 27·81	— 40·53	...	...

The net quantity of the downward and upward traffic, and the percentage of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade will be seen from the subjoined statement:—

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Percentage of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	9,42,94,120	11,56,92,850	6,67,67,042	8,53,37,128	70·81	73·76
Upward „ ...	2,40,54,315	2,64,92,581	1,69,95,723	1,99,47,530	70·66	75·29
Total ...	11,83,48,435	14,21,85,431	8,37,62,765	10,52,84,658	70·78	74·04

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards during the past two years, and the amount of the Calcutta traffic:—

Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... ... { 1896-97	5,90,85,867	3,69,28,666	20,60,269	12,87,668	3,87,73,394	2,42,33,371	47,272	29,545
{ 1897-98	7,63,85,144	4,77,40,715	20,79,463	12,99,667	5,32,41,732	3,32,78,582	67,370	42,106
Cotton, raw ... ... { 1896-97	43,308	6,33,380	5,414	72,180	40,578	5,93,453	4,861	71,092
{ 1897-98	59,548	8,08,768	7,952	1,29,232	48,118	7,69,888	7,245	1,15,920
„ twist, European { 1896-97	33	1,848	1,21,286	67,92,016	30	1,680	1,21,141	67,83,896
{ 1897-98	48	2,346	1,01,497	49,60,666	48	2,346	1,01,465	49,59,102
„ „ Indian ... { 1896-97	63,299	15,82,475	1,88,129	47,03,225	63,082	15,77,050	1,79,139	44,78,475
{ 1897-98	53,659	13,68,304	1,46,791	37,43,170	52,814	13,46,757	1,42,052	36,22,326
„ piece-goods, European. { 1896-97	1,447	73,164	13,45,508	6,82,62,937	1,360	68,782	13,44,588	6,82,16,592
{ 1897-98	1,410	67,570	13,49,504	6,13,80,438	1,156	56,140	13,49,021	6,13,58,705
„ piece-goods, Indian { 1896-97	10,800	5,89,862	8,995	5,14,062	4,161	2,27,582	4,535	2,70,470
{ 1897-98	10,227	3,81,634	7,979	3,21,795	4,167	1,55,899	4,733	2,00,881
Indigo ... ... { 1896-97	74,113	1,59,34,295	224	48,160	74,105	1,59,32,575	224	48,160
{ 1897-98	53,487	88,52,098	188	31,114	53,487	88,52,098	156	25,818
Wheat ... ... { 1896-97	4,10,709	16,42,836	4,391	17,564	3,88,231	15,52,924	1,556	6,224
{ 1897-98	1,42,947	6,07,525	13,724	58,327	1,23,577	5,25,202	9,070	38,547
Rice in the husk ... { 1896-97	13,62,613	34,06,532	6,97,757	17,44,392	2,52,773	7,06,932	6,43,694	16,09,235
{ 1897-98	9,12,874	22,82,185	8,64,207	21,60,517	2,66,737	6,66,842	7,17,484	17,93,710
„ not in the husk ... { 1896-97	19,07,791	83,46,585	28,79,026	1,25,95,739	13,22,258	57,84,879	12,24,284	53,56,242
{ 1897-98	25,44,516	1,17,68,386	56,43,101	2,60,99,342	23,70,442	1,09,63,294	39,37,569	1,82,11,257
Jowar and bajra ... ... { 1896-97	610	1,830	77	231	...	...	22	66
{ 1897-98	8,373	25,119	1,864	5,592	5,261	15,783	1,529	4,587
Gram and pulse ... ... { 1896-97	29,16,538	98,43,316	2,74,084	9,25,033	25,73,345	86,85,039	70,552	2,38,113
{ 1897-98	24,69,081	98,76,324	2,33,920	9,35,680	19,37,148	79,48,592	1,23,486	4,93,944
Other food-grains ... { 1896-97	4,56,554	7,98,969	34,305	60,034	3,83,569	6,71,246	19,181	33,567
{ 1897-98	3,02,399	5,29,041	41,277	72,235	2,50,324	4,38,067	28,585	50,024
Hides of cattle ... ... { 1896-97	3,25,567	81,33,106	2,796	58,840	3,23,565	80,95,381	1,671	37,879
{ 1897-98	4,88,341	1,18,70,939	2,500	51,325	4,87,004	1,18,34,939	1,012	22,439
Jute, raw ... ... { 1896-97	1,24,61,459	5,45,18,883	11,008	48,160	1,14,46,278	5,00,77,466	3,544	15,506
{ 1897-98	1,52,37,661	5,33,31,813	33,641	1,17,743	1,38,68,911	4,85,41,188	14,006	51,121
Gunny-bags and cloth ... { 1896-97	3,35,994	34,43,933	3,55,444	36,43,300	3,01,958	30,95,069	2,37,460	29,46,465
{ 1897-98	2,46,205	24,92,836	3,18,892	32,28,781	2,20,113	22,28,644	2,72,655	27,60,632
Stick-lac ... ... { 1896-97	50,663	10,13,260	6,091	1,21,820	36,345	7,26,900	1,200	24,000
{ 1897-98	46,003	9,20,060	7,849	1,56,980	28,027	5,60,540	3,054	61,080
Shell-lac ... ... { 1896-97	81,253	33,41,530	1,157	47,581	81,225	33,40,378	1,020	41,947
{ 1897-98	68,230	25,50,096	974	36,403	68,125	25,46,172	916	34,235
Copper, unwrought ... { 1896-97	61	2,006	1,324	43,526	53	1,742	1,321	43,428
{ 1897-98	47	1,574	1,249	41,841	47	1,574	1,249	41,841
Brass, „ ... { 1896-97	164	5,576	5,683	1,93,222	113	3,842	5,658	1,92,372
{ 1897-98	1,445	49,130	6,664	2,26,576	1,435	48,790	6,567	2,23,278
Copper, wrought ... ... { 1896-97	229	8,816	7,016	2,70,116	140	5,390	7,002	2,69,577
{ 1897-98	550	19,602	7,196	2,57,257	488	17,446	7,175	2,56,506
Brass, „ ... ... { 1896-97	27,213	11,97,372	49,560	21,80,640	23,953	10,53,932	46,739	20,53,516
{ 1897-98	27,349	11,13,960	52,330	20,93,200	24,624	9,84,960	50,250	20,10,000
Iron and steel ... ... { 1896-97	2,95,789	15,25,758	18,99,903	86,85,345	2,45,952	12,76,289	16,72,424	79,86,416
{ 1897-98	2,72,118	14,72,401	17,93,211	74,61,659	2,20,446	12,07,527	16,50,911	69,96,799
Other metals ... ... { 1896-97	26,385	2,96,831	84,491	9,50,525	22,349	2,51,426	78,509	8,83,226
{ 1897-98	25,135	2,82,769	87,879	9,88,639	20,187	2,27,104	77,416	8,70,930
Oil, kerosine ... ... { 1896-97	8,227	34,965	9,48,123	40,29,522	110	467	3,42,636	14,56,203
{ 1897-98	6,69,914	28,47,134	8,05,536	34,23,783	6,64,787	28,25,345	76,997	3,27,237

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Linseed	1896-97	27,33,509	1,16,17,795	37,807	1,60,679	25,97,146	1,10,37,870	23,233	98,740
	1897-98	25,01,939	1,06,33,241	10,863	46,168	24,57,832	1,04,45,786	5	21
Rape and mustard seed ...	1896-97	13,75,888	58,47,523	1,60,543	6,82,329	10,01,428	42,56,069	81,510	3,46,417
	1897-98	25,23,027	1,00,92,108	95,299	3,81,193	20,15,040	80,72,160	31,807	1,27,228
Opium	1896-97	66,562	1,99,68,600	418	1,25,400	66,286	1,98,85,800	416	1,24,800
	1897-98	63,818	1,91,59,400	1,125	3,43,125	62,558	1,90,80,190	1,125	3,43,125
Ghi	1896-97	57,343	18,56,480	7,894	2,55,563	34,311	11,10,819	6,948	2,24,941
	1897-98	91,404	28,56,375	7,356	2,29,875	61,314	19,16,062	6,691	2,09,094
Salt	1896-97	11,473	40,155	54,98,936	1,92,46,275	424	1,484	54,78,368	1,91,74,288
	1897-98	16,190	52,617	49,95,617	1,62,35,755	454	1,475	49,78,836	1,61,81,217
Saltpetre	1896-97	4,70,332	34,09,906	11,155	80,873	4,69,418	34,03,280	11,133	80,714
	1897-98	5,58,275	30,45,357	11,923	1,01,345	3,56,966	30,34,211	11,895	1,01,107
Silk, raw	1896-97	21,008	1,06,97,032	860	4,37,740	12,919	65,80,331	384	1,95,456
	1897-98	21,776	1,10,83,284	1,472	7,49,248	14,325	72,90,725	469	2,38,721
Silk, manufactured, Indian	1896-97	1,991	19,39,234	32	31,168	1,988	19,36,312	25	24,350
	1897-98	1,632	15,92,832	206	2,01,056	1,626	15,86,976	174	1,69,824
Stone and lime	1896-97	17,01,102	23,39,015	66,115	90,908	12,18,631	16,75,618	40,133	55,252
	1897-98	16,35,211	20,44,014	79,261	99,076	10,20,487	12,75,609	68,104	85,130
Sugar, refined	1896-97	13,444	1,79,829	1,52,503	14,36,904	15,997	1,55,971	1,51,708	14,79,738
	1897-98	1,756	16,744	2,19,284	20,55,787	231	2,166	2,18,210	20,45,719
,, unrefined	1896-97	4,99,511	20,60,483	3,33,464	13,75,539	3,20,232	13,20,957	2,40,535	9,92,207
	1897-98	4,35,144	20,12,541	5,76,755	26,67,492	2,80,089	12,95,134	4,77,732	22,09,510
Tea, Indian	1896-97	4,40,818	1,66,43,266	905	33,485	4,40,794	1,66,42,378	882	32,634
	1897-98	4,78,597	1,67,50,895	1,855	64,925	4,71,074	1,64,87,590	1,694	59,200
Tobacco	1896-97	7,00,946	48,15,688	45,805	3,42,780	4,00,952	27,03,739	30,665	2,32,046
	1897-98	7,20,640	47,48,706	40,427	2,92,239	4,14,173	27,72,808	23,876	1,81,908

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

The system under which the trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan is registered remained unchanged during the year under review, and, as in 1896-97, was carried on at 41 stations on the northern frontier of the Lower Provinces between the districts of Champaran and Jalpaiguri, as noted in the margin.

For the Nepal trade	...	34 posts.
Do. Tibet and Sikkim trade	...	4 ,,
Do. Bhutan trade ...	...	3 ,,
Total	...	41 ,,

The total value of the registered trade of Bengal with the four States during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

Whence imported or whither exported.		Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal	1896-97	1,44,49,393	1,21,74,517	2,66,23,910
	1897-98	1,46,10,909	1,49,55,772	2,95,66,681
Tibet	1896-97	5,89,181	3,11,194	9,00,375
	1897-98 (nine months).	4,98,125	1,88,280	6,86,405
Sikkim	1896-97	7,55,906	4,17,902	11,73,808
	1897-98	4,94,039	3,64,963	8,59,002
Bhutan	1896-97	1,19,713	1,44,471	2,64,184
	1897-98	1,08,194	1,37,460	2,45,654
Total ...	1896-97	1,59,14,193	1,30,48,084	2,89,62,277
	1897-98	1,57,11,267	1,56,46,475	3,13,57,742

Compared with the preceding year, the total registered trade of the past year showed a rise of 8·27 per cent. The imports showed a falling off of 1·28 per cent. on the figures for 1896-97, but an advance of 15·36 per cent. in comparison with those of 1895-96. Under exports the increase was 19·91 per cent. on the returns of the previous year.

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

The figures given above, relating to the Nepal trade, include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces in British India which passed through the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of this traffic during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown separately as follows:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	41,307	2,85,757
1897-98	13,726	3,01,138

The "imports into other Provinces from Nepal" fell to less than one-third of the figures of 1896-97, but the "exports from other Provinces to Nepal" showed an improvement of 5·38 per cent. as compared with the figures for the previous year; the figures under European cotton piece-goods rose from Rs. 51,852 to Rs. 95,479, the chief sources of supply being Fyzabad (Rs. 64,070, against Rs. 31,935) and Gorackhpur (Rs. 25,159, against Rs. 15,600); and those under Indian cotton piece-goods from Rs. 95,545 in 1896-97 to Rs. 1,40,540 during the year under review. Increases are also observable under sheep and goats, "other kinds" of provisions except ghi, and shawls, but there was a large falling off in the exports of "other kinds" of animals, raw cotton, vegetables, sugar (both refined and unrefined), manufactured wool, and salt from Jeypur in Rajputana.

No trade is carried on through Bengal between other provinces and the three other Frontier States.

Trade with China through Tibet.

No trade with China through Tibet was registered during 1897-98.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

All the stations for the registration of traffic between Bengal and Nepal were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Paterdewa in the Purnea district, which remained closed from June to November, on account of the cessation of trade during the rains, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia in the Darjeeling district, which were closed for the same reason from 16th June to 15th September. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	1,44,08,086	1,18,88,760	2,62,96,846
1897-98	1,45,97,183	1,46,54,634	2,92,51,817

The figures show a further extension of trade during the past year, the increase in the aggregate value amounting to Rs. 29,54,971 over the figures of 1896-97. The import trade showed an advance of Rs. 1,89,097 on the returns of the previous year. The export trade also exhibited an increase of Rs. 27,65,874 as compared with 1896-97.

Compared with the preceding year, the largest increase in the import traffic was under hides (152,540 pieces), tobacco (42,795 maunds), edible rain-crops (90,885 maunds), rice (46,346 maunds), paddy (184,225 maunds), mustard seed (57,896 maunds), ghi, fresh fruits and vegetables, and raw fibres other than jute; while the largest decrease occurred under silver (Rs. 26,30,620), linseed (81,093 maunds), timber (28,557 maunds), wheat, miscellaneous spring crops, provisions other than ghi, saltpetre, and sheep-skins. In the export traffic the articles which showed a considerable advance were silver (Rs. 28,87,331 in value), salt (66,126 maunds), tobacco (41,224 maunds), fresh fruits and vegetables, and all food-grains except miscellaneous spring crops; the articles in which there was a falling off were manufactured wool (Rs. 14,499), sugar, both refined and unrefined (17,475 maunds), provisions other than ghi (9,011 maunds), betel-nuts, cattle, sheep and goats.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British Provinces which passed through Bengal:—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	No. 1896-97	39,142	16,727	55,869	9,47,349	3,99,013	13,46,362
	1897-98	45,323	5,812	51,135	10,36,369	1,32,636	11,69,005
Sheep and goats ...	„ 1896-97	29,924	42,093	72,017	89,772	1,26,279	2,16,051
	1897-98	30,780	34,561	65,341	1,05,280	1,16,190	2,21,470
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1896-97	1,614	4,210	5,824	29,532	76,885	1,06,417
	1897-98	400	4,814	5,214	7,300	87,856	95,156
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	„ 1896-97	...	25,864	25,864	...	24,48,729	24,48,729
	1897-98	...	38,246	38,246	...	23,99,284	23,99,284
Ditto (Indian) ...	„ 1896-97	302	4,705	5,007	18,985	2,72,142	2,91,127
	1897-98	376	9,699	10,075	25,045	2,81,013	3,06,058
Other fibres than jute, raw	„ 1896-97	30,221	40	30,261	1,52,646	228	1,52,874
	1897-98	45,332	21	45,353	2,16,556	104	2,16,660
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	„ 1896-97	31,922	38,235	70,157	1,18,173	1,49,598	2,67,771
	1897-98	39,036	51,328	90,364	1,26,869	1,66,818	2,93,687
Wheat ...	„ 1896-97	44,111	385	44,496	1,20,451	1,060	1,21,511
	1897-98	17,083	1,053	18,136	52,192	3,137	55,329
Gram and pulse ...	„ 1896-97	1,58,919	14,067	1,72,986	3,97,298	35,172	4,32,470
	1897-98	1,60,298	20,824	1,81,122	4,22,216	57,387	4,79,603
Other spring crops ...	„ 1896-97	1,13,184	1,927	1,15,111	2,82,964	4,822	2,87,786
	1897-98	59,739	1,334	61,073	1,57,960	3,420	1,61 380
Rice, husked ...	„ 1896-97	6,90,970	631	6,91,601	18,12,533	1,690	18,14,223
	1897-98	7,37,316	4,338	7,41,654	26,35,091	13,174	26,48,265
Do., unhusked ...	„ 1896-97	7,09,656	1,383	7,11,039	11,67,788	2,212	11,70,000
	1897-98	8,93,881	6,657	9,00,538	19,07,667	12,081	19,19,748
Other rain crops ...	„ 1896-97	2,70,946	783	2,71,729	5,41,892	1,566	5,43,458
	1897-98	3,61,831	2,505	3,64,336	9,28,836	5,206	9,34,042
Hides of cattle ...	No. 1896-97	99,449	...	99,449	3,43,286	...	3,43,286
	1897-98	251,989	...	251,989	8,84,282	...	8,84,282
Skins of sheep, goats and other small animals ...	„ 1896-97	85,151	...	85,151	1,40,356	...	1,40,356
	1897-98	73,929	...	73,929	1,16,380	...	1,16,380
Brass and copper ...	Mds. 1896-97	205	14,520	14,725	7,714	5,43,941	5,51,655
	1897-98	235	15,763	15,998	9,050	6,07,154	6,16,204
Iron ...	„ 1896-97	187	21,360	21,547	1,577	1,79,057	1,80,634
	1897-98	244	22,228	22,472	2,168	1,95,355	1,97,523
Opium ...	„ 1896-97	97	...	97	1,03,014	...	1,03,014
	1897-98	79	...	79	79,079	...	79,079
Ghi ...	„ 1896-97	5,664	12	5,676	1,87,100	390	1,87,490
	1897-98	8,268	...	8,268	2,46,825	...	2,46,825
All other kinds of provisions ...	„ 1896-97	46,318	81,533	1,27,851	5,66,707	9,98,892	15,65,599
	1897-98	41,127	72,522	1,13,649	3,89,827	6,98,918	10,88,745
Salt ...	„ 1896-97	140	2,35,151	2,35,291	525	8,81,817	8,82,342
	1897-98	147	3,01,277	3,01,424	565	11,54,994	11,55,559
Saltpetre ...	„ 1896-97	21,753	...	21,753	1,52,271	...	1,52,271
	1897-98	12,669	...	12,669	87,568	...	87,568
Linseed ...	„ 1896-97	2,33,749	99	2,33,848	11,10,309	471	11,10,780
	1897-98	1,52,656	20	1,52,676	7,10,436	95	7,10,531
Mustard seed ...	„ 1896-97	1,47,769	931	1,48,700	6,74,680	4,270	6,78,950
	1897-98	2,05,665	324	2,05,989	9,51,200	1,498	9,52,698
Silk, manufactured	„ 1896-97	...	64	64	4,801	32,824	37,625
	1897-98	...	58	58	...	21,890	21,890
Betelnuts ...	„ 1896-97	...	26,917	26,917	...	2,82,631	2,82,631
	1897-98	...	24,856	24,856	...	2,42,112	2,42,112
Spices ...	„ 1896-97	6,604	26,111	32,715	2,02,917	7,95,078	9,97,995
	1897-98	7,308	27,272	34,580	2,42,082	8,93,319	11,35,401
Sugar, refined ...	„ 1896-97	...	15,129	15,129	...	1,91,055	1,91,055
	1897-98	...	11,610	11,610	...	1,43,273	1,43,273

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar, unrefined ...	Mds. 1896-97	2	59,702	59,704	10	2,74,159	2,74,169
	1897-98	...	45,746	45,746	...	1,97,795	1,97,795
Tobacco ...	„ 1896-97	64,816	56,711	1,21,527	5,40,463	4,89,563	10,30,026
	1897-98	1,07,611	97,935	2,05,546	9,78,665	9,65,736	19,44,401
Timber ...	„ 1896-97	70,383	...	70,383	1,84,719	...	1,84,719
	1897-98	41,826	...	41,826	1,15,023	...	1,15,023
Wool, manufactured	„ 1896-97	589	377	966	25,616	51,401	77,017
	1897-98	385	608	993	26,385	36,902	63,287
Silver ...	Rs. 1896-97	...	...	...	38,96,419	4,01,611	42,98,030
	1897-98	...	...	...	12,65,799	32,88,942	45,54,741

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The traffic between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim continued to be registered during the past year at the four stations of Pedang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla in the Darjeeling district, all of which stations were kept open throughout the year. It was stated in the report for 1896-97 that the Government of Bengal had accepted the proposal made by the local officers that the trade with Tibet should be registered at Guntok and Yatung instead of at the stations under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling. The necessary instructions for the registration of the traffic were issued in November 1897, and the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was asked to obtain and furnish Government with statistics of trade from 1st January 1898 as registered at Yatung by the Chinese Customs Department, and to establish a registration post at Guntok. The Political Officer of Sikkim, however, reports that it has been found impossible to complete the necessary arrangements in time, and therefore no statistics of the traffic with that State for the last three months of the year under report are available. Such statistics as have been furnished are shown further on in this report.

The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1896-97.	1897-98. (9 months).
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	5,89,181	4,98,125
Exports from ditto ...	3,11,194	1,88,280
Total ...	9,00,375	6,86,405

The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years:—

Imports from Tibet.

	1896-97.	1897-98. (9 months).		1896-97.	1897-98. (9 months).
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	4,36,180	4,29,904	Musk	63,000	8,960
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	28,294	25,092	Yak-tails	36,190	6,636
Wool, manufactured (Indian)...	19,381	15,027	Wool, manufactured (Chinese)	4,001	...
Silver	7,596	11,100			

Exports to Tibet.

	1896-97.	1897-98. (9 months).		1896-97.	1897-98. (9 months).
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Silver	1,13,800	68,100	Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	21,278	3,570
Indigo	48,495	38,510	Provisions (other than ghi) ...	3,470	1,271
Tobacco	21,592	27,326	Silk, raw	...	970
Brass and copper ...	10,148	17,762	Mineral oil	707	726
Cotton piece-goods (European)	42,455	12,736	Other kinds of dyeing materials	3,362	190
Wool, manufactured (European)	26,974	9,409			
Iron	11,090	7,399			

As explained above, the figures for 1897-98 are for nine months only, but even allowing for that, there are several instances of noticeable fluctuations, which have not been explained, *e.g.*, the decrease in the importation of musk and yak-tails from Tibet and of exports to Tibet of cotton piece-goods (European), wool, manufactured (European), other articles of merchandise, and provisions other than ghi.

The Political Officer of Sikkim has obtained from the Chinese Customs Department statistics of trade between British territory and Tibet during the year, and a copy of the statement is published below. According to those figures the total value of the imports from Tibet during the official year 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 8,79,720 and the exports to Rs. 8,23,340. No details of these figures have, however, been furnished, those given below referring to the calendar year 1897. The articles of trade as given in the Political Officer's returns have been recast according to the classification adopted for purposes of traffic registration, while the values shown are declared values as registered at the Yatung market, and are not calculated values as in the case of the returns appended to this report:—

Articles.	Imports from Tibet across the Sikkim-Tibet Frontier.		Exports into Tibet across the Sikkim-Tibet Frontier.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Animals, living (for sale)—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Horses, ponies and mules ... No.	471	41,475	...	...	471	41,475
2. Cattle ... ... „	...	...	32	979	32	979
4. Poultry ... ... „	...	...	166	239	166	234
III.—Canes and rattans ... ... Mds.	...	...	16	74	16	79
V.—Chinese and Japanese ware ... Rs.	...	...	...	16,279	...	16,279
VIII.—Cotton, manufactured—						
1. Cotton twist and yarn (European). Mds.	...	...	358	19,497	358	19,497
3. Cotton piece-goods (European) Rs.	...	...	...	2,08,765	...	2,08,765
4. „ piece-goods (Indian) „	...	888	...	677	...	1,565
IX.—Drugs and medicines—						
2. Non-intoxicating—						
a—Musk ... ... Tolahs	2,386	38,416	...	...	2,386	38,416
b.—Other sorts of drugs and medicines. Mds.	7	622	7	363	14	985
X.—Dyeing materials—						
1. Indigo ... ... „	...	...	152	24,862	152	24,862
2. Madder or manjit ... „	...	...	150	732	150	732
5. Other kinds of dyeing materials. „	...	...	492	12,896	492	12,896
XI.—Earthenware and porcelain ... Rs.	...	79	...	...	...	79
XIII.—Fruits, nuts and vegetables—						
2. Vegetables and all other kinds. Mds.	...	...	1,385	10,228	1,385	10,228
XIV.—Grain and pulse—						
4. Rice, husked ... ... „	...	...	219	1,688	219	1,688
6. Other rain crops ... „	...	...	4,821	17,093	4,821	17,093
XVI.—Hides and skins—						
1. Hides of cattle ... ... No.	...	...	320	194	320	194
2. Skins of sheep, goats, &c. ... „	2,800	2,800	..	...	2,800	2,800
XVII.—Horns ... ... Mds.	1	360	...	...	1	360
XVIII.—Jewellery, &c.—						
1. Precious stones and pearls, unset. Rs.	...	...	...	430	...	430
2. Jewellery ... ... „	...	...	...	15,694	...	15,694
XIX.—Lac—						
1. Dye ... ... Mds.	...	...	29	758	29	758
XX.—Leather—						
2. Manufactured ... ... Rs.	...	295	...	260	...	555
XXI.—Liquors ... ... „	...	...	...	182	...	182
XXII.—Mats ... ... „	...	...	...	135	...	135
XXIII.—Metals and manufactures of metals—						
1. Brass and copper ... Mds.	...	...	876	33,026	876	33,026
2. Iron ... ... „	...	...	1,153	17,269	1,153	17,269
3. Other metals ... ... „	...	...	1,086	13,211	1,086	13,211
XXIV.—Oils—						
1. Mineral oil ... ... „	...	...	275	2,475	275	2,475
XXVI.—Paints and colours ... ... „	...	...	113	3,522	113	3,522

Articles.		Imports from Tibet across the Sikkim-Tibet Frontier.		Exports into Tibet across the Sikkim-Tibet Frontier.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
XXVII.—Provisions—							
2. All other kinds ...	Mds.	76	661	361	5,620	437	6,281
XXIX.—Saltpetre, &c.—							
2. Other saline substances ...	,,	...	...	17	302	17	302
XXX.—Seeds—							
2. Other seeds—							
c.—Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	53	560	53	562
XXXI.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Yds.	...	...	10,458	8,869	10,458	8,869
2. Manufactured (Indian) ...	,,	1,166	5,110	...	...	1,166	5,110
XXXII.—Spices—							
2. All other kinds ...	Mds.	...	...	3	60	3	60
XXXIV.—Sugar—							
1. Refined	,,	...	...	622	8,227	622	8,227
XXXVI.—Tobacco	,,	...	...	4,762	61,407	4,762	61,407
XXXVII.—Wax	,,	6	48	...	...	6	48
XXXVIII.—Wood—							
1. Timber	,,	...	...	3	123	3	123
XXXIX.—Wool—							
1. Raw	,,	40,034	6,80,578	...	...	40,034	6,80,578
2. Manufactured (European) ...	Rs.	...	...	...	1,26,207	...	1,26,207
3. Manufactured (Indian) ...	,,	...	18,137	...	...	...	18,137
4. Shawls	,,	...	400	...	...	...	400
XL.—Yak-tails	,,	...	28,989	...	...	...	28,989
XLI.—All other articles of merchandise—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	,,	...	390	...	2,696	...	3,086
2. Manufactured ...	,,	...	1,052	...	31,612	...	32,664
XLII.—Treasure—							
1. Gold	,,	...	39,155	...	...	...	39,155
2. Silver (rupees)	,,	...	65,652	...	1,85,500	...	2,51,152
2a. Silverware and sheets (German).	,,	...	...	...	26,948	...	26,948
Total ...		...	9,25,107	...	8,59,659	...	17,84,766

The following statement shows the articles of trade that passed through Tibet to and from China during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, being registered at Buxa on the borders of the Jalpaiguri district. No such trade was registered at that station during 1897-98, as already stated above:—

Articles.	Total imports, including China.		Imports from China.		Articles.	Total exports, including China.		Exports to China.	
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.		1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tea, foreign ... Mds.	30	18	12	18	Cotton twist and yarn (European). Mds.	176	...	2	...
Wool, manufactured. Rs.	9,608	23,382	6,702	4,750	Cotton twist and yarn (Indian). ,,	39	...	3	...
					Cotton piece-goods (European). Rs.	99,986	42,455	2,315	2,337
					Brass and copper Mds.	455	271	12	10
					Iron ... ... ,,	1,196	1,313	86	42
					Silk, manufactured (Indian). Rs.	1,472	660	757	660
					Betel-nuts ... Mds.	11	...	11	...
					Sugar, refined ... ,,	159	...	45	...
					Do., unrefined ,,	151	66	98	66
					Tobacco ... ,,	1,330	2,459	189	205
					All other articles of merchandise—				
					Manufactured ... Rs.	...	21,278	...	270
					Unmanufactured ,,	...	260	...	260

The result of the past year's trade with Sikkim is compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory	7,55,906	4,94,039
Exports from ditto	4,17,902	3,64,963
Total ...	11,73,808	8,59,002

The trade with Sikkim declined during the past year, the aggregate value of the traffic being less by 26·81 per cent. than that in 1896-97. The improvement in the imports into British territory was chiefly under miscellaneous grain-crops, gram and pulse, fresh fruits and vegetables, hides, and foreign tea; the articles which showed a marked decrease were—timber, spices (other than betel-nuts), provisions (other than ghi), cattle, sheep and goats, ghi, Indian cotton piece-goods, rice, raw cotton, coal and coke. In the exports to Sikkim the largest increase occurred under provisions (other than ghi), Indian cotton piece-goods, animals (other than horses, ponies, mules, cattle, sheep and goats), oils, both mineral and vegetable, and Indian cotton twist, while there were noticeable decreases under European cotton piece-goods, European cotton twist, rice, silver, brass and copper and their manufactures, fresh fruits and vegetables, cattle, unrefined sugar and salt. The following table shows the chief articles imported from, and exported to, that State during the past two years:—

Imports from Sikkim.

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rain-crops, other than paddy...	1,38,659	1,89,906	Brass and copper	4,798	4,655
Spices (other than betelnuts) ...	90,298	66,264	Tea, foreign	...	3,953
Gram and pulse	47,091	58,186	Ghi	8,872	3,560
Timber ...	1,68,363	55,540	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	5,411	3,152
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	39,023	47,539	Other kinds of living animals	2,655	2,500
Hides of cattle	11,028	13,231	Rice, husked	2,410	1,564
Provisions (other than ghi) ...	27,842	11,580	Vegetable oil	851	1,055
All other articles of merchandise, manufactured	1,52,841	9,385	Horns	664	932
Sheep and goats	15,924	7,775	Coal and coke	2,355	725
Horses, ponies and mules ...	6,077	5,916	Poultry	2,730	680
Cattle	16,912	4,699	Wool, manufactured (Indian)	590	587
			Cotton, raw	1,734	365

Exports to Sikkim.

	1896-97	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rice, husked	56,893	45,918	Sugar, unrefined	9,563	6,375
Provisions (other than ghi) ...	37,791	40,091	All other articles of merchandise, manufactured ...	3,875	4,650
Cotton piece-goods (European)	52,722	38,144	Iron	5,412	4,463
Salt	38,067	34,445	Brass and copper	9,710	3,478
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	23,790	29,335	Spices (other than betel-nuts)	5,207	3,026
Other kinds of living animals	18,580	26,570	Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	6,606	1,770
Cattle	31,767	26,260	Betel-nuts	1,379	1,499
Tobacco	28,070	25,093	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	13,494	9,322
Mineral oil ...	19,557	22,427	Woollen piece-goods (European)	420	1,075
Vegetable oil	11,749	18,964			
Silver	24,698	12,648			
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	7,589	8,944			
Tea (Indian)	6,032	6,783			

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.

The trade of Bengal with Bhutan continued, as in previous years, to be registered at Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Hantupara and Ambari, which were closed for seven months from April to October on account of the rains. The great bulk of the trade, both import and export, is registered at Buxa.

The following statement gives the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	1,19,713	1,44,471	2,64,184
1897-98	1,08,194	1,37,460	2,45,654

The total traffic registered has remained practically uniform during the past two years. In comparison with 1896-97, the chief fluctuations in the import traffic were shown in an increase under the heads of fresh fruits and vegetables, cattle and Indian silk manufactures, and a decrease in the case of wax, musk, horses, ponies, mules and Indian wool manufactures. As in 1896-97, there was no import of raw wool during the past year. The general decrease in the value of imports was due to the falling off in the demand consequent on the scarcity during the year under report. In exports there was a decline under the items of cotton and woollen piece-goods of European manufacture, betel-nuts, unrefined sugar, and Indian silk manufactures, while the traffic in Indian cotton piece-goods, tobacco, rice, brass, and copper and their manufactures showed an improvement. The decrease under the above heads is attributed to the fact that the traffic from Calcutta to Torsa was entirely stopped from June to September 1897, owing to the damage caused to the railway line by the earthquake, while the roads from Jalpaiguri to Buxa *viâ* Alipur Duars, and from Falakata to Hantupara were also rendered entirely unfit for traffic for nearly six months during the year. The increase under the head of rice was due to the failure of the *haimanti* and *bhadoi* crops in Bhutan.

The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Wax	29,859	18 312	Silk, manufactured (Indian) ...	855	3,781
Fresh fruits and vegetables ...	13,296	18,178	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	3,902	3,537
Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	15,120	14,659	Hides of cattle	932	1,711
Musk	18,572	13,800	Yak-tails	605	994
Cattle	7,020	11,786	Sheep and goats	174	449
Horses, ponies and mules ...	17,518	11,424	Madder or manjit	298	305
Ghi	7,190	7,863	Wool, raw	...	...

Exports to Bhutan.

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan during the same period:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Betel-nuts	30,600	27,523	All other articles of merchandise, unmanufactured. ...	1,675	3,619
Tobacco	23,366	27,097	Sugar, unrefined	4,180	2,655
Cotton piece-goods (European)	30,937	23,684	Wool, manufactured (European)	6,028	1,389
Rice, husked	13,169	16,710	Rice, unhusked	556	838
Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	2,815	10,705	Provisions (other than ghi) ...	237	367
Brass and copper	6,090	8,732	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	3,772	...
Silk, manufactured (Indian) ...	14,626	7,237			
Iron	6,444	6,810			

PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE outlay of the year 1897-98 on Civil and Military Works in Bengal amounted to Rs. 94,74,676. The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table, compared with the grants of the year:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33.—Famine Relief Works—						
Civil Buildings ...	...	10,954	...	...	Portion of Rs. 19,60,000 for all famine works under P. W. D., Bengal.	10,954
Communications	...	6,70,822	...	...		6,70,822
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	3,53,666	...	...		3,53,666
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...		3,30,002
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...		1,13,102
Suspense	...	...	...	...		551
Total Famine Relief Works	...	...	...	...	...	14,79,097
44.—Military Works—						
Works ...	51,100	51,960	36,600	26,644	87,700	78,604
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	17,100	12,098
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	1,200	789
Total Military Works	...	...	...	...	1,06,000	91,491
45.—Civil Works—						
Works ... Civil Buildings ...	4,05,000	3,66,237	1,75,000	1,54,432	5,80,000	5,20,669
Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	...	...	1,27,400	1,11,295
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	8,200	7,151
Suspense Accounts	...	...	...	...	...	684
Expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	—10,000	—9,783
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	—5,600	—5,509
Total Civil Works	...	...	...	...	7,00,000	6,24,507
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	84,000	41,053	...	...	84,000	41,053
Total Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	22,36,148
Provincial.						
33.—Famine Relief Works—						
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...	...	—16,365
5.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings ...	10,40,000	10,61,939	5,10,000	5,72,227	15,50,000	16,34,166
Communications ...	50,000	76,300	5,95,000	6,24,860	6,45,000	7,01,160
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	25,000	17,264	58,000	58,009	83,000	75,273
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	6,80,000	7,10,746
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	17,000	24,295
Suspense Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	—28,936
Total Civil Works	...	...	...	...	29,75,000	31,16,704
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	29,75,000	31,00,339
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds ...	5,003	2,944	3,250	2,992	10,275(a)	7,244(a)
District Road Funds ...	...	10,41,559	...	22,88,427	...	*39,94,419(a)
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	486	...	8,858	8,838	9,344	8,838
Civil Works { Provincial ...	1,74,557	1,22,401	5,130	3,673	1,79,687	1,27,688(a)
Total Contributions	...	...	...	...	1,89,031	1,36,526
Total Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	41,38,189
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	94,74,676

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

* { Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 3,68,317
{ Ditto ditto districts subject to ditto ditto ... 36,86,102
Total ... 39,94,419

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Postal and telegraph.

The most important work under this head was the construction of the new building to accommodate the office of the Comptroller of the Post Office, Calcutta. This building was commenced in 1896, and was nearly completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,61,551, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,32,388.

A site within the compound of the circuit-house was chosen for the new telegraph office at Comilla, referred to in last year's report. The main walls of the building have been built up to the level of the verandah, and all the verandah arches have been turned. Masonry work in the out-house has been completed.

The old telegraph-office building at Jalpaiguri being unsuited for the purpose for which it was required, and having fallen into a condition past repair, sanction for the construction of a double-storied masonry building was given in November 1897. Provisional sanction was given to the plans, and work was started late in the year.

The old post-office building at Balasore being in a dangerous condition has been abandoned, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 12,174, providing for the construction of a new building in accordance with the standard plan, with slight modifications, was sanctioned, and the work completed before the end of December.

Quarters for bachelor clerks, postmen, peons, etc., of the post-office at Chuadanga, the foundations only of which were excavated during the previous year, were completed during the year 1897-98.

At Mud Point the erosion of the river bank in front of the telegraph-office building will probably necessitate the construction of a new telegraph-office at that place within the next few years, but there is no immediate danger. A new site has been selected in consultation with the Port authorities, and with due regard to the probable further encroachment of the river. An estimate for a new building, amounting to Rs. 26,533, has been submitted. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

The combined post and telegraph-office at Puri, in progress at the end of last year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 11,648, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,084.

Among minor works the drainage on the west side of the Calcutta General Post-office was improved, and additions and alterations to the end rooms of the Dutch Barrack at Chinsura were made so as to permit of their being used as a post-office.

Opium.

Some minor works in connection with the construction of an opium godown and subsidiary buildings at Lakhisarai in the Monghyr district, which were not completed during the year 1896-97, were carried out during the year under review. Materials worth Rs. 3,045 were also collected for the construction of the Sub-Deputy and Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents' bungalows at Bettiah.

Salt.

The salt golas at Chittagong, which formerly consisted of mat walls and thatch, were blown away in the cyclone of October 1897. It has since been decided to build proper godowns with mat walls, roofed with corrugated-iron on good strong timbering. These were started during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 51,175, out of which Rs. 20,010 was spent up to the 31st March 1898.

Viceregal buildings.

A new dairy was built in the grounds west of Government House, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 3,379. An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,991 was also sanctioned for replacing the wooden beams and burgahs in the north hall, the two end rooms and the vestibule in the ground-floor of Government House. Various minor improvements were carried out in the Viceregal buildings at Calcutta and Barrackpore.

Other departments.

A new rotary pump worked by an oil-engine was fitted up at a cost of Rs. 13,296 to replace the existing hand-pumps, which supply water for flushing the latrines and lavatories in the Imperial Secretariat buildings. Two additional rooms for the use of *durwans* were also constructed on the roof.

Record-racks were provided in the main office-room on the ground-floor of the Legislative Department building, and a cast-iron spiral staircase and a three-storied bath-room were constructed in the Foreign Office building, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 2,063 and Rs. 4,737, respectively. Additional skylights were erected in the Press buildings at Dhurrumtollah.

Military. A sum of Rs. 32,385 was provided in the budget for the establishment of a depôt at Balasore for the proof of projectiles, fuses, etc., by the Ordnance Department, against which Rs. 30,447 were expended during the year.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,428 was incurred in clearing the land acquired as a site for the new quarters for the Military students of the Medical College, Calcutta. At Dorunda two wells were sunk in the Sepoy lines at a cost of Rs. 3,354, and a mortuary was constructed at an outlay of Rs. 611 for the Military Hospital. The encamping grounds at Sasaram, Jahanabad, and Kajura on the Grand Trunk Road in the Shahabad district were taken over by the Mogulsarai-Gaya Railway and other grounds given in exchange at those localities.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred in 1897-98 under each department of the Administration:—

Civil Buildings.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Provincial Services (Imperial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts	88,919	58,579	1,47,498
Circuit-houses			
Judges' Courts	2,59,905	1,19,446	3,79,351
Munsifs' Courts			
Subdivisional Courts			
Subdivisional Residences			
High Court buildings	1,683	31,449	33,132
Small Cause Court buildings	96	402	498
Excise buildings	46,737	12,408	59,145
Residence for Local Government	31,819	32,574	64,393
Secretariat Offices	56,158	13,739	69,897
Board of Revenue buildings	411	8,461	8,872
Stamps and Stationery	112	2,590	2,702
Museum buildings	—10,376	5,231	—5,145
Monuments and Antiquities	287	3,160	3,447
Ecclesiastical. Churches	5,710	25,264	30,974
Ecclesiastical. Burial-grounds	1,733	3,376	5,109
Ecclesiastical. Lord Bishop's Palace	190	8,122	8,312
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails ... Central Jails	67,672	23,218	90,890
Jails ... District „	58,289	39,974	98,263
Jails ... Lock-ups	16,208	15,761	31,969
Police	28,260	70,905	99,165
Educational. Government Colleges	25,956	74,036	99,992
Educational. Ditto Schools	87,472	21,191	1,08,663
Educational. University buildings	...	538	538
Medical Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,03,946	63,253	4,67,199
Medical Medical Colleges and Schools	1,65,309	4,602	1,69,911
Medical Lock-hospitals	...	1,353	1,353
Medical Lunatic Asylums	2,122	9,930	12,052
Customs buildings	2,713	4,104	6,817
Miscellaneous. Registration	4,553	1,128	5,681
Miscellaneous. Public Works buildings	7,047	9,159	16,206
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous or General	19,372	75,888	95,260
Forest	695	...	695
Total Civil buildings ...	13,72,998	7,39,841	21,12,839

Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts. The construction of a cutcherry for the Court Sub-Inspector and the Honorary Magistrate, and of a house for the Treasury Guard, at Noakhali, the estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 2,500, was sanctioned in March 1897, has been completed at an expenditure of Rs. 2,352. The supplying and fitting of glass doors in the record-room of the Collectorate at the same place, and the widening of the gangways of the record-racks therein, an estimate for which was sanctioned

in May 1897 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,433, has also been completed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,194.

The Magistrate's new Court at Burdwan, which was commenced during the past official year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 47,817. At Darjeeling the reconstruction of the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry, destroyed by fire in January 1897, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 88,629, and the additions and alterations to the old cutcherry building were also finally completed at a total cost of Rs. 10,243, against a sanctioned estimate for Rs. 10,127. The addition of a malkhana and stationery room to the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry at Jalpaiguri, together with the construction of a Horbury's patent latrine, were carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 2,340. A separate record-room for the Deputy Commissioner's office at Chaibassa, commenced in February 1897, was completed, with the exception of fitting racks and wire netting to the windows.

The construction of a building at Rangpur for the Treasury and Tauzi Department of the Collectorate, an estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 31,372, was sanctioned in July 1896, had progressed up to plinth level, when it was damaged by the earthquake of June 1897. Since then a revision of the design was found necessary, and further progress awaited the sanction of a revised scheme. The provision at a cost of Rs. 4,600 of iron record-racks to the Pabna Collectorate in lieu of wooden ones received the sanction of Government, and about half the work was done by the close of the year.

On the completion of the new treasury and tauzi office at Monghyr, it was found that the accommodation afforded to payers of money was not convenient, and the addition of a verandah, in keeping with the class of construction of the main building, was sanctioned and carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,269.

With the view of doing away with an accumulation of untidy huts, which the vendors of miscellaneous articles were in the habit of erecting in the vicinity of the Collector's cutcherry at Purnea, and in order to keep the men under better control, the construction of corrugated-iron sheds, to afford the necessary accommodation, was sanctioned in 1896 and completed during the year at an outlay of Rs. 1,601.

The old sub-treasury guard-shed at Katwa having been pronounced to be too old for repairs, a new building with a tiled roof in lieu of a thatched one was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,526.

With a view to increase the accommodation in the sub-treasury room at Basirhat, one opening of the verandah was fitted with iron gratings, glass panes, and wooden venetians.

The work of additions and alterations to the various buildings at Chinsura and Hooghly in connection with the removal of the Civil and Criminal Courts from Hooghly and the Commissioner's head-quarters from Burdwan to Chinsura was completed in February 1898 at a cost of Rs. 64,760. For the convenience of suitors and others attending these courts, stalls for stamp and native refreshment vendors were erected in the cutcherry compound, at a cost of Rs. 2,653. A metalled road and a pucka ticca garry stand were also constructed in the cutcherry compound at a cost of Rs. 1,334.

A new flat terraced roof was put up at a cost of Rs. 6,594, to replace the vaulted roof over the treasury room in the Alipore Collectorate, which was rendered unsafe by the earthquake, and an eight-seated Donaldson's patent latrine was erected for public use outside the cutcherry compound.

The Patna Collectorate record-room was extended at a cost of Rs. 4,685 and provided with iron record-racks at a cost of Rs. 5,536. Additions and alterations were also carried out in the Collectorate at a cost of Rs. 4,475 to improve the light and ventilation in certain rooms and to provide additional accommodation for the tauzi establishment. The separate building for the accommodation of records of the Collectorate at Muzaffarpur, which was being constructed in 1896-97, was completed in March last and supplied with new iron racks of the standard pattern obtained from the Dehri Workshops.

Minor works were executed in the Collectorates of Darbhanga, Gaya, Suri, Cuttack, Puri and in the Commissioner's office at Cuttack.

The treasury guard building at Purnea had fallen into disrepair, and its renewal was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,711. The construction of a pucka barrack with cook-shed for the Treasury guard at Purulia was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,259.

Judges' Courts.

An estimate for providing four additional lightning-conductors to the roof of the Judge's Court at Noakhali was sanctioned in May 1897. Some additional terminals to the lightning-conductors have been put up, and the work is nearly completed.

A corrugated-iron shed was erected in the compound of the Purnea District Judge's Court at a cost of Rs. 1,630. As there was not sufficient accommodation for the storage of attached property in the Judge's Court at Midnapore, a masonry godown was sanctioned, and the work was completed during the year. The work of additions and alterations to the Judge's Court at Jessore and the supply of six iron record-racks, estimated to cost Rs. 6,209, was completed. An outlay of Rs. 576 was incurred in connection with the iron record-racks for the District Judge's Court at Rangpur.

Additions and alterations to the record-room of the Judge's Court at Gaya, estimated to cost Rs. 14,702, were in progress during the year. This work will be completed early in the year 1898-99, and will provide accommodation for the copyists and the nazir. Additional accommodation was also provided on the north side of the existing record-room of the Judge's Court at Bankipore, and some slight additions were made to the record-racks of the Judge's Court at Arrah. A Donaldson's patent latrine was erected in the compound of the Judge's Court at Alipore at a cost of Rs. 2,487.

Munsifs' Courts.

The Munsif's Court-house with record-room at Hatiya in the Noakhali district has been removed from its former site on the side of the river Kalsi, which was fast encroaching on the Court premises, and has been re-erected at Ram Kumar Pal's hât, about five miles inland from the river. A pucka plinth has been provided to the Court-house, and the record-room, which was not finished last year, has since been completed.

The pucka munsifi at Daltonganj, which was commenced in 1896-97, could not be completed owing to the general distress felt in the district from scarcity of food-grains. Rupees 4,416 were spent during the year. The work is in progress.

The construction of a double munsifi with record-room at Begusarai, in the Monghyr district, was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,100, against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 10,339. The single munsifi with record-room at Madhupura, in the Bhagalpur district, was also completed, and has been occupied. A project for enlarging the munsifi at Araria, in the Purnea district, was sanctioned in May 1897 : the necessary iron work has been obtained from England and bricks have been collected, but little progress was otherwise made, as no contractor could be found to take up the work. The witness shed at Nilphamari, in connection with the munsifi, was converted into a record-room.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 32,702, for the construction of a treble munsifi at Jahanabad, in the district of Hooghly, according to the standard plan, was sanctioned in May 1895. The construction of the building was commenced in 1895-96, but for various reasons, which were explained in last year's report, the work was delayed for some time. The building was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 31,810, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 3,300 only. It was made over to the Munsifs in September 1897; but the accommodation for the records being insufficient, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,100, was sanctioned for the construction of a separate record-room, which has been built of corrugated-iron roofing and walls, at a cost of Rs. 3,015. The room is divided into three equal compartments for the three Munsifs' records by wire-netting partitions, and it has been fitted up with iron record-racks at a cost of Rs. 2,064.

To meet the requirements of the three Munsifs at Tamluk, an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,287 was sanctioned for the construction of three record-rooms for them. Fair progress was made with the work, and it will, it is expected, be completed before the end of 1898-99.

The construction of an upper storey over the treble munsifi at Howrah was completed in October 1897 at a cost of Rs. 34,800. The work of constructing a single munsifi of a permanent type with a separate cast-iron record-room at Jhenida was completed at a cost of Rs. 15,045, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,326.

The existing court accommodation being insufficient for the Munsif at Magura, additions and alterations, estimated to cost Rs. 5,593, were nearly completed: the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,574. A supplementary estimate in connection with this work, embodying certain additional items suggested by the District Judge, was sanctioned for Rs. 2,227. The work is in progress.

The construction of a double Munsif's Court at Sasaram, estimated to cost Rs. 17,285, was commenced during the year. The foundations were laid and the walls carried up to a height of 12 feet above plinth. The materials for the roof arrived late from England, and were sent to the Dehri Workshops to be fitted. The expenditure on the work to end of March has been Rs. 8,317.

Subdivisional Courts and residences.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 24,400 was sanctioned in May 1897 for the construction of a new subdivisional court building at Gaibanda, in the Rangpur district, and a grant of Rs. 5,000 was made for the work; but owing to proposals having been advanced to remove the subdivisional headquarters elsewhere, the work was not started. The construction of additional rooms to the subdivisional court at Naogaon was taken in hand, but not much progress was made with it owing to failure of the lime-supply. The work, however, will be completed shortly.

A new subdivisional office being required at Kurigram, in the Rangpur district, sanction was given to the enlargement of the treble munsifi at that place to afford the necessary accommodation. The munsifi was, however, greatly damaged by the earthquake of June 1897, and the work had to be deferred till the building was repaired.

The re-establishment of the civil subdivision of Chuadanga necessitated the construction of the following temporary buildings, viz., (1) Honorary Magistrate's Court, (2) work-shed in the sub-jail, (3) warders' quarters, (4) cook-shed for warders, (5) guard-house, (6) cook-shed for treasury guard, (7) bungalow for amlas of the Munsif. They are of a simple and economical construction, consisting of a foundation and plinth of pucka masonry, the roof being thatched on bamboo frame, and the walling of wattle and dab, with posts of bamboo and floor of mud. All these works were commenced during the year.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,177 was sanctioned for the construction of a witnesses' shed in the courts at Jangipur. Work was commenced in April 1897 and completed in March 1898. Local subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 724 were subscribed to defray part of the cost, but the building will be the absolute property of Government, and the subscribers will have no claims to it.

The construction of the Subdivisional Court-house at Patuakhali, which was commenced in the latter part of the year 1896-97, was completed during the year under review. The roof of the subdivisional cutcherry at Giridih was entirely relaid, to prevent constant leaking, at a cost of Rs. 1,780, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 13,740 was sanctioned for the construction of a Subdivisional Court-house at Narail.

The conversion of the old Munsif's Court at Siwan into a court for the Honorary Bench of Magistrates and into an office for the Court of Wards, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 546.

A *malkhana* and a *hajat* were added to the west end of the Subdivisional Court-house at Kalna at a cost of Rs. 1,918.

As the Subdivisional Officer of Tamluk has been ordered to keep a horse, and there being no stables attached to his residence, it was found necessary to construct a masonry stable for him at a cost of Rs. 1,014. The Subdivisional Officer at Jahanabad having represented that the accommodation provided for his residence was insufficient, the construction at a cost of Rs. 7,762, of two additional rooms, 12′ × 12′ each, on the north of the existing building, with an upper storey over them, and a connecting passage, was sanctioned during the year. The amount appropriated for expenditure during the year was, however, subsequently withdrawn. The work will be taken up in 1898-99.

The construction of a new subdivisional residence with out-offices at Magura was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,363. The subdivisional residence at Kurigram, in the Rangpur district, was completed during the year under sanction of a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,972, which included the cost of land.

The north and south verandahs of the subdivisional residence building at Kalna, which were very badly damaged by the earthquake of 12th June

1897, were re-constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,826. Minor improvements were effected in various other subdivisional buildings.

Circuit-houses and dâk bungalows.

The work of additions and alterations to the Circuit-house at Barisal, which was commenced in 1896-97, was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 3,678, and a new stable, coach-house, and well were constructed in the compound of the circuit-house at Muzaffarpur at a cost of Rs. 1,116. The construction of a large dâk bungalow at Alipore in the Duars at a cost of about Rs. 9,000 was practically completed. The old inspection bungalow at Ranisarai on the Orissa Trunk Road was constructed of half-burnt bricks in mortar. The verandah arches, as also the arches over the doors and windows, were very much cracked by the earthquake of June 1897, and the building became unsafe. It was therefore dismantled, and the construction of a new inspection bungalow was sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,668. The work was taken in hand in January 1898, and good progress was made with it by 31st March 1898.

High Court buildings.

The floors of the Barristers' and Attorneys' Libraries in the High Court buildings, Calcutta, were laid with Indian patent stone at a cost of Rs. 1,110.

Excise.

The construction of the central ganja gola at Naugaon, in the Rajshahi district, at an estimated cost of Rs. 63,740, which was started in the previous year, was proceeded with, and the manufacture of bricks continued. The outturn was not satisfactory, and was delayed for want of coal, which could not be supplied by the Railway Company on account of shortness of rolling-stock. The ganja golas at the head-quarters station of the Purnea district, and at the subdivisional head-quarters at Araria, in the same district, respectively estimated to cost Rs. 3,360 and Rs. 1,770, were practically finished. The renewal of the distillery shed at Burdwan was taken up and completed at a cost of Rs. 2,310.

Some improvements were made in the distillery building at Khulna. In the Russa distillery certain minor works, including the erection of a chimney in the new still-shed, additions and alterations to the engine-house, and fixing the extra engine and boiler in a new position were carried out at a cost of Rs. 5,850. A new warehouse for storing ganja was constructed at Gaya at a cost of Rs. 1,817, and a new ganja gola at Samastipur was nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 664. All the excise buildings in the Patna Commissionership, which were in the charge of the civil officers, were taken over by this department during the year and thoroughly repaired, additions and alterations being made to the ganja gola at Motihari at a cost of Rs. 661.

Residences for Local Governments.

The electric light installation for Belvedere and the Alipore Jail was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 61,988, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 61,618. After six months' trial working, the installation was finally inspected by Mr. Brühl of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College. He reported that the installation had been properly carried out, and recommended the supply of an additional dynamo and spare parts for the engine. The spare parts are under supply at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The installation was extended to the Jail Deputy Superintendent's quarters at a cost of Rs. 700.

A system of pipes conveying water to the Shrubbery in Darjeeling was laid at a cost of Rs. 900, and Rs. 665 were spent on the improvements in the arrangement for protecting the house against accident by fire. The provision of fittings for the electric lighting of this residence and the connection of the house with the municipal electric light installation were in progress.

Secretariat offices.

The construction of the new Secretariat offices on the Mount Pleasant site at Darjeeling, sanctioned in the previous year, was continued, and, with the exception of some petty works, was completed. The cost of the building was Rs. 56,128, while a further sum of Rs. 1,000 will be spent in the laying on of the electric light to some of the apartments. The construction of additional quarters for clerks and peons connected with the Secretariat on the Thorn Cottage site, Darjeeling, was sanctioned late in the year, and the work was not completed before the 31st March. Owing to the re-arrangement of offices in Writers' Buildings, new record-racks had to be provided for the several offices

shifted from one room to the other, and the walls of rooms Nos. 27 to 33, 36 and 37 on the ground-floor were plastered with Indian patent stone up to a height of 5 feet from the ground.

Museum buildings.

Wooden mouldings were fixed round the windows of the Economic and Art Sections of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, at a cost of Rs. 1,932.

Monuments and antiquities.

Portions of the walls and bastions of the old Fort at Monghyr having fallen into a ruinous condition, a project costing about Rs. 10,000 for the repair of the most important parts of these was approved of, and work on an estimate amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 4,799 was sanctioned in 1896 and completed during the year. It is intended to carry out the remaining work by degrees as funds permit. An allotment of Rs. 500 was given late in the year for repairs to the Rohtas Palace, but masonry works could not be executed owing to scarcity of water in the locality. Wrought-iron railings were provided to the museum at Budh-Gaya at a cost of Rs. 326.

Churches and cemeteries.

The extension of St. Andrew's Church at Darjeeling, rendered necessary to meet the requirements of the present congregation, and estimated to cost Rs. 24,895, which had been very nearly finished in 1896-97, was completed at a total expenditure of Rs. 25,122. An expenditure of Rs. 1,013 was incurred in providing framework and mullions of stone for the east window in St. Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, to be filled in with stained glass as a memorial to the late Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, Lady Superintendent of Kidderpore House.

The cemetery at Hazaribagh was extended at a cost of Rs. 585. The old cemetery at Bhagalpur was extended by the acquisition and enclosure of a piece of adjoining land.

Jails.

The work of throwing back the old walls and constructing new ones in the Comilla Jail was sanctioned last year, and an expenditure of Rs. 5,576 was reported to have been incurred in the collection of materials. The amount of the estimate sanctioned was Rs. 17,583, but during the course of the work this estimate had in accordance with certain suggestions of the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, to be revised and was finally passed for Rs. 20,406 in March 1898. With the exception of the item "Sandrubbing," all works have been completed, the expenditure of this year being Rs. 10,815.

In furtherance of the scheme for the improvement of the accommodation in the Central Jail at Bhagalpur, the third double-storeyed barrack for 160 prisoners, estimated to cost Rs. 43,700, exclusive of cubicles, which was begun during 1896-97, was proceeded with and nearly completed, the expenditure on it to the close of the year having been about Rs. 43,000. Latrines and bathing-platforms were provided to barracks Nos. 1 and 2 in this jail for Rs. 7,500. The fitting of the cubicles in these two barracks, on which an outlay of Rs. 18,200 had been incurred, was held in abeyance. The gratings and locking arrangements to 20 solitary cells of this jail were improved at an outlay of Rs. 1,253.

A new oven was commenced in the Darjeeling Jail and some improvements, costing about Rs. 2,500, were carried out in the Begusarai Subsidiary Jail in the Monghyr district.

The construction of surface drains in the Burdwan Jail was taken in hand, and a scheme for improving the drainage of the jail at Dumka was sanctioned. For the improvement of ventilation in the Purnea Jail a Committee, which met to consider the matter, proposed to lower the walls from 14 to 12 feet, and an estimate for doing this was sanctioned in August 1896. The walls to the north, south, and east have been lowered, and the reduction of the west wall is in progress. The enclosure of the jail at Rangpur was enlarged in the year under review at a cost of Rs. 8,621. To render the walls of the main ward of the Jalpaiguri Jail less liable to the effects of damp, the experiment of plastering the outer walls of half the barrack with cement was tried at an expenditure of about Rs. 1,000. The effect of doing this will be gauged during the ensuing rainy season.

The work of fitting and fixing 20 iron cubicles in the lower storey of the new prisoners' sleeping barrack in the Jessore Jail was in progress during

1896-97. The work was completed during the year at a little over the estimated amount.

Owing to the roof of the civil ward of the Balasore Jail being in a very bad state, and the beams for the most part rotten, a new roof on rolled-iron joists and "T" irons was constructed over the ward and the adjoining godown. Ventilating holes, on the plan approved of by the Inspector-General of Jails for the Bhagalpur Jail, were provided. The work was completed during the year.

The new cook-shed in the Presidency Jail, the construction of which was begun in 1896-97, was completed at a cost of Rs. 8,804. The dark cells in this jail were improved and sunshades were provided over the clerestory windows of the hospital ward. The open space near the gateway end of the big jute godown in the Alipore Jail was enclosed, as a part of the jail compound, at a cost of Rs. 2,795. In the Alipore Reformatory School an expenditure of Rs. 3,373 was incurred in constructing a new cook-house, a pucka drain round the workshops, and a latrine for the warders, and in converting the old kitchen into a granary.

In the Hooghly Jail iron tanks for filtered water were supplied at a cost of Rs. 938. The supply of drinking-water by pipes and hydrants throughout the Hazaribagh Central Jail was completed at a cost of Rs. 10,762, against an estimate of Rs. 10,676. The well in front of the female ward of this jail was deepened, and the wooden cubicles in one of the new kutcha sleeping barracks of the same jail were completed, with the exception of the locking arrangement, which is under consideration, at a cost of Rs. 1,332. The water-supply scheme for the Buxar Central Jail, which had made fair progress during the year 1896-97, remained in abeyance during the year 1897-98 for want of funds. Some petty works connected with the scheme, such as the jetty, the tramway, and the pipe-line of the intake, were only done during the year.

All the buildings in connection with the new jail at Angul were practically completed. The drains and water-supply only remained to be provided. The buildings were partially occupied during the year.

Police.

To prevent the slipping of the hillside, a revetment wall was erected between the Police Barrack at Darjeeling and the Brahmo Somaj Church. A cook-shed was provided for the Reserve Police at that station, and a revetment wall was made in connection with it. A verandah was added to the police magazine at Bogra, and some alterations were made to improve the Hospital Assistant's quarters at Jalpaiguri, where new quarters were also constructed for the Sub-Inspector of the Reserve Police at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The accommodation already provided in the Police Hospital Assistant's quarters at Berhampore being considered insufficient by the Civil Surgeon, certain additions and alterations were made to them.

The premises No. 16, Watgunge Street, purchased by Government for the accommodation of the Watgunge Police Force, were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 5,126. A police magazine for the storage of cartridges was constructed at Barisal at a cost of Rs. 1,432. Materials costing Rs. 3,000 were collected for building a residence for the District Superintendent of Police at Laharia Sarai in Darbhanga, and a barrack for the reserve police at Motihari was constructed. The construction of an additional barrack in the Reserve Police lines at Puri, which was commenced in the previous year, was completed.

Colleges and schools.

The building for the new boys' school at Kurseong, which was started in 1895, was completed at a total cost of Rs. 3,26,300. The building consists of the main school block, with a frontage of 340 feet, the dining hall, steward's quarters, with hospital and usual out-offices, and head-master's residence with out-houses. The buildings were occupied during the year. A new approach road to the school was made at a further cost of Rs. 3,410, and also a road from the head-master's quarters to the school flat.

Two extra rooms were added to the zilla school at Purnea at an outlay of Rs. 3,546, and put into use. The construction of a new zilla school at Malda, sanctioned in 1894 for Rs. 13,321, and on which work had been proceeding for some time, was completed as the year closed. The accommodation afforded in the new building is, however, already found to be too limited, and a

project for enlarging it at a further cost of Rs. 4,830 was sanctioned late in the year. A plain wire fencing with two gateways was erected round the compound of the Rajshahi College at an expenditure of Rs. 1,517; and the compound of the zilla school at Bhagalpur was also enclosed by a wire fence with gateways.

The construction of the Chemical Laboratory in the compound of the Medical College, Calcutta, was in progress. The work on the second floor was delayed for some months owing to the delay in the arrival of stores ordered from England. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,09,482. In the Presidency College the improvements to the Physical Laboratory, with the exception of the steel dome for the observatory indented for by the College authorities, which has not yet arrived were completed at a cost of Rs. 16,338. The work of additions and alterations to the boarders' quarters in the Bethune College was also completed at a cost of Rs. 16,009.

At the request of the Health Department of the Calcutta Municipality, the drainage in the compound of the Sanskrit College and Hindu School was improved, and the latrines remodelled, at a cost of Rs. 6,855. In the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, the corrugated-iron roof of the Physical and Chemical Laboratory was made watertight and the gutters renewed at a cost of Rs. 3,616. The school buildings at Uttarpara were re-transferred to the books of the Public Works Department, and thorough repairs to them were in progress at the end of the year.

Materials of the value of Rs. 16,310 were collected during the year for the construction of the Bihar Engineering School at Bankipore. The reconstruction of the southern half of the Gaya Zilla School, which was burnt down by fire on the 21st of February 1897, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,462. A dissecting room for the female students of the Temple Medical School at Bankipore was also completed at a cost of Rs. 2,968. The dissecting room for the female students of the Cuttack Medical School, which had not been completed at the end of the previous year, was finished during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 2,351.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

The most important work taken up during the year was a beginning on the new buildings for the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, the rough cost being estimated at Rs. 22 lakhs, of which the Government of India will contribute up to 10 lakhs. The main features of the scheme of reconstruction are—(1) the retention of the Medical Officer's quarters, Canning Home, nurses' quarters, and the laboratory; (2) the acquisition of a plot of land on the east to provide space for new buildings; (3) the erection of new buildings to provide blocks for (i) paying patients; (ii) women and children; (iii) adult male patients; (iv) infectious diseases; (v) administrative offices, and (vi) lying-in cases with necessary subsidiary buildings; (4) supply of fittings, furniture, and sanitary appliances of the most approved pattern; (5) the erection of the quarters for the Superintendent in the vicinity of the hospital. Plans and estimates for the two main wards—one for adult male patients and the other for women and children—have been prepared. The foundation-stone of the male patients' ward was laid by Sir A. Mackenzie on the 29th January 1898, and the foundation of the building was proceeded with at the close of the year. The extra land required has been taken over and cleared, the total expenditure on land and building operations at the close of the year being Rs. 2,66,389.

The accommodation in the old building known as Chooni Lal Seal's Dispensary in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, having been found insufficient for the growing demand, it was remodelled and extended to provide more accommodation for the out-patients. The work was commenced in February 1897 and completed at a cost of Rs. 82,893. An estimate amounting to Rs. 7,754 was sanctioned for the supply of fittings and furniture to this dispensary. The supply of these was in progress, and the expenditure at the close of the year was Rs. 7,073. The construction of a mortuary in connection with the Medical College Hospital, which was commenced in March 1897, was completed at a cost of Rs. 11,599, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,042.

To remedy the complaints of overcrowding and insufficient ventilation in the Campbell Hospital main ward, an estimate was sanctioned, amounting to Rs. 89,969, for the construction of a separate female ward and for the provision

of ventilators along the ridges of the roofs of the main ward. The new ward provides beds for 100 medical cases and 40 surgical cases, accommodation for nurses, and an admission room, with provision of water-supply, bathing-platforms, and latrines. The work was commenced in February 1898, and the expenditure up to the close of the year was Rs. 42,670. The work of extension in connection with the out-patients' department in the same hospital, the sanctioned estimate for which amounted to Rs. 63,364, was completed at a cost of Rs. 61,944.

In the South Suburban Hospital certain additional works involving the construction of a mortuary, portico, durwan's lodge, and the supply of hot water to the operating room were carried out at a cost of Rs. 8,035. At the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, a lumber room was erected, and some necessary improvements in the system of the water-supply were made. The dispensary buildings at Uttarpara were taken on the books of the Public Works Department and thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,624.

The construction of third-class mortuaries at Noakhali and Daltonganj have been completed within the year under review. Third-class mortuaries were also constructed at Rangpur and Hajipur for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 783, respectively, and another at Sitamarhi. At Muzaffarpur a first-class mortuary was provided at a cost of Rs. 1,392.

Lunatic asylum.

The dairy-shed, oil-mill shed, and weaving shed in the compound of the Lunatic Asylum at Bankipore were, after thorough repairs, taken over on the books of this Department.

Customs.

The drainage in the north and north-east of the Calcutta Custom House was improved, and one of the rooms on the ground-floor was converted into a distillery room. The cost of the two works aggregated Rs. 1,458.

Miscellaneous.

Of the three khas tahsil offices, sanctioned for Leslieganj, Latihar, and Garu, in connection with the Government estates of Palamau, the one for Leslieganj was nearly completed during the year. The construction of a new tahsil office at Alipore Duars was in hand, and the work, on which the progress has been slow owing to the difficulty in getting wood, was nearing completion. An expenditure of Rs. 1,030 was incurred on it. Of the three record-rooms sanctioned for the Settlement Department at Pipli, Jajpur, and Bhadrak, the first and last were completed. The one at Jajpur was practically finished, and was in use.

With the view of protecting the civil station of Araria in the Purnea district from damage from the threatened encroachment of the Panar river, a project was sanctioned for throwing up some spurs and embankments in the vicinity. The work was in hand, but was not completed by the 31st March, owing to delay in obtaining possession of the land.

On the removal of the old Secretariat Buildings from the "Mount Pleasant" site at Darjeeling, it was decided to lay out the space as a public recreation ground to be called the "Victoria Pleasaunce."

The work of re-modelling the gunshed at Cuttack, which has now been classed as a provincial building, was in progress at the end of the year. A portion of this building is to be used as the Divisional office of the Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division.

On the completion of the new zilla school at Malda, it was arranged that the old school building should be made available as a residence for the District Superintendent of Police. The necessary work was carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,755. A residence for the Civil Medical Officer at Jalpaiguri, which was under construction in 1896-97, was completed within the year. The existing accommodation in the Civil Medical Officer's residence at Khulna having been found insufficient, an additional room on the west of the present building, with separate foundations and roof, was constructed during the year. A residence for the students attending the Veterinary Institute at Belgachia was also completed at a cost of Rs. 36,724. It will accommodate 35 students and the Superintendent.

The pitching of the slope of the river bank near the Nawab's palace at Murshidabad was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,450. In the beginning of October 1897, the river began to erode the bank near the Nawab Bahadur's Dewani. The bank had to be protected by bamboo and sâl bullah

piling, jungle and brick-filling in gabions, and stone pitching outside the last row of piling.

The unsightly huts for workmen, which formerly existed in the Eden Gardens, were replaced by two blocks of pucka brickwork with Mangalore tiled roofing. The work was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,096. Filtered water was also supplied to the Gardens at a cost of Rs. 883. Complaints having been received regarding the insanitary condition of the Dhurrumtollah tank at the north-eastern corner of the Calcutta Maidan, the Health Officer of the Municipality suggested that it should be filled up. This is being gradually done as earth can be obtained.

The encroachment of the sea on the face of Shortt's Island continued, and Government has accepted a proposal to construct a protecting revetment. Plans and an estimate for this are under preparation by the Executive Engineer, Brahmini-Byturni Division. The additional reservoir for the Light-house at Shortt's Island, and the new well for the supply of drinking-water at Hookeytollah, which were in progress last year, were completed. The construction of a shed for the servants of the post-office at Hookeytollah, sanctioned during the year, was practically completed.

Contribution works.

The Zenana Hospital constructed in College Street having been condemned and sold on account of the unsuitability of the site, it was proposed to construct a new one in Amherst Street. The plan and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,20,770, were approved by the Committee, and Government sanctioned the construction of the building by the Public Works Department. At first a lakh of rupees was contributed, and it was proposed to undertake the construction of the lower floor only. Orders were, however, issued in February 1898 to construct the upper floor. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 14th January 1898. The main building has been completed, with the exception of the internal fittings, and a portion of the woodwork and staircases. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 65,086. The erection of Lord Roberts' statue on the Calcutta Maidan was carried out by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 5,988. The construction by the District Board of a dák bungalow at Sirajganj, towards the cost of which Government made a contribution of Rs. 2,000, was in hand, but was not completed at the close of the year.

Communications.

In the Darjeeling Division five spans of the Rohini timber bridge on the Sukna-Adulpur Road, which had decayed by age and had been damaged by flood, were reconstructed. A timber bridge over the Paglajhora, on the Tista Valley Road, was rebuilt, and the reconstruction of the Khaprail timber bridge at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,915 was taken in hand. A rest-house for subordinates was erected on the 7th mile of the Siliguri-Sevoke Road, and this has supplied a long-felt want, as no accommodation of any kind was available along this road, which passes through a part of the Terai which is peculiarly unhealthy.

For the improvement of the communications in the Duars of the Jalpaiguri district,—a part of the country has been developed in a remarkable degree by the extension to it of the tea-growing industry,—it was decided to open out and construct, by the agency of the Public Works Department, certain lines of roads which were fixed upon in consultation between the civil officers and the representatives of the tea-planting community. Survey work was started as soon after the rains as the necessary staff became available. The first officer appointed in this connection resigned shortly after joining, and no work was done till December. By the close of the year the following roads had been surveyed and plans and sections plotted :—(1) Ramsaihat to Nagrakata, 14½ miles in length ; (2) Sulkapara to Thaljhora, 16 miles ; (3) Ramsaihat to Gairkata, 12 miles ; (4) Gairkata to Dhupghuri, 9 miles ; (5) Lataguri to Metali Hât, 20 miles ; (6) Dam-Dim to Phulbari Ghat, 9 miles. In connection with the first-named project, a large timber weir and a bund protected by woodwork will have to be constructed, and about one-fourth the quantity of timber for the latter has been collected.

Several projects for the construction of feeder roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, prepared in the previous year, and duly sanctioned by Government, and for the making of which funds had been placed at the disposal of the

several District Boards of the districts in which they are situated, were held in abeyance owing to the occurrence of famine in Bihar. Subsequently, on further demands being made to meet the expense caused by the damage done by the earthquake, the grants had to be withdrawn, and no work was done on any of them.

Portions of the road from Bansbaria to Ulubaria in the district of Howrah are in bad repairs. To bring it into good condition, a special estimate, amounting to Rs. 21,618, to be expended in three years, was sanctioned in April 1897. Out of this, Rs. 5,530 were expended during the year.

The construction of a diversion at the 47th mile of the Ranchi-Purulia Road was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 15,116. The diversion avoids the two causeways near village Kulsoot, which caused great obstruction to traffic during the rains. At the 44th mile a bridge was proposed to be constructed to avoid the causeway there. The work was taken in hand in April 1897, but stopped as borings and further investigations had to be made. It is now proposed to construct a girder bridge with larger waterway in place of the masonry bridge originally sanctioned, and a revised project is under preparation. The work of making good the damage done by flood to the Roro Bridge in the 2nd mile of the Ranchi-Chaibassa Road was in progress, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,642.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,909 was sanctioned for soling and metalling the new addition to the Strand Road in Calcutta, and a portion of the roadway to the Water Gate of the Fort in connection with the doubling of the Port Commissioners' tramway lines. This work was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,566, which was met by the Port Commissioners. The inspection bungalow at Baruipur having developed serious cracks has been dismantled, and a new building was under construction when the year expired.

Famine relief works.

Earthwork in connection with famine relief operations on the Bharamara-Taragonia Road, Alumdanga-Hatboalia Road, Tehatta-Katwa Road, Plassipara-Kallygunge Road, and Taragonia-Karimpur Road in the Nadia district was stopped in September 1897, and the Public Works Department staff engaged was transferred. The total expenditure on the various works amounted to Rs. 2,39,352. This is exclusive of the cost of the land to be acquired. In addition to these works, many roads of lesser importance were raised and repaired, and a large number of tanks were excavated.

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1897-98:—

Statement showing the length of Road Communication maintained by Public Authorities in Bengal during the year 1897-98.

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Funds.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	...	271¾	255	275¾	255
	Bankura	...	...	224¼	314⅜	224¼	314⅜
	Birbhum	...	...	128⅝	378½	128⅝	378½
	Midnapore	113	1½	404⅞	304	517⅞	305½
	Hooghly	45	...	79⅜	312½	124⅜	312½
	Howrah	18	...	14½	68	32½	68
Presidency	24-Parganas { Proper ...	...	...	235⅜	1,332	235⅜	1,332
	24-Parganas { Calcutta...	14 5/12	...	...	...	14 5/12	...
	Nadia	...	...	114½	637½	114½	637½
	Jessore	...	...	135⅝	914⅞	135⅝	914⅞
	Khulna	...	...	8⅜	903	8⅜	903
	Murshidabad ...	...	...	23⅞	519	23⅞	519

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Rajshahi ...	Dinajpur	...	...	20 3/8	1,050 5/8	20 3/8	1,050 5/8
	Rajshahi	...	...	39 5/8	468 5/8	39 5/8	468 5/8
	Rangpur	...	28	12 3/8	1,343 3/8	12 3/8	1,371 3/8
	Bogra	...	...	...	361 5/8	...	361 5/8
	Pabna	...	...	5 5/8	592 1/8	5 5/8	592 1/8
	Darjeeling	133 1/2	243 1/2	...	368 5/8	133 1/2	612
	Jalpaiguri	8 1/2	...	27 1/8	706 7/8	35 5/8	706 7/8
Dacca ...	Dacca	1 1/8	...	6 7/8	265 5/8	8 1/4	265 5/8
	Faridpur	...	...	9	137 5/8	9	137 5/8
	Backergunge ...	...	...	12 3/4	362 1/8	12 3/4	362 1/8
	Mymensingh ...	...	...	174	608 1/4	174	608 1/4
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	572 3/4	...	572 3/4
	Noakhali	...	...	8 1/8	315 3/4	8 1/8	315 3/4
	Tippera	...	...	5 3/4	343 5/8	5 3/4	343 5/8
	Chittagong Hill Tracts...	...	...	0 5/8	167	0 5/8	167
Patna ...	Patna	7 1/8	...	96 7/8	1,029 1/8	104 5/8	1,029 1/8
	Gaya	67	...	133 1/4	1,264	200 1/8	1,264
	Shahabad	56	...	170 1/4	1,677 1/4	226 1/8	1,677 1/4
	Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	43 5/8	834 1/2	43 5/8	834 1/2
	Darbhanga	...	...	69 1/4	1,849 1/4	69 1/4	1,849 1/4
	Saran	...	...	95 3/4	2,449 1/8	95 3/4	2,449 1/8
	Champaran	1 1/8	...	12 3/8	1,341 1/8	13 1/2	1,341 1/8
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...	...	73 3/8	1,352 5/8	73 3/8	1,352 5/8
	Bhagalpur	...	...	54 7/8	1,653	54 7/8	1,653
	Purnea	...	...	110 3/8	1,962 1/4	110 3/8	1,962 1/4
	Malda	...	...	3 3/8	538 1/8	3 3/8	538 1/8
	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	...	185 1/2	614 1/2	185 1/2	614 1/2
Orissa ...	Cuttack	66 3/4	20	24 3/4	439 3/8	91 1/2	459 3/8
	Tributary Mahals ...	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95 1/2	...	41 1/8	262 3/4	136 5/8	262 3/4
	Puri	113	...	71 7/8	67 1/2	184 7/8	67 1/2
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh... ...	204 3/4	6	55 1/8	520	259 7/8	526
	Lohardaga	97 3/4	...	1 1/4	745 1/2	99	745 1/2
	Palamau	...	...	...	346 7/8	...	346 7/8
	Singhbhum... ...	41	...	60	370	101	370
	Manbhum	126 3/4	16 1/2	13 1/8	534 1/2	139 7/8	551
	Total ...	1,214 13/24	519 1/2	3,278 1/2	33,453 7/8	4,493 1/24	33,973 3/8

The following table shows the outlay upon original works and repairs on road communications in Bengal during the year, and the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers during 1897-98.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1897-98.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1897-98.	Total metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original works	76,300	...	...	6,46,361	...	...	7,22,661	...	...
Repairs ...	6,24,860	1,734 1/24	360	20,55,872	36,732 3/8	56	26,80,732	38,466 5/12	69
Total ...	7,01,160	...	...	27,02,233	...	...	34,03,393	...	...

Storms, floods, and accidents, etc.

An earthquake shock took place on the 12th June 1897, the effects of which were more or less severely felt throughout the Province of Bengal. Very great damage was done to the buildings in the Rangpur, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Mymensingh districts, many of them being completely wrecked. The public buildings in the Presidency district escaped better than was to be expected, considering the severity of the shock and the fact that most of them are buildings of several stories in height.

In Rangpur the Judge's Court building, the Collector's Court, and the Magistrate's Court in the head-quarters station were almost completely destroyed, and the subdivisional court building at Gaibanda, the treble munsifi at Nilphamari, the subsidiary jail at Kurigram, and the zilla school building at Rangpur were considerably damaged. In addition to actual damage done, it is to be noticed that the levels of the beds of rivers carrying off the drainage of the district have been seriously disturbed, and the widths of their channels considerably constricted in some instances. Owing to this cause the subdivisional head-quarters of Gaibanda have been more liable to be flooded than before. The drainage of the Rangpur civil station and town has been much obstructed in consequence of the canal which was made in 1885 having been in many places more or less filled up.

The Police Barrack Hospital, Collector's record building, circuit-house, post-office, Jail hospital, school-house, College building, Madrasah, and Judge's and Collector's Court buildings in Rampur Boalia were partially destroyed, while the other jail and police buildings, the subdivisional residence at Nator, the lock-up at Naogaon, and 24 other buildings were so much injured as to require special repairs.

In Bogra the Collector's cutcherry, his official residence, the circuit-house, the treasury guard-house, and the house of the Manager of the Joypur estate suffered most and need rebuilding. The main ward in the jail, the school building, the sub-registry office, the building set apart for the residence of the District Superintendent of Police, and eight other buildings were also much injured.

In Dinajpur the Judge's Court building and Jailor's quarters suffered most. The Magistrate's old court-house, the school building, and the kotwali were also seriously injured.

In the district of Pabna the buildings at Sirajganj suffered most, the post-office having been destroyed, and the upper storey of the Barakoti, which affords accommodation both for the courts and residence of the subdivisional office, collapsed. The Jail also was damaged, and 21 other structures required special repairs.

The roads as well as the buildings in the Darjeeling Division suffered. For two miles near Siliguri the Hill Cart Road was much cut up and two culverts destroyed. The Tista Valley Road also suffered. In Darjeeling the buildings most injured were the Shrubbery, the residence of the Private Secretary, Ferndale Cottage, and the new cutcherry building. The subdivisional residence at Kurseong and the inspection bungalow at Tindharia were also greatly injured, and 26 other buildings needed special attention.

In the Jalpaiguri district the severity of the earthquake was most felt in the outlying stations of Alipur and Buxa, where the lock-up in the former and the circuit-house in the latter place were destroyed. Sixteen other buildings suffered injury.

In Calcutta some damage was done to the High Court, Legislative Council building, Sanskrit College, Foreign Office, Board of Revenue Office, and Dhurumtollah Press residence, and minor injury occurred to various other buildings. With the exception of the High Court, the damaged buildings were old. The more modern buildings were scarcely affected. In Howrah, Hooghly, and Chinsura buildings were badly damaged, also in Jessore and Faridpur.

Dacca suffered a good deal. The house formerly used as a telegraph-office, but now rented by Government as a residence for the Commissioner, was a good deal shaken, and extensive repairs were needed to it as also to the house used as a combined office for the Commissioner and Inspector of Works. The whole of the north-west corner of the College, a two-storied building with massive verandah columns, came down, and the main building

was a good deal shaken, and required considerable repairs to the cracks in the walls and the roof. In the course of the repairs the heavy parapet on the building was dismantled and replaced by a simple and light one, and a heavy pediment on the south face was demolished altogether, as it was considered that these heavy structures on the top of a high building had a good deal to do in causing cracks in the walls. The new science laboratory, only completed last year, was not in any way damaged, although it is quite close to the College building.

The Jail suffered considerably, and one of the wards had to be entirely dismantled and rebuilt. The arched roofing and all the arched partitions in the wards were badly shaken and cracked. The mill barracks, an old grain mill adopted for police barracks, were very seriously damaged. The east and west walls were badly cracked and had parted from the roof, the south wall had also moved forward a good deal, and the rest of the building was badly shaken. The damage done to this building was so serious and the building so old that it has been determined to pull it down and rebuild new barracks for the police. The Church, Collegiate school, Lunatic Asylum, and Lalbagh Police buildings did not suffer very much, while the courts were not in any way damaged.

Bad as was the damage done in Dacca, that at Mymensingh was far worse. The Church and the English school were utterly destroyed, both the buildings having entirely collapsed. The Judge's Court, a double-storied building on the type plan, had its upper storey completely wrecked and the lower part badly damaged. The east end of the Collectorate building was badly cracked and damaged, and the rest of the building a good deal shaken, the verandah walls taking an outward set. It is worthy of remark that the damage was confined to the old building, the wing on the west, which was of more recent construction, not having been touched. The jail was also badly damaged. The upper part of the south and north ends of the two double-storied wards were utterly wrecked, and about half the roof fell in. The District Superintendent of Police's residence had practically to be rebuilt.

The total cost of the repairs to buildings and roads (Imperial and Provincial) rendered necessary by the earthquake is estimated at over 10 lakhs, while the actual cost incurred in 1897-98 was nearly 4 lakhs.

In October 1897 the district of Chittagong was the scene of a general disaster—a very heavy cyclone having passed over the district, causing serious damage to Government buildings and the loss of hundreds of lives by a storm-wave. The centre of the cyclone would seem to have travelled up the valley of the Kurnafuli river, wrecking Rangamati, the head-quarters of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the native quarters and bazar were swept clean away. The rainfall during the five hours that the cyclone lasted was between eight and nine inches, and many bridges were carried away. Most of the buildings in Chittagong are built of torja mat walls or brick walls and corrugated-iron roofs. Only the more important public buildings and dwelling-houses have terraced roofs. The damage from the cyclone naturally consisted in most of the buildings being unroofed and the mat walls being blown in. In the pucka buildings with terraced roofing, no damage was done except the breaking open of doors and windows owing to their not having been fastened properly.

The island of Kutubdia suffered perhaps the most severely. A storm-wave, as is usual with severe cyclones that happen to come at the time of a flood tide, swept the northern part of the island and killed a large number of people and cattle. It also breached and in some places swept away altogether the embankment that runs round the island in order to keep the salt water, during the monsoon, from damaging the rice lands. The estimated cost of repairs to the embankment, which is 44 miles in length, is Rs. 30,197, out of which Rs. 6,539-13-10 was spent during the year. The embankment was formerly in charge of the Civil Department, and was kept up by the khas mahal kanungos, but as it required realignment it was made over to this department after the cyclone. The work was no easy one, as there were no levels or plans available, and everything had to be done afresh, besides which there was an outbreak of cholera in a virulent form, attributed to all the tanks and wells being filled with sea water, and it was impossible to get men to work. Out of 1,500 men on the embankment, 100 were reported to have died in one day.

The Kutubdia light-house, built in 1877, was in itself not much damaged, but the revolving light, erected in 1892, was utterly wrecked. This was due to the oscillation of the tower, which with its heavy stone top must have swayed a good deal. The outer glass panes of the light chamber, though badly cracked, are not broken, while the light fell in the direction the wind came from, which seems to indicate that it could not have been blown over.

The buildings at the out-stations have been more or less damaged, many roofs having been blown off.

The estimated cost of the repairs is Rs. 18,599, out of which Rs. 6,069-9-1 has been spent during the year.

The total rainfall at Darjeeling for the period from 1st April to 31st October 1897 was 118 inches, being 8·46 more than the normal, and several heavy slips occurred on the Hill Cart Road and on other roads in that Division. On the Hill Cart Road, which carries the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, slips occurred on the 45th mile in almost every month of the rains. In June damage was caused in the 45th, 37th, 21st, 18th and 7th miles. During the heavy rain of July a large slip occurred in the 46th mile, which was cleared away and the hillside sloped back to a safer angle. In the 43rd mile a revetment wall was carried away, but was subsequently rebuilt. A heavy slip occurred on the 29th mile and also in the 26th mile. At the latter place a large breast wall has been built.

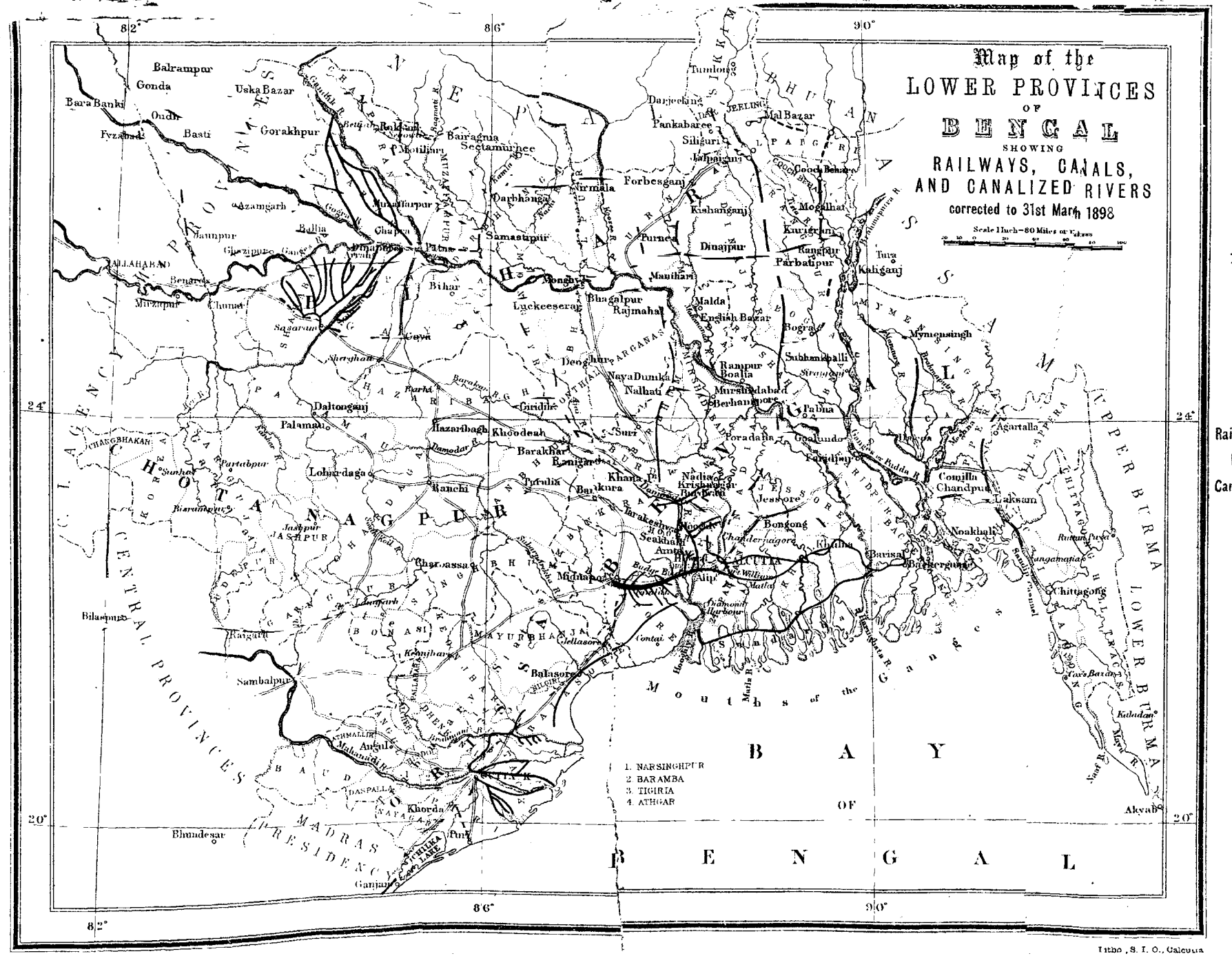
During the thunderstorm of the 23rd May 1897, the inspection bungalow at Pinrajorah, on the 10th mile of the Chas-Goolbera Provincial Road, was destroyed by lightning. The roof with its woodwork, the doors and windows, and most of the furniture of the bungalow were almost entirely consumed.

Administrative changes.

The chief administrative changes, which were made during the year under review, were as follows:—In September 1897 the Rajshahi Division was formed for the purpose of carrying out the repairs and reconstruction rendered necessary by the damage done by the earthquake to the public buildings in the several districts comprised in the civil division of that name. This relieved the District Engineers of the charge of Provincial buildings, and enabled them to devote themselves to the repairs of the local roads and bridges which were injured at the same time. The districts which fall within the area of the new Public Works Division are—Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, and Pabna, at each of which places, with the exception of Pabna, subdivisions were opened.

A new Division at Dacca was also formed in the month of August 1897, in order to carry out the work of repairs to the buildings which were damaged by the earthquake of the 12th June. It originally comprised the districts of Mymensingh and Dacca only, but subsequently, in the latter part of November, Chittagong, excluding the Hill Tracts, was added as a special agency was necessary to repair the damages done by the cyclone of October 1897. The district of Faridpur was taken over in January 1898 as being more accessible for inspection than if under the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, whose head-quarters are in Calcutta. The work of the Division comprised the supervision of repairs of all Government works and buildings which were formerly under the charge of the District Boards. In the Chittagong subdivision were included the repairs to the protective embankment round the island of Kutubdia, and to the light-houses on it and at Norman's Point near the river entrance.

The Dehri Workshops Division was abolished in May 1897, and a new subdivision, called the Dehri Workshops subdivision, was created in its place and added to the Arrah Division.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1898
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 Degree
REFERENCES.
Railways open.....shown thus
Do....under construction....,,.....
Canals and Canalized Rivers....,,.....
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
B A Y
B E N G A L
Mouths of the Ganges
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Balrampur
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Bara Banki
Oudh
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Bairagnia
Sectamurhee
Motihari
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Chapra
Ghazipur
Patna
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Sasaram
Gaya
Bihar
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Khoodeah
Barakhar
Ranigunge
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Baikura
Parasnath
Chaibassa
Midnapore
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Balasore
Angul
Khorda
Pooree
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Darjeeling
Pankabaree
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Tumlong
Forbesganj
Purnea
Darbhanga
Nirmala
Kishanganj
Dinajpur
Cooch Behar
Mogalhat
Rungpur
Parbatipur
Kaligunj
Tura
Maldah
English Bazar
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Luckeeserai
Monghyr
Manihari
Boalia
Rampur
Nalhati
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Bograh
Mymensingh
Subhanpalli
Palma
Goalundo
Faridpur
Jessore
Bongong
Chandpur
Comilla
Laksam
Noakhali
Barisal
Backergunge
Chittagong
Agartalla
Akyab
Kaladan
Naf R.
Maya R.
Calcutta
Chandernagore
Hooghly
Seakhala
Amtah
Alipur
Diamond Harbour
Contai
Jellasore
Mayurbhanj
Keonjhar
Dhenkanal
Athmallik
Malhanadi R.
Chilka Lake
Daspalla
Nayagarh
Khandpara
Pipli
Pooree
Ganjam
Midnapore
Hijili
Kedgeree
Budge Budge
Fort William
Matla
Saugor Island
Sandheads
Hastings
Mutlah
Baratolla
Jessore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Serampore
Barrackpore
Ranigunge
Raniganj
Asansol
Giridih
Deoghur
Naya Dumka
Sooree
Tamar
Lohardaga
Purulia
Baikura
Parasnath
Chaibassa
Midnapore
Jashpur
Sirguja
Udaipur
Surguja
Jashpur
Barampur
Partabpur
Sunkur
Changbhakar
Kanker R.
Damodar R.
Barakar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Mahanadi R.
Rushikulya R.
Hooghly R.
Ganges R.
Padma R.
Meghna R.
Brahmaputra R.
Teesta R.
Karatoya R.
Tista R.
Mahananda R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Gogra R.
Ghaghra R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Range
Vindhyan Range
Satpura Range
Mahadeo Hills
Maikal Range
Chilka Lake
Tirhut
Chumparun
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Purnea
Rungpur
Dinajpur
Rajshahye
Pubna
Bograh
Mymensingh
Dacca
Furreedpur
Backergunge
Tipperah
Noakhali
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
Sylhet
Cachar
Khasi Hills
Garo Hills
Jaintia Hills
Naga Hills
Manipur
Lushai Hills
Chin Hills
Arakan
Akyab
Kaladan
Naf R.
Maya R.
Sangamaia
Ramu Pyu
Kutubdia
Sandwip Channel
Hatia Channel
Hooghly R.
Rupnarayan R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Mahanadi R.
Rushikulya

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1897-98 are exhibited in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1897-98.	Expenditure to end of 1897-98.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.				
Charged against revenue	3,07,874	93,947	2,70,022	37,852
Not charged against revenue	9,41,735	(—)1,31,542	4,77,966	4,63,769
Total Direct Charges ...	12,49,609	(—)37,595	7,47,988	5,01,621
Indirect Charges.	7,950	2,363	6,447	1,503
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,57,559	(—)35,232	7,54,435	5,03,124
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct charges	1,23,72,985	4,56,122	1,20,66,133	...
Indirect do.		11,323	3,15,538	...
Total ...	1,23,72,985	4,67,445	1,23,81,671	...

Revenue Account.

	Receipts.	WORKING EXPENSES.		Total working expenses.	Net result.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ...	21,72,182	13,34,463	1,03,218	14,37,681	7,34,501
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	6,44,505	4,47,424(*a*)	13,820	4,61,244	1,83,261

(*a*) Exclusive of the expenditure on Rs. (—)662 on the Champaran Canal.

Under the head 33—Famine Relief, Imperial, the total expenditure during the year 1897-98 was Rs. 3,44,601, of which the details are as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Sadowa Channels ...	10,891	Dhanauti project ...	1,858
Bagmati Canal ...	34,715	Hurha-Chamoonia cut ...	50
Baya Nala cutting ...	13,673	Excavating Bhairab Channel	11,635
Arizpur Pyne ...	892	Jagulia bund ...	1,398
Saran Canal ...	4,124	Bhelwar „ ...	20
Gandaki and Gangri feeders of Saran Canals ...	669	Champaran Canal ...	28,209
Dhaka Canal ...	15,356	Sangarampur retired line ...	15,020
Goabari „ ...	184	Mallaya embankment ...	1,883
Lakhowra distributary ...	5,593	Gossainpur „ ...	8,776
Madhuban Canal ...	24	Goqua bund ...	939
Tribeni Canal ...	1,87,703	Turki embankment ...	523
Pepulpati-Bossoputti cut ...	30	Matabhanga river cut ...	436

Under the head Agricultural, the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 10,920, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 7,19,904, of which Rs. 12,948 were on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 1,29,171 was expended on original works and repairs of embankments and drainage works during the year as against Rs. 1,65,838 in 1896-97, showing a decrease of Rs. 36,667, and this expenditure was charged to the suspense head "Takavi." The expenditure on Original Works was Rs. 97,614, or Rs. 19,092 less than that of the previous year. The reason of the lesser outlay is that the large works, viz., the sluices at Tangrabichi, Satpukur, Kulpi, and Bindal, the cross dam on the Satpukur khal and the diversion channel, Satpukur sluice, which were in progress in the preceding year, were completed during the year under review. The accounts have not, however, been finally closed, and consequently the final adjustments of charges have not been made. The only new work undertaken during the year was the diversion embankment, Satpukur sluice, on which an expenditure of Rs. 997 has been incurred.

The expenditure on the Rajapur, Amta, and Midnapore drainage projects, chargeable in the Civil accounts under the head "Local Loans," was Rs. nil., against Rs. (—) 30,370 in the previous year.

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(1) *Capital outlay.*

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 6,24,26,631, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,25,95,166. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation works, capital expenditure.	Amount of current sanctioned estimates.	Expenditure during 1897-98.	Expenditure to end of 1897-98.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against Revenue—				
Orissa Canals	1,42,715	61,237	86,473	56,242
Midnapore Canal	20,189	5,043	19,449	740
Hijili Tidal „	96,454	300	1,21,869	(—)25,415
Sone Canals	48,516	27,367	42,231	6,285
Total ...	3,07,874	93,947	2,70,022	37,852
Not charged against Revenue—				
Orissa Canals	2,36,028	2,350	(—)12,799	2,48,827
Midnapore Canal	...	...	17,316	(—)17,316
Hijili Tidal „	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	7,05,707	(—)1,33,892	4,73,449	2,32,258
Total ...	9,41,735	(—)1,31,542	4,77,966	4,63,769
Total Direct Charges ...	12,49,609	(—)37,595	7,47,988	5,01,621
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals	3,675	1,525	1,658	2,017
Midnapore Canal	522	132	509	13
Hijili Tidal „	2,525	...	3,190	(—)665
Sone Canals	1,228	706	1,090	138
Total Indirect Charges ...	7,950	2,363	6,447	1,503
Grand Total ...	12,57,559	(—)35,232	7,54,435	5,03,124

(2) *Revenue receipts and expenditure.*

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1897-98, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1897-98.			1896-97.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	5,51,924	5,39,919	12,005	4,72,947	4,95,743	(−)22,796
Midnapore Canal ...	2,74,037	2,40,232	33,805	2,78,667	2,33,309	45,358
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	91,431	39,388	52,043	90,946	40,191	50,755
Sone Canals ...	12,54,790	6,18,142	6,36,648	10,59,645	5,97,464	4,62,181
Total ...	21,72,182	14,37,681	7,34,501	19,02,205	13,66,707	5,35,498

The total receipts and working expenses exceed those of the previous year, the net result being Rs. 1,99,003 greater than in 1896-97. The increase in the receipts is mainly due to the largely extended area under irrigation in the Midnapore district and to increased assessments owing to heavy demand for water for irrigation purposes in Orissa and Bihar.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(1) *Capital outlay.*

The Capital outlay, including indirect charges, is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1897-98.	Expenditure to end of the year 1897-98.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1898.
1	2	3	4	5
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	6,06,075	...	6,06,075	...
Damodar „	1,56,580	(—)1,200	1,56,580	...
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,27,955	4,39,638	63,94,966	32,989
Orissa Coast Canal	44,75,801	19,186	45,17,476	(−)41,675
Canals completed.				
Saran project	7,06,574	9,821	7,06,574	...
Total ...	1,23,72,985	4,67,445	1,23,81,671	(—)8,686

The total expenditure for 1897-98, Rs. 4,67,445, shown in the above table, is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 21,012. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the canalization of the Bhangore khal.

(2) *Revenue Account.*

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1897-98.			1896-97.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,26,203	2,01,405	2,24,798	4,39,938	2,30,759	2,09,179
Orissa Coast Canal ...	85,450	61,045	24,405	86,141	87,783	(—) 1,642
Saran Canals	2,560	15,746	(—) 13,186	934	11,934	(—) 11,000
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	89,043	1,08,859	(—) 19,816	93,474	1,30,818	(—) 37,344
Gaighatta and Buxi khals ...	5,200	681	4,519	3,820	684	3,136
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	35,835	67,037	(—) 31,202	36,535	1,08,457	(—) 71,922
Madhuban Canal ...	214	6,471	(—) 6,257	100	5,791	(—) 5,691
Total Revenue Accounts	6,44,505	4,61,244	1,83,261	6,60,942	5,76,226	84,716

Thus the net revenue on these works was Rs. 1,83,261 as compared with Rs. 84,716 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 98,545. The increase is mainly due to the large decrease in the working expenses of most of the works, although there was a decrease of Rs. 16,437 in the total receipts.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statement, there was an outlay of Rs. (—) 662 on the Champaran Canal during the year 1897-98, and Rs. (—) 2,096 chargeable to 33—Famine Relief—Provincial, viz., Rs. (—) 400 expended on the Saran project and Rs. (—) 1,696 on the Bhagwangola retired embankment.

Agricultural Works.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were—

		1897-98.	1896-97.
Receipts.		Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments	...	7,111	6,137
Takavi embankments under contract	...	3,809	5,974
Total	...	10,920	12,111
Charges.			
Government embankments	...	5,52,453	4,73,242
Takavi embankments under contract	...	1,54,503	2,03,910
Other works from contributions	...	12,948	9,271
Total	...	7,19,904	6,86,423

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,32,190, against Rs. 1,09,927 charged in the previous year, while for takavi works the cost of establishment was Rs. 36,869 against Rs. 42,136 in 1896-97. The principal 'contribution' works, *i.e.*, works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Canals,

screw-geared shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, repairs to the sluice at Bacherhaut, constructing a masonry sluice at Batgaon, and surveying Kanika estate.

The following table exhibits the accounts of takavi works. No provision is made for them in the Irrigation budget, and they are for the most part works undertaken under the Drainage Act, and embankments not maintained under the contract system, but the actual expenditure on which is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1897-98.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1897-98.	Net debit balance to the end of the year 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	1,66,737	1,20,101	2,86,838	52,962	2,33,876
Cossye	488	439	927	306	621
Balasore	749	528	1,277	689	588
Gandak	18,415	7,196	25,611	20,679	4,932
Eastern Sone	163	330	493	180	313
Collector of Bhagalpur	712	577	1,289	712	577
Total ...	1,87,264	1,29,171	3,16,435	75,528	2,40,907

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,29,171, against Rs. 1,65,838 of the previous year. The debit balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 1,87,264, whereas the balance at its close was Rs. 2,40,907. The increased balance is chiefly due to the final adjustments in respect to outlay on the works mentioned not having been made during the year.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no expenditure was incurred on works of famine relief and insurance.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1897-98 compared with that of the previous year:—

1	2	3
	1897-98.	1896-97.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	2,350	11,699
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	5,05,115	4,64,475
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	61,237	3,196
Orissa embankments	97,595	2,04,797
Total ...	6,66,297	6,84,167

The details under each class of works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue.

Orissa Canals.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the Capital account of these canals during the year 1897-98, compared with the expenditure in 1896-97, is shown below under main heads of account:—

	1897-98. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	...	742
(2) Main canal and branches ...	15,001	636
(3) Distributaries	2,184	1,237
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	43,074	4,720
Total works ...	60,259	7,335
II.—Establishment	10,895	1,459
III.—Tools and plant	5,230	...
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)12,753	3,405
Grand Total	63,631	12,199
Less receipts on Capital account ...	44	500
Net total ...	63,587	11,699

The following table shows the expenditure on "Works" and other sub-heads of account, as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

Name of Work.	Amount of estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State.	Expenditure— To end of 1896-97.	Expenditure— During 1897-98.	Expenditure— To end of 1897-98.	Balance on current sanction. (*a*)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total "Works," Mahanadi series ...	1,75,73,075	...	...	...	...
Total "Works," Brahmini-Byturni series.	54,71,734	...	...	...	...
I.—Grand total "Works" ...	2,30,44,809	1,86,66,916	10,982	1,86,77,898	...
II.—Establishment	57,86,354	46,41,717	(—)347	46,41,370	...
III.—Tools and plant	23,99,528	20,65,398	4,512	20,69,911	..
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	34,779	(—)12,753	22,026	...
Less by exchange	2,94,089	2,68,070	...	2,68,070	...
Total ...	3,15,04,780	2,56,76,881	2,394	2,56,79,275	...
V.—*Less* receipts on Capital account	1,08,560	86,737	44	86,781	...
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	2,55,90,144	2,350	2,55,92,494	...

(*a*) The construction estimate of the Orissa project closed on 31st March 1895, and the schedule of works remaining to be done from that date, and estimated to cost Rs. 2,36,028 has been sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 233*I.*, dated the 9th September 1897.

During the year under review the following works chargeable to the Capital Account of the project under the head 49 were carried out:—

Four new channels on the Gobri Canal and two new village channels at Gopalpur and Gopinathpur on the Pattamundi Canal were under construction. There was also a small outlay for land charges in connection with the drainage cuts Nos. 1 and 2 between Nos. 11 and 13 distributaries, Taldanda Canal.

The estimates for the construction of permanent outlets, which were under preparation in the previous year, are being sanctioned during the current year, as chargeable to the grant for 43—Minor Works and Navigation.

Working Expenses.—The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1897-98, compared with that for the previous year, is shown below:—

Sub-head.	1897-98. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
IB.—Maintenance and repairs ...	2,33,205	2,23,552
II.—Establishment	2,48,598	2,23,345
III.—Tools and plant	23,312	17,578
Total ...	5,05,115	4,64,475

The total outlay under working expenses (Rs. 5,05,115) is greater than the revised estimate by Rs. 16,115.

The following table shows the lengths of canals and distributaries which were in operation during the year, compared with the year before:—

Name of Canal.	1897-98. Length of canals open. For irrigation and navigation.	1897-98. Length of canals open. For irrigation only.	1897-98. Length of distributaries and village channels.	1896-97. Length of canals open. For irrigation and navigation.	1896-97. Length of canals open. For irrigation only.	1896-97. Lengths of distributaries and village channels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Kendrapara	39	...	376	39	...	376
Gobri, with extension	24	...	39	24	...	37¾
Pattamundi	...	47	108	...	47	106½
Kendrapara extension	15	...	.....	15	...	.....
Taldanda	51¾	...	100½	51¾	...	99¾
Machgong	4	28	210¾	4	28	210¾
High Level Canal, Range I ...	33	...	131¼	33	...	131¼
Ditto, „ II ...	12½	...	.....	12½	...	.....
Ditto, „ III ...	19	...	49½	19	...	49½
Jajpur	6½	...	79¾	6½	...	79¾
Total ...	204¾	75	1,094¾	204¾	57	1,091¼

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1897-98 was 54·26 inches, against 67·85 inches of the previous year. The rainfall, though less than in the previous year, was of average amount and was well distributed.

The areas leased in the year 1897-98, as compared with those of the previous year, are shown in detail below:—

Name of Canal.	1897-98. Long leases, all crops.	1897-98. Kharif annual.	1897-98. Rabi.	1897-98. Sugarcane.	1897-98. Total.	1896-97. Long leases, all crops.	1896-97. Kharif annual.	1896-97. Rabi.	1896-97. Sugarcane.	1896-97. Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	11
Taldanda	17,559	140	26	...	17,725	16,269	676	29	...	16,974
Machgong	32,563	44	18	22	32,647	33,203	94	...	33	33,338
Kendrapara	52,418	...	489	...	52,907	53,048	...	1,138	2	54,188
Gobri	3,813	7	88	...	3,908	2,573	...	806	...	3,319
Do. extension	3,691	...	34	...	3,725	2,536	...	304	...	2,840
Pattamundi	14,624	188	123	...	14,935	12,902	...	1,243	...	14,145
High Level Canal, Range I	22,377	...	67	15	22,459	22,392	330	3,332	5	26,059
Ditto, „ II	2,998	...	279	..	3,277	2,990	...	197	...	3,187
Ditto, „ III	28,764	...	40	414	29,218	28,440	189	1,254	295	30,178
Jajpur Canal	9,886	102	3,135	69	13,192	9,682	...	7,000	41	16,723
Total ...	188,693	481	4,299	520	193,993	183,975	1,289	15,303	376	200,943

The area under long lease shows a slight decrease on some of the canals and an increase on others; the total for all exceeds that of the previous year by 4,718 acres. The decrease in the area under *rabi* on the Kendrapara canal

is attributed by the Executive Engineer to the success of the *kharif* crop. There was very little demand for water for *dalwa* irrigation from the Jajpur Canal and distributaries.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and collected during the five years ending with 1897-98 :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95 ...	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96 ...	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343
1896-97 ...	34,343	2,35,517	2,69,860	2,46,777	18,886	4,597
1897-98 ...	4,597	3,16,520	3,21,117	3,14,729	5,724	664

The result shows a very satisfactory reduction in the outstanding balances, from Rs. 4,597 to Rs. 664 only.

The particulars of the last five years' traffic, exclusive of the Government Transport Service, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	309,748	71,69,437	1,16,957
1894-95	267,910	51,72,772	98,556
1895-96	346,932	77,69,283	1,45,555
1896-97	387,038	1,00,14,777	1,59,580
1897-98	546,766	1,17,13,163	1,62,939

The earnings of the year are the highest yet recorded. The increase is due to the transport of railway materials.

The periods during which the several canals were closed during the year for annual repairs are shown below:—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed for traffic.	Date when re-opened for traffic.
1	2	3
Taldanda	13th April 1897 ...	20th June 1897.
Machgong	Not closed during the year.	
Kendrapara Canal to Bosepur ...	15th March 1897 ...	7th April 1897.
Ditto ditto ...	20th „ „ ...	22nd „ „
Bosepur to Marsaghai ...	15th „ „ ...	11th „ „
Ditto ...	20th „ „ ...	22nd „ „
Gobri Canal	15th „ „ ...	7th „ „
Do. extension	20th „ „ ...	22nd „ „
Pattamundi		
High Level Canal, Range I ...	1st May 1897 ...	30th May „
Ditto, „ II ...	Ditto ...	5th June 1897.
Ditto, „ III ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Branch Canal to Bhadrak ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jajpur Canal	Ditto ...	8th June 1897.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa canals for the past five years are tabulated below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	2,09,542	1,93,550	2,24,648	2,46,777	3,14,729
Navigation ...	1,43,911	1,15,201	1,68,378	1,94,100	2,11,279
Miscellaneous ...	23,122	24,321	24,196	33,340	28,749
Total ...	3,76,575	3,33,072	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757
Less refunds of revenue	1,210	727	418	1,270	2,833
Total receipts ...	3,75,365	3,32,345	4,16,804	4,72,947	5,51,924
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	5,05,394	4,55,813	4,41,631	4,64,475	5,05,115
Indirect „ ...	30,083	27,507	30,764	31,268	34,804
Total working expenses	5,35,477	4,83,320	4,72,395	4,95,743	5,39,919
Balance net revenue ...	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,50,975	(—)55,591	(—)22,796	12,005

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which both Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

During the year Rs. 49,277 were expended on works, Capital Account, Orissa project. The principal items of expenditure are noted below:—

Raising the flood bank of the Kendrapara extension canal Rs. 44,503; constructing No. 4C. distributary, Kendrapara ex-canal, Rs. 199; constructing zilladar's quarters at Kendrapara and Kendupatna, Rs. 1,601; constructing minor distributary from Sonepore weir to Thoriapara village, Rs. 1,975, and constructing zilladar's quarters at Akhoyapada, Rs. 962.

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	(—)17,156	17,651
Maintenance and repairs ...	77,952	1,04,545
Establishment	28,866	49,738
Tools and plant	12,172	38,430
Suspense accounts	(—) 4,239	(—)5,567
Total ...	97,595	2,04,797

The total length of the embankments maintained is the same as last year, viz., 676 miles, of which 168 miles are chargeable to the Capital Account of the Orissa canals and 508 miles to Provincial Agricultural. The outlay during the year was incurred on the up-keep of the Provincial Agricultural embankments. The breaches and gaps caused by the floods of 1897 have been filled up, and some retired lines of embankment have been constructed in the Puri district.

The following works were in progress when the year closed:—

1. The bund at Indpur.
2. Ditto at Mongulpur.
3. Remodelling the zamindari embankment at Indpur and Dhumat between embankments Nos. 95 and 96.
4. A short length of retired line at the end of embankment No. 11.

The embankments with their sluices and bungalows were maintained in good order.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure in this Circle during the year 1897-98, compared with that of the year 1896-97, is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
	1897-98.	1896-97.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure (Provincial).		
Midnapore Canal	5,043	6,060
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	300	36,362
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,29,084	2,22,837
Hijili Tidal „ „	37,669	38,490
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damodar project	(—) 1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,28,481	4,54,398
Orissa Coast Canal	19,020	20,273
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,97,143	2,28,052
Orissa Coast Canal	58,176	84,067
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	1,02,498	1,22,289
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	655	659
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	67,037	1,08,457
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,40,201	1,29,089
Other Government embankments in the circle	3,14,612	1,39,561
Takavi embankments under contract	41,976	56,351
Howrah drainage works	3,561	6,593
Rajapur and Barajala drainage project	14,809	42,925
Dancuni ditto	2,991	8,411
Shutters, silt clearance, &c. (contribution)	399	288
Total ...	16,62,455	17,03,962

No works were actually executed in accordance with the Famine Code. In the Nadia district an attempt was made to carry out 2 miles of the Bhogwangola retired line of the Bhagirathi embankment (schedule D, No. 94) as a test work with local labour and at rates fixed in consultation with the Collector concerned, but the attempt had to be abandoned for want of sufficient labour. The local distress was not severe enough to compel villagers to seek outside work at test rates. The retired line is now being constructed by piece-work. The projects mentioned below were sanctioned by Government as relief works, but they were only to be undertaken if absolutely required. The first project was carried out under the Collector of Nadia; the others were not required:—

(1) Excavating a khal connecting the Upper Mathabhanga from south of Shikarpur with the Bhairab river at Beldanga.

(2) Excavating a khal connecting the Mathabhanga at Boalmari with the Nabagunga at Khajuria.

(3) Opening the mouth of the Lower Bhairab, locally called Kobaduck, from Sultanpur to Oothly.

(4) Excavating two inlets and two outlets for admission and discharge of floods for protection and irrigation of crops of about 70 square miles of thana Hanskhali.

Midnapore Canal.

The direct charges under Capital outlay, as compared with the sanctioned estimates, are shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by the Secretary of State (since withdrawn).	Expenditure against construction estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	Fresh sanctions by Governments of India and Bengal.	Expenditure on fresh sanctions.		Unspent balance of current estimates.
				1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	53,70,125	53,53,909	16,216	4,100	15,812	404
II.—Establishment ...	19,29,019	19,25,319	3,730	943	3,637	93
III.—Tools and plant ...	9,19,090	9,18,847	243	...	...	243
IV.—Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange ...	94,800	94,800	...	...	...	...
Total ...	83,13,064	82,92,875	20,189	5,043	19,449	740
Less receipts on capital account	31,558	31,558	...	...	...	...
Net total ...	82,81,506	82,61,317(*a*)	20,189(*b*)	5,043	19,449	740

(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 38,803, being the expenditure against the sum of Rs. 56,323, sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 219*I*, dated 27th November 1889, and Bengal Government No. 741.A., dated 23rd January 1891.
(*b*) Sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 157*I*., dated 27th May 1897, for dock and drawbridge at Mohunpur, and is exclusive of Rs. 56,323 referred to in (*a*) above.

The expenditure of Rs. 19,449 was incurred on the construction of a dock and a drawbridge at Mohunpur, which were completed during the year under review.

The working expenses are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs	1,12,816	1,14,200
	Charges for Government steamers, &c.	2,882	3,011
II.—	Establishment	79,631	74,799
III.—	Tools and plant	33,755	30,827
	Total ...	2,29,084	2,22,837

The cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura was Rs. 9,260 as compared with Rs. 12,693 in the previous year, and the total expenditure on the main canal amounted to Rs. 73,145 as compared with Rs. 68,060 in 1896-97. The works done during the year were of an ordinary nature.

To protect the canal banks against the erosion caused by the wash of the steamers, portions of the inner slopes were rivetted with laterite stone at a cost of Rs. 7,001. The expenditure under this head last year was Rs. 9,056. The decrease was due to a shorter length having been rivetted than was done in the previous year.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall of the year in the Midnapore district was 48·10 inches as compared with 55·89 inches of the previous year. Owing to short rainfall the demand for water for irrigation was greater than in the previous year.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 72,206 as compared with 65,183 acres in the previous year.

The water-rate account of the Midnapore Canal for 1897-98 and the four preceding years is given below:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	6,021	7,027
1894-95	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124
1896-97	10,124	1,05,660	1,15,784	1,00,618	3,727	11,439
1897-98	11,439	1,13,079	1,24,518	1,19,909	1,091	3,518

The traffic returns for the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	369,691	1,22,50,436	1,19,416
1894-95	420,996	1,26,21,319	1,31,078
1895-96	451,293	1,27,43,136	1,42,699
1896-97	507,959	1,33,78,237	1,51,177
1897-98	454,977	1,47,94,919	1,30,514

The falling off was due to the high prices prevalent throughout the year, which checked the import and export trade.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,65,630	1,36,882	98,059	1,00,618	1,19,909
Navigation	1,14,994	1,35,492	1,43,918	1,54,215	1,32,235
Miscellaneous	24,319	22,308	22,017	24,924	23,492
Total ...	3,04,943	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636
Less refunds of revenue	174	259	361	1,090	1,599
Total receipts ...	3,04,769	2,94,423	2,63,633	2,78,667	2,74,037
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges	2,01,057	2,16,045	2,65,807	2,22,837	2,29,084
Indirect charges ...	7,133	8,519	10,306	10,472	11,148
Total ...	2,08,190	2,24,564	2,76,113	2,33,309	2,40,232
Balance net revenue ...	96,579	69,859	(—)12,480	45,358	33,805

Hijili Tidal Canal.

The remodelling works on this canal were finished in the previous year. No works under original construction were executed during the year. The only capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 300 incurred on Tools and Plant. The whole length of the Hijili Tidal Canal from Gewankhali to Kalinagar locks—29 miles—was open to traffic throughout the year, with the exception of the canal near Terapakia lock, which was cross-bunded for silt clearance.

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	178,649	42,37,488	57,540
1894-95	193,345	44,91,464	57,493
1895-96	208,574	48,84,232	60,159
1896-97	290,595	69,55,120	90,438
1897-98	282,272	77,59,218	91,673

The increase was due to the import of large quantities of grain, pulse, mustard seed, gunny-bags, tobacco, salt, kerosene oil, coke, and coal.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation ...	58,209	57,089	60,677	89,511	90,755
Miscellaneous ...	987	1,436	1,299	1,435	1,455
Total ...	59,196	58,525	61,976	90,946	92,210
Less refunds of revenue	...	...	...	...	779
Total receipts ...	59,196	58,525	61,976	90,946	91,431
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	54,217	45,479	58,880	38,490	37,669
Indirect „ ...	2,284	1,947	2,518	1,701	1,719
Total ...	56,501	47,426	61,398	40,191	39,388
Balance net revenue ...	2,695	11,099	578	50,755	52,043

Orissa Coast Canal.

The following is an account of the direct charges under Capital Outlay on this canal compared with the sanctioned estimate:—

Particulars.	Amount of revised estimate.	Expenditure.	
		1897-98.	Total to end of 1896-97.
1	2	3	4
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
I.—Works	33,86,828	5,171	33,83,425
II.—Establishment	7,56,711	1,189	7,55,847
III.—Tools and plant	2,28,916	4,076	2,32,992
IV.—Suspense accounts	...	8,584	41,987
Total ...	43,72,455	19,020	44,14,251
Less receipts on capital account ...	3,293	...	3,293
Total ...	43,69,162	19,020	44,10,958

The length of the canal was 102½ miles, including 5½ miles of river crossings. The new inspection bungalow at Jamcunda, for which an estimate

amounting to Rs. 4,610 was sanctioned last year, was completed during the year, with the exception of the enclosure embankment, to protect the bungalow from the Subarnarekha floods, and some dressing and turfing. The new escape on the 106th mile was very little used during the year: the closing of the old escape at the commencement of the 108th mile was completed.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed on the 31st March 1894, and a revised schedule of works remaining to be completed on that date was submitted to the Government of India on the 25th February 1896 providing for a further outlay of Rs. 1,30,288 to complete those works.

The traffic on the canal during the year, compared with that in 1896-97, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	205,695	43,96,918	81,362
1897-98 ...	203,069	47,83,562	83,390

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 83,390, against Rs. 81,362 of the previous year. The tolls realised from the Balliaghye branch canal amounted to Rs. 4,255, as compared with Rs. 6,970 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation ...	95,233	64,094	85,773	83,856	84,294
Miscellaneous ...	2,477	1,937	2,580	2,403	2,431
Total ...	97,710	66,031	88,353	86,259	86,725
Less refunds of revenue	1,143	91	25	118	1,275
Total receipts ...	96,567	65,940	88,328	86,141	85,450
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	94,132	83,346	66,997	84,067	58,176
Indirect „ ...	4,001	3,725	3,122	3,716	2,869
Total ...	98,133	87,071	70,119	87,783	61,045
Balance net revenue ...	(—)1,566	(—)21,131	18,209	(—)1,642	24,405

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1897-98 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1897-98.	Outlay to end of 1897-98.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	3,49,804	28,97,969
II.—Establishment	79,696	5,75,751
III.—Tools and plant	482	3,89,949
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	(—)1,501	2,957
Total ...	4,28,481	63,58,485
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	54,467
Total charges ...	4,28,481	63,04,018

No additions or alterations were made during the year to the lengths of canals, which remained the same as last year, viz., 737 miles, including the steamer route.

The canalisation of the Bhangore khal was proceeded with during the year, and the total expenditure on this work to end of 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 8,82,879.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,07,695	4,30,769	4,34,275	4,26,425	4,15,556
Miscellaneous	13,129	12,688	21,228	13,639	10,794
Total ...	4,20,824	4,43,457	4,55,503	4,40,064	4,26,350
Less refunds of revenue ...	283	454	259	126	147
Total receipts ...	4,20,541	4,43,003	4,55,244	4,39,938	4,26,203
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,73,941	2,75,922	2,80,636	2,28,052	1,97,143
Indirect ,, ...	13,188	13,345	11,004	2,707	4,262
Total ...	2,87,129	2,89,267	2,91,640	2,30,759	2,01,405
Balance net revenue ...	1,33,412	1,53,736	1,63,604	2,09,179	2,24,798

The expenditure on extensions and improvements during the year was Rs. 1,324, and the principal works carried out were the reconstruction of Sub-Overseer's quarters at Assasuni, taking sections of the Jangulia river in connection with improvements of Eastern Canals, additions and alterations to the inspection bungalow at Assasuni, and compensation for land, trees and huts in connection with improvements of the bhil route between Kumar and Madhumati rivers.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1897-98, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage assessed or earnings.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	1,016,657	1,035,896	5,90,14,426	5,66,19,930	4,09,175	4,20,452

The decrease which appears in the tollage receipts is due principally to the smaller imports of rice from the eastern districts.

Nadia Rivers.

The approximate lengths of rivers comprised in the Nadia Rivers system are 470¼ miles as detailed below:—

Bhagirathi river	...	157 miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi	...	144¼ ditto.
Mathabhanga river	...	137 miles to the junction of Hooghly river.
Hooghly river	...	32 miles from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total	...	470¼ miles.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,71,166	1,41,419	1,19,981	93,392	88,555
Miscellaneous	86	279	124	82	488
Total ...	1,71,252	1,41,698	1,20,105	93,474	89,043
Less refunds of revenue ...	1	...	59	...	...
Total receipts ...	1,71,251	1,41,698	1,20,046	93,474	89,043
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,38,435	1,32,385	1,37,400	1,22,289	1,02,498
Indirect „ ...	8,222	8,494	8,881	8,529	6,361
Total ...	1,46,657	1,40,879	1,46,281	1,30,818	1,08,859
Balance net revenue ...	24,594	819	(—) 2,235	(—)37,344	(—)19,816

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1897-98 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Nadia rivers	434,720	475,891	1,93,17,830	1,67,47,127	93,392	88,574

The falling off in the receipts of the year is very considerable, and is attributable to the general depression of trade due to famine and earthquake, and also to the bad condition of the river Bhagirathi.

Gaighatta and Baxi Khals.

The cost of maintaining the Baxi and Gaighatta khals during the year amounted to Rs. 655, inclusive of establishment charges, as compared with Rs. 659 in the previous year. The collection of tolls on boats passing through these khals has been farmed out for five years commencing from 1896-97 at Rs. 4,500 per year. The lessees have paid the full amount for the past year.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 67,037, against Rs. 1,08,457 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure :—

Sub-heads.	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works	32,294	51,385
Maintenance and repairs	16,930	28,039
Establishment	17,537	28,625
Tools and plan	276	408
Total ...	67,037	1,08,757

The total length of the excavated channels in the Eden Canal system has been raised from 27½ to 45½ miles during the year by the construction of two distributaries from the Eden Canal.

The details are given below :—

Jujuti sluice channel	2 miles.	
Eden Canal proper	19⅓ „	
Kana Damodar junction cut	2⅓ „	
Saraswati junction cut	2½ „	
Connecting channel between Kana Damodar and Rankini Doho	½ mile.	
Connecting channel between Kana Nadi and Rankini Doho	½ „	
Distributary No. 1	7 miles	4,720 feet.
Ditto No. 2	9 „	4,055 „
Total ...	45¼ miles.	

During 1896-97 two estimates, amounting to Rs. 44,466 and Rs. 49,759, respectively, were sanctioned for the construction of two distributaries from the Eden Canal, taking off above regulator No. 3 at Chanchai. Distributary No. 1 feeds the Dhosi Nadi, and distributary No. 2 the Ilsura khal. The construction of the two distributaries was completed during 1896-97, the outlay for the year, including land charges, being Rs. 32,294. The total expenditure up to the end of last financial year was Rs. 82,903.

(*ii*) *Maintenance and Revenue.*

The Eden Canal, together with all the bridges, culverts, sluices, regulators, &c., &c., was maintained in an efficient condition throughout the year at a total cost of Rs. 9,237. The following works were carried out and charged to the grant for maintenance: —

(*a*) An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,047 was sanctioned during 1896-97 for clearance of silt from channel No. 1 and the Banka Nadi at Jujuti. The expenditure incurred against this estimate up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 8,830. The total quantity of silt excavated was 1,784,290 c. ft. The expenditure of the year on the work was Rs. 3,326.

(*b*) For the convenience of the villagers a foot-bridge was constructed over the Kana Damodar junction channel at Sajipur at a cost of Rs. 647.

(*c*) An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,425 was sanctioned in March 1897 for extending the lower apron of regulator No. 1 at Pala, with a view to prevent the scour which takes place there. The work was completed at the estimated cost, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 430.

(*d*) At Bacharhat, on the left bank of the Damodar river, between 21st and 23rd miles, the embankment was greatly eroded by the floods. The Eden Canal is at this point very close to the left embankment, and with a view to check further erosion four tree spurs, each 30 feet long, were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 180.

(*e*) To drain out the accumulated rain-water from the Sherghur Julla to the Kana Damodar below the regulator at Chakdighi, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,521 was sanctioned for the excavation of a drainage channel. The work was undertaken at the latter end of the year, and Rs. 274 expended on it.

(*f*) The bed of the irrigation channel from Halara to Kana Doho was cleared of silt at a cost of Rs. 234.

(*g*) For convenience of irrigation from the Eden Canal, ten permanent outlets were constructed in the canal at a cost of Rs. 618.

(*h*) A pucka cart-bridge was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 502 over the district road between Memari and Ahmadpur in the 1st mile, where the Gangur Nadi crosses it.

(*i*) A small sluice was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 500 at the head of the proposed Salalpur channel on the right bank of the Eden Canal above regulator No. 3.

(*j*) The timber bridges over the Banka Nadi were repaired at a cost of Rs. 981.

The total expenditure on Eden Canal maintenance and repairs during the year was Rs. 16,930, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant, as compared with Rs. 28,039 in the preceding year.

The decrease in the expenditure on maintenance was mainly due to the sand dam not having been required to be constructed in the Damodar at Jujuti, and owing to a smaller quantity of silt having been removed from the channels.

Revenue.—The total area irrigated by the Eden Canal during the year under review was 23,640 acres of *kharif* and 847 acres of *rabi* as compared with 19,044 acres of *kharif*, and 2,250 acres of *rabi* irrigated in the previous year.

The irrigation by districts is given below:—

District.	1897-98.		1896-97.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Burdwan	17,557	520	14,659	1,286
Hooghly	6,083	327	4,385	964
Total ...	23,640	847	19,044	2,250

The increase in *kharif* irrigation in the Burdwan district was due to the construction of the two distributaries from regulator No. 3. The increase in *kharif* irrigation in the Hooghly district was due to the renewal of some leases in the Ghea and Kana Nadis. These leases lapsed in 1896-97, but were not renewed in that year on account of the favourable rainfall.

The falling off in *rabi* irrigation in both the Burdwan and Hooghly districts was mainly due to the heavy rainfall throughout the *kharif* season, especially during September and October 1897, when all the tanks from which *rabi* irrigation is practised became full, and, consequently, the demand for canal water was small.

The total revenue collected during the year was Rs. 36,242, as compared with Rs. 37,091 in the preceding year. The small decrease was due to a large amount of arrear collections in the previous year. Most of the arrears have now been realised. The details of collections of the year are given below:—

	Rs.
Water-rates	35,789
Miscellaneous	453
Total ...	36,242

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Balliaghye Drain.—The main drain remained fairly open in spite of the rainfall of the year. A dredger was worked in the drain for nine weeks, and removed 71,910 c. ft. of silt at a cost of Rs. 645. The branch drain from

Chowmuk to Balliaghye had silted up considerably, and was closed from the beginning of the year to 25th June 1897 for silt clearance; 2,295,946 c. ft. of silt were removed from the 2nd to 6th mile at a cost of Rs. 7,412. The first two miles did not require silt clearing. The new dock and the sidings in the branch drain were completed during the year.

Bullee Rheel Drainage works.—The original estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,127, for compensation of fishery rights for acquiring Boycari-Boar was found insufficient, and a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 2,349, framed by the Collector of Khulna, was sanctioned by Government. The whole of this amount was adjusted during the year as debitable to agricultural works. A total sum of Rs. 1,552 was expended on the maintenance and repairs of the sluice, regulator, escape, weirs, &c., in the Bullee Bheel during the year.

Schedule Drainage Khals.—In the Sadar khal no change was observed during the year. A dredger was worked in this khal from 14th January to 9th July 1897, and removed 445,000 c. ft. of silt at a cost of Rs. 3,464.

The expenditure on silt clearance of khas tahsil khals by hand labour during the year was Rs. 2,638, as compared with Rs. 2,710 in the previous year.

Surpai Drainage Bund.—The outer bund was cut by a dredger, and a sum of Rs. 295 was expended in removing it by hand and dredging. It was reconstructed in October 1897, 108,672 c. ft. of silt being removed at a cost of Rs. 517. There was not sufficient drainage during the year to scour out the channel, which has silted up considerably.

The Lattakuri diversion cut, with its temporary bridges and weir, was maintained in an efficient condition.

Contribution Works.

No new work was undertaken under this head. The project for the drainage of the Amta basin has been finally abandoned by Government.

The Dankuni drainage works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,991, as compared with Rs. 7,511 in the preceding year. The drainage as well as the irrigation of the lands benefited by the scheme were carried out according to the requirements of the cultivators, and good crops were obtained over the whole area.

The Howrah Drainage Works were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,056, against Rs. 4,108 in the previous year. There were good crops over the whole area.

The Rajapur Drainage Works, including the Barajulla section, were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,579, as compared with Rs. 7,409 expended in 1896-97.

Takavi Works.

The drainage sluice at Tangrabichee, on the 75th mile of the Hooghly left embankment, was repaired and maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,120.

The three large drainage sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, and Bindal, of which mention was made in last year's report, were completed during the year. The expenditure incurred during the year on these sluices was—

	Rs.
Satpukur sluice, including cross dam, diversion channel, and diversion embankment	65,826
Kulpi sluice	32,917
Bindal „	15,425

The irrigation sluice at Tellary, on miles 19-20 of D Schedule embankment No. 61, which was commenced and more than half completed in 1896-97, was completed during the year under review. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 1,858 only.

Embankments.

Original Works.—The only work in progress during the year under this head was the Bhagwangola retired line of the Bhagirathi embankment.

Considerable difficulty was experienced at first in procuring labour, and progress was therefore slow. The work is, however, progressing favourably now, and it is hoped that the retired line will be completed by 31st March 1899.

The D Schedule embankments in Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, and Rajshahi were maintained in good order during the year. The repairs to the Bhagirathi embankments consisted chiefly of earthwork in the road portions of the embankmennt in the 4th, 5th, 13th, 86th, and 87th miles.

The ring *bund* at Baligram, sanctioned last year, was not constructed. It will be constructed in 1898-99.

In the Balasore Division a portion of the 23rd and 24th miles of the Doro embankment, D Schedule No. 53, has been badly eroded by the high tides in the Haldi river. A retired line, 2,500 feet in length, was constructed during the year, but the dressing and turfing will be done in 1898-99.

Damodar Right Embankment.

There were four high floods in the Damodar during the year, of which the flood of the 14th July was the highest, when it rose to 14′ 10″ at Edilpur.

The effect of the floods on the upper portions of the Damodar embankment was disastrous. The first 8 miles were more or less overtopped, and several breaches occurred in these miles, the largest of which, 530 feet in length, took place in the 5th mile at Gogong. The flood-water entered the country through these breaches, and flooded the area between the embankment and the Grand Trunk Road down to Memari, measuring about 75 square miles. All the breaches were closed by the end of August at a cost of Rs. 7,504. An estimate amounting to Rs. 19,415 was sanctioned in January last for raising the first 9 miles of the Damodar left embankment, which were found to be too low. The work was taken in hand at once, and by the end of the year under report a sum of Rs. 6,279 had been expended on it. The effect of the floods on the river protective works in the left bank was not very serious.

Orissa Embankments

Were maintained in fair order. A sum of Rs. 6,440 was expended on the embankments, as compared with Rs. 10,083 in the previous year. An estimate amounting to Rs. 19,804 for raising and strengthening the Bhograi embankment has been sanctioned in Bengal Government No. 332*I.*, dated 8th May 1898. The work will be commenced in 1898-99.

Takavi Embankments.

Under the contract these were maintained in an efficient condition. The expenditure on these embankments was Rs. 34,281, against Rs. 39,828 in 1896-97.

Joki Embankment.

The cost of repairing the Joki embankment during the year was Rs. 429. Its maintenance was put under five years' contract from 1st April 1896 for Rs. 910.

SONE CIRCLE.

I.—Administrative changes.

The Champaran Canals Survey Division, which was formed in January 1897 for preparing canal projects to be carried out as famine-relief works, was abolished on the afternoon of the 11th March 1898, on Mr. Butler, Executive Engineer, taking up the duties of Inspector of Works, Bihar Division.

The Saran Canals, which were opened for irrigation during the famine in November 1896 as a special subdivision, were again closed in January 1898, having, even during a period of pressure, proved unremunerative.

II.—Famine Relief and Insurance.

In the Saran district the silt clearance of the Gangri and Gandaki Canals of the Saran Canals system was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,241.

The earthwork and turfing of the Sadowa Channel, $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, which takes off from the Gangri, was also carried out, with the exception of one mile which runs in low ground. Rupees 21,182 have been expended on it to the end of the year.

Surveys of other channels from the Saran Canals were made, but were not approved of as famine works.

In the Champaran district projects for the following canals were prepared:—

(1) Dhaka Canal, taking off from the Lal Bakiya, estimated to cost Rs. 8,45,734 (including indirect charges).

(2) Tribeni Canal, taking off from the Gandak river, estimated to cost Rs. 30,49,481 (including indirect charges).

These were started for purposes of relief. On the Dhaka Canal $44\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs cubic feet of earthwork have been executed, principally in the first 8 miles from the head along the Seeraha Branch.

On the Tribeni Canal 514 lakhs cubic feet have been excavated in patches between 10th and 50th miles.

A small distributary, the Lakhowra, from the Madhuban Canal was laid out and started as a relief work. About two-thirds of the earthwork was completed, but the scouring of the banks has silted up the excavation considerably.

The earthwork of a retired line of embankment at Sagrampur on the left bank of the Gandak river was mainly done by famine labour.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1897-98, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	(—)1,33,892	(—)39,966
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,62,595	5,48,671
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Monohurpur drainage scheme and certain permanent outlets on the Chausa Branch Canal.	*342	10,678
Sone Canals (Revenue Account)	15,444	11,628
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhubani Canal	6,471	5,791
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract	61,000	59,175
Tirhut ditto ditto	13,927	13,205
Champaran ditto ditto	16,239	17,250
Village channels, Sone Canal (contribution)... ...	12,128	7,982
Syphons on the Paligunge Distributary and Chandon Branch.	...	495
Outlet Main Western Canal	...	67
Constructing a masonry sluice at Batgaon	246	...
Total ...	5,54,500	6,34,976

* Expenditure on permanent outlets.

The following statement shows the outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1897-98, compared with that of the previous year:—

	1897-98. Rs.	1896-97. Rs.
I.—Works—		
(1) Head works	.....	.....
(2) Main canal and branches ...	.....	.....
(3) Distributaries ...	.....	.....
(4) Drainage and protective works ...	.....	.....
Total works ...	.....	.....
II.—Establishment	.....	.....
III.—Tools and plant	(—) 22,179	.....
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)1,11,713	(—)261
GRAND TOTAL ...	(—)1,33,892	(—)261
V.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	39,705
Net total	(—)1,33,892	(—)39,966

The expenditure on the Sone Canals during 1897-98, chargeable to 43—Minor works, Provincial, was Rs. 27,367. The most important original work chargeable to 43—Minor Works and Navigation that was carried out during the year was a large syphon under the Behea Branch Canal, estimated at Rs. 26,603. There were also some regulators and permanent outlets constructed under the same head of account.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follows:—

Division.	Name of Canal.	1897-98. Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5
		Miles.	Miles	Miles.
Eastern Sone ...	Eastern Main	7¼	...	9
	Patna	79	...	341¼
		86¼	...	350¼
Arrah	Arrah	65½		208
	Dumraon Branch	...	40¼	149
	Behia Branch	...	31	113
		65½	71¼	470
Dehri Workshops ...	Western Main	9	...	...
Buxar	Western Main	12½	...	46¼
	Gurra Chowbey Branch ...	..	38	55½
	Buxar	45¼	..	196
	Chausa Branch	...	39⅓	111¼
		57¾	77⅓	409
	Total Sone Canals ...	218½	148¾	1,229¼

The lengths remained the same as in the previous year.

The area irrigated during the year 1897-98, compared with that of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Long-term leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1897-98	29,827	69,132	...	303,473	31,013	433,445
1896-97	42,110	215,390	.....	274,831	22,825	555,156

Though the long-term leases increased, the abundant and very favourable rainfall of the monsoon season accounts for the decrease in the season leases, more especially in those for *rabi*. The heavy rain in October left sufficient moisture in the soil for the germination of the *rabi* seed, which reduced the demand for canal water.

The rainfall of the last two years is given in the table below:—

Division.	1897-98.	1896-97.
1	2	3
	Inches.	Inches.
Eastern Sone, 3 stations	57·00	32·92
Arrah, 5 ditto	57·65	29·83
Buxar, 4 ditto	46·03	24·70

This shows that in the year under review it was nearly double that of the previous year. The following exceptionally heavy falls of rain were registered between 8 A.M. of the 24th and 8 A.M. of the 25th June:—

Dinapore 19·64″, Patna 13·80″, and Ageaon 14·00″.

Arrah 10·27″, Chapra 8·39″.

As a consequence considerable areas in the interior of the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Saran were flooded.

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1897-98, compared with that of the previous year, is shown below:—

		1897-98.	1896-97.
		Rs.	Rs.
IA.—	Extensions and improvements ...	12,365	25,029
IB.—	Maintenance and repairs ...	1,40,015	1,51,715
	Transport service	...	...
IC.—	Compensation	...	2
II.—	Establishment	3,96,767	3,48,525
III.—	Tools and plant	13,448	23,400
	Total ...	5,62,595	5,48,671

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs of the Sone Canals during the year amounted to about Rs. 1,40,000, which is nearly Rs. 11,000 less than in the previous year. The measures introduced by Mr. Buckley for checking the deposit of silt showed satisfactory results during the year under review, notwithstanding that the floods in the Sone were more frequent, higher, and of longer duration and more heavily charged with silt than in 1896.

The expenditure on "Extensions and improvements," which amounted to Rs. 12,365, was principally incurred on improvements to lock khalasis' sheds, construction of outlets for village channels, regulators in distributaries, culverts under roads, tahsildars' sheds, and some extension of village channels.

During the year under review a closure of the Western Main Canal series was commenced on the 26th March to extend to the 10th April 1898.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	1,12,149	8,82,715	9,94,864	8,42,309	4,832	1,47,723
1894-95	1,47,723	6,57,054	8,04,777	7,43,243	4,091	57,443
1895-96	57,443	6,48,282	7,05,725	6,77,714	5,017	22,994
1896-97	22,994	9,49.665	9,72,659	9,57,726	5,505	9,428
1897-98	9,428	11,38,356	11,47,784	11,42,244	4,065	1,475

The water-rate collections and navigation receipts are the largest on record since the opening of the Sone Canals. The percentage of collections and adjustments was 99·87 of the total demand. The remissions and amounts written off as irrecoverable were also under those of the previous year.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	98,551	61,19,288	50,430
1894-95 ...	85,573	49,20,464	49,299
1895-96 ...	78,441	50,04,985	51,026
1896-97 ...	105,565	57,37,241	58,125
1897-98 ...	130,216	65,65,729	64,045

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	8,42,309	7,43,243	6,77,714	9,57,726	11,42,244
Navigation	60,025	58,898	61,261	70,006	88,426
Miscellaneous	29,578	35,620	33,148	36,961	36,304
Total ...	9,31,912	8,37,761	7,72,123	10,64,693	12,66,974
Less refunds of revenue ...	6,237	2,927	6,807	5,048	12,184
Total receipts ...	9,25,675	8,34,834	7,65,316	10,59,645	12,54,790
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	6,86,889	6,51,722	5,24,501	5,48,671	5,62,595
Indirect „ ...	54,087	55,017	49,933	48,793	55,547
Total charges ...	7,40,976	7,06,739	5,74,434	5,97,464	6,18,142
Balance net revenue ...	1,84,699	1,28,095	1,90,882	4,62,181	6,36,648

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canals are the only works under this class. As reported last year, after having been closed since March 1894, they were opened under the pressure of famine for irrigation in November 1896 on the system of individual assessments. The results have been unsatisfactory, and, under the orders of Government, the canals were again closed in January 1898. The total assessments during the period the canals were kept open amounted to Rs. 10,255, of which only Rs. 3,198 have been recovered to end of March 1898. The areas irrigated during 1897-98 as compared with 1896-97 are as follows:—

	1897-98.	1896-97.
	Acres.	Acres.
Indigo	56	883
Hot weather	309	...
Kharif	1,187	...
Poppy	...	255
Rabi	...	2,915
Other crops	...	27
Total ...	1,552	4,080

The assessment for 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 3,828 as compared with Rs. 6,416 in 1896-97.

The total area irrigated by the canals during the opening, therefore, amounted to 5,632 acres only. The revenue realized in the year, exclusive of the Rs. 3,198 mentioned above on account of water-rates, was Rs. 464 for the sale of grass.

The revenue account of the Saran Canals for and to end of the year 1897-98 is given below:—

Heads of Account.	Receipts—		Heads of Account.	Charges—	
	During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.		During 1897-98.	To end of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	3,198	2,41,333	Maintenance and repairs ...	13,256	2,91,353
Miscellaneous and other receipts ...	464	10,687	Establishment ...	2,160	91,343
			Tools and plant ...	28	(—)5,270
			Total ...	15,444	3,77,426
Total ...	3,662	2,52,020	Indirect charges ...	302	13,500
Less refunds of revenue ...	1,102	5,259	Total charges ...	15,746	3,90,926
			Balance net revenue	(—)13,186	(—)1,44,165
Total receipts ...	2,560	2,46,761	Total ...	2,560	2,46,761

Madhuban Canal.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Madhuban Canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. It irrigated about 2,000 acres, of which 958 acres were rice. In the previous year of drought 11,100 acres were irrigated. Water-rates are not recovered on this canal. During the flood season of the year under review, a length of 80 feet of the apron of the weir was damaged, as also one of the lower wings.

In repairing the damage done to the weir in the previous flood season, Rs. 1,934 were expended. Silt clearance cost Rs. 1,347, and the cost of maintenance amounted to Rs. 930.

The Lakhowra distributary, which takes off from this canal, was started as a famine work, but, as has already been mentioned, it remains incomplete.

Agricultural Works.

Certain petty works connected with opium shoots across distributaries on the Sone Canals were executed under this head at a cost of Rs. 384, as compared with Rs. 438 in the previous year.

Embankments under contract.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repair of the three embankments under contract which were kept in good order:—

Name of Embankment.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	18,693	38,722	18,469
Champaran	18,016	11,501	9,861
Tirhut	7,634	9,942	7,619

Embankments not under contract.

The Turki embankment was maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 3,250 against Rs. 4,137 last year. The dry pitching above and below the weir in this embankment settled slightly in places.

The Bazidpur and Monghyr embankments cost Rs. 1,072 and Rs. 376, respectively, to maintain in good order, against Rs. 2,142 and Rs. 668 in the preceding year. The Sakri bund in the Gaya district required but trifling repairs for the maintenance; Rs. 120 only were expended.

General.

There were no very high floods in the rivers in the Circle. A flood of remarkably long duration occurred in the Sone during the month of August. It commenced to rise on the 18th and did not attain its full height, 12·85 feet, above floor of the anicut under-sluices, till the 21st, and it was not till after the 25th that the under-sluices could be gradually closed.

Some extraordinarily heavy falls of rain occurred in June 1897 between the 23rd and 26th. The storm seems to have started from the south, extending across the Patna and Shahabad districts, and travelled northwards over Saran. During this period 21·98″ were registered at Patna, 25·67″ at Dinapore, 22·20″ at Ageaon, 15·65″ at Arrah, 13·65″ at Chapra, and 16·25″ at Amnour. Considerable areas were flooded in these districts. In Saran several roads were breached, and 2,500 acres of indigo damaged. Some loss occurred in seed sown in lowlying lands.

Owing to the abundant and favourable rainfall, the year was one of general prosperity to the Bihar agriculturists. All signs of the distress of the previous year appear to have vanished.

Prices of produce continuing to be above the normal; cultivators in the canal-irrigated tracts have benefited from the increased production, and have the more willingly paid the water-rates.

Railways.

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

THE open lines of railways and tramways administered by this Government are the following:—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkessur ,,
(4) Tarkessur-Mugra Steam Tramway.
(5) Howrah-Amta ,, ,,
(6) Howrah-Sheakhalla ,, ,,

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—During the year under review a consignment of two miles of new section steel rails has been obtained from England, partly for replacing the iron rails on the Terai section, and partly for renewing worn rails elsewhere. Sanction has been obtained to extending the platform of the Siliguri joint station and to the rebuilding of two sets of staff quarters at that station.

Works completed and in progress.—At Tindharia the works in connection with the new running shed for engines and the consequent shifting and rebuilding of certain staff quarters have been put in hand; at Kurseong the new station buildings have been completed; new staff quarters at Darjeeling have been sanctioned and work on them has commenced. Two sidings for the Darjeeling Municipality have been completed—one to the nightsoil depôt in the bazar, and the other to Batesia near Ghoom, where the town refuse is now conveyed by the railway.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1897, inclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 33,15,454 and Rs. 31,92,048, exclusive of suspense.

The mean mileage worked during the year was 51 miles, the same as during the previous year.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1896	33,12,732	Nil	51	178,618	2,96,509	4,73,980	Nil	11,104	7,81,593	4,23,669	3,57,924	54·20	10·80
1897	33,15,454	Nil	51	164,377	2,88,336	4,45,332	Nil	10,595	7,44,263	4,11,471	3,32,792	55·28	10·04

Traffic working.—The gross earnings decreased from Rs. 7,81,593 to Rs. 7,44,263, or by Rs. 37,330, as compared with the previous year, and the working expenses from Rs. 4,23,669 to Rs. 4,11,471, or by Rs. 12,198. The net earnings also showed a decrease of Rs. 25,132, having fallen from Rs. 3,57,924 in 1896 to Rs. 3,32,792 in 1897. Out of the decrease of

Rs. 37,330 in the gross earnings, Rs. 6,173 were under coaching traffic and Rs. 30,648 under goods traffic, and the balance, Rs. 509, under sundry earnings. The decrease in coaching and goods traffic as compared with 1896 was partly due to famine and partly to the temporary interruption in through communication with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, owing to the breaks made in the Northern section of the line by the earthquake of 12th June 1897. The principal fluctuations in working expenses as compared with 1896 were decreases of Rs. 1,637 under "Maintenance of way and works," of Rs. 3,846 under "Locomotive expenses," of Rs. 8,852 under "Carriage and wagon expenses," of Rs. 1,085 under "General charges," and of increases of Rs. 2,419 under "Traffic expenses," and of Rs. 1,317 under "Special and miscellaneous charges."

The decreases under the heads "Maintenance of way and works," "Locomotive expenses" and "Carriage and wagon expenses" were due to lighter charges for repair and renewal; that under the head of "General charges" was chiefly in the item cost of direction. The increase under Traffic expenses was caused by the alteration of train timing; this has made an increased train staff necessary.

Brakes and couplings.—None of the vehicles are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes. The whole of the coaching and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends.

Fuel.—The fuel used during the year was Sitarampur coal from the Solanpur Colliery. The total quantity used was 2,646 tons, at an average cost of Rs. 16·77 per ton.

Storm damage.—Only on one occasion, between the 25th and 28th June, was the line blocked so that transhipment was necessary. This occurred near Tindharia station. Very heavy settlement occurred above Mahanuddy station after the earthquake of the 12th June, but traffic was not interrupted.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—During 1897-98 there were no extensions nor any important works taken in hand, and nothing of unusual importance occurred.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1897 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,86,180, and inclusive of suspense Rs. 2,87,942.

Works in progress.—No works were begun, nor were there any in progress. No lines were under survey.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1896:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1896	2,87,797	Nil	4·79	12,184	20,094	3,778	Nil	142	30,014	18,515	11,499	61·68	3·96
1897	2,87,942	Nil	4·79	13,384	25,981	4,243	Nil	96	30,320	19,168	11,152	63·21	3·89

Traffic working.—Both the gross earnings and working expenses slightly increased, the former from Rs. 30,014 in 1896 to Rs. 30,320, or by Rs. 306, and the latter by Rs. 653, so that the net earnings show a decrease of Rs. 347, the difference between Rs. 11,499 and Rs. 11,152. The decrease in the number of passengers carried and the earnings therefrom amounted to 10,268 and Rs. 113 respectively. This decrease was owing to the number of pilgrims visiting the shrine at Baidyanath being small, which is attributable to the famine. The tonnage of goods carried increased from 11,851 tons to

12,362 tons, and earnings from Rs. 3,778 to Rs. 4,243. The principal fluctuations in the working expenses were an increase of Rs. 1,567 under "Locomotive expenses" and of Rs. 379 under "Traffic expenses," and a decrease of Rs. 521 under "Maintenance of way, works and stations," and of Rs. 670 under "Carriage and wagon expenses." The increase under "Locomotive charges" was due to repairs to locomotives, and that under "Traffic expenses" to increased establishment in that department and charges for handling goods having been greater than in previous year on account of increased goods traffic. The decrease under "Maintenance of way, works and stations" was owing to fewer sleepers having been replaced during the year, and the decrease under "Carriage and wagon expenses" to repairs made to carriages in 1896, whereas no such repairs were undertaken in 1897.

Rolling stock.—There are no automatic vacuum brakes to the rolling stock.

Collieries and oil wells.—There are no collieries or oil wells in connection with this railway.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used during the year was purchased from the Bengal Coal Company and Giridih Colliery. The total quantity used was 330 tons at an average cost of Rs. 4 per ton.

TARKESSUR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,57,160.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working as compared with 1896. The line continues to be worked by the East Indian Railway Company:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1896	17,56,898	Nil	22·23	62·587	2,87,455	24,985	Nil	823	3,13,243	1,56,238	1,57,005	49·88	8·94
1897	17,57,160	Nil	22·23	62·297	2,81,871	29,698	Nil	1,088	3,12,657	1,50,094	1,62,563	48·01	9·25

TARKESSUR-MUGRA STEAM TRAMWAY.

General.—There were no extensions or important works taken in hand. The length open to traffic during the year was the same as at the end of the previous year, namely, 31·12 miles.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1897 on final heads, exclusive of 'Suspense,' was Rs. 9,38,681, and inclusive of 'Suspense' Rs. 9,44,709.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1896:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progess.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1896	9,41,304	Nil	31·12	71,572	55,194	3,690	Nil	2,695	61,579	52,740	8,839	86	0·94
1897	9,44,709	Nil	31·12	74,990	62,002	7,753	Nil	308	70,063	51,279	18,784	73	1·98

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 61,579 in 1896 to Rs. 70,063 in 1897, and the working expenses being smaller by Rs. 1,461, the net earnings show an improvement of Rs. 9,945, having risen from Rs. 8,839 to Rs. 18,784.

HOWRAH-AMTA AND HOWRAH-SHEAKHALLA TRAMWAYS.

The Bengal District Road Tramway Company has made good progress during the year on the two lines under construction.

The tramways are on a 2-feet gauge. The sanctioned length of the Howrah-Amta line is 28·75 miles, of which 16·5 miles were open for traffic by the close of the year. The Howrah-Sheakhalla line will be 19·25 miles in length on completion, exclusive of 2 miles common to both tramways. Out of this length 17·25 miles were finished and opened during the year, a short branch to Jonai being all that remains incomplete.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramways on 31st December 1897 on final heads exclusive of suspense was Rs. 9,53,226-6-2 and Rs. 4,95,333-15-6, and inclusive of suspense Rs. 9,96,787-8-6 and Rs. 5,27,837-2-8, respectively.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working of the two lines which are worked by Messrs. Martin and Company:—

	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boats.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Howrah-Amta ...	9,96,788	...	13·27	13,227	44,848	726	Nil	81	45,655	27,450	18,205	60·13	1·83
Howrah-Sheakhalla...	5,27,837	...	15·19	9,425	18,163	726	Nil	13	18,902	17,542	1,360	92·28	0·26

Column 8 cannot be filled in, the item on this account not being separately shown in the Company's books.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 189..
Scale 1 Inch = 30 Miles or nearer
Lines of Telegraph
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
NEPAUL
ASSAM
BENGAL
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
TIPPERAH
CUTTACK
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Port Canning
Hughli Point
False Point Light House
CHILKA LAKE
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
Lithog. H. I. O. Calcutta.

Telegraph and Post-offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

During 1897-98 an addition of 357 miles was made to the telegraph lines in Bengal, whereby their length was increased to 7,924 miles. The mileage of wires was 27,140, or an increase of 1,080 miles.

The number of telegrams which were despatched from Government offices reached a total of 962,855, this total showing an increase of 84,898 over that of the previous year. The amount of the Indian share of the receipts was Rs. 13,57,697-11-5.

The following statement shows the number of telegraph offices open at the end of the previous year and those opened and closed during 1897-98:—

Telegraph Offices.	Number open at end of 1896-97.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at end of 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	337	19	2	354
Railway and canal offices ...	370	3	.....	373
Offices not open for paid messages	313	45	8	350
Total ...	1,020	67	10	1,077

The Government telegraph offices opened during the year were at Arwal, Banarhat, Chandpal Ghát (Calcutta), Digwara, Dubrajpur, Kendua, Kumarkhali, Laksan, Lalitganj, Morelganj, Pangsa, Pingna, Pupri, Rhenok, Sadhanpur, Sakrail, Shahzadpur, Shambazar (Calcutta), Sitamarhi; those that were closed were at Doranda and Padong. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway offices were opened at Barabari and Simraha, and on the East Indian Railway at Taljhari.

The map attached shows the telegraph lines and offices existing at the end of the year 1897-98.

POST-OFFICES &c.

Post-offices, &c.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dák Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

Postal Circle.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal ...	1896-97 ...	1,597	4,643	2,160	406
	1897-98 ...	1,697	4,694	2,183	405
Bihar ...	1896-97 ...	571	662	742	188
	1897-98 ...	573	686	748	189
Eastern Bengal	1896-97 ...	447	1,091	574	83
	1897-98 ...	456	1,119	583	83
Total ...	1896-97 ...	2,615	6,396	3,476	677
	1897-98 ...	2,726	6,499	3,514	677

Postal lines.

In the year 1897-98 27,918 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and district post revenues, as compared with 26,688 miles in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1,230 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained :—

Year.	Railway.	Mail-cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896-97 ...	2,916	189	19,500	4,083	26,688
1897-98 ...	2,932	254	20,612	4,120	27,918

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post-offices in Lower Bengal in 1897-98 was 105,477,008, as compared with 99,080,332 in the previous year, showing an increase of 6,396,676, or 6·45 per cent., in the year under review.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commissions realised :—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commissions.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	73,999	2,00,19,185	53,621
Value-payable ...	872,788	96,80,967	1,74,886

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 41,947, or 56 per cent., insured for Rs. 1,40,89,256 were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 779,808, or 89 per cent., valued at Rs. 88,10,989 were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Issues.		Commission.	Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1896-97	3,976,071	6,88,06,461	9,40,560	3,891,606	6,96,39,537	7,867,677	13,84,45,998	
1897-98	4,096,185	7,05,50,173	9,59,963	4,021,381	7,27,90,019	8,117,566	14,33,40,192	
Difference ...	+120,114	+17,43,712	+19,403	+129,775	+31,50,482	+249,889	+48,94,194	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 193,278 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,91,028 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, Bihar and Eastern Bengal Circles, as compared with 192,425 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 17,79,477 received for payment during the previous year. There was thus an increase of Rs. 853, or ·4 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,11,551, or 6·2 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 93,933 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 20,32,378 in value, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 92,195, aggregating Rs. 21,25,813 in value, during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1,738, or 1·9 per cent., in the number, and a decrease of Rs. 93,435, or 4·4 per cent., in the value of official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

Rent money-orders to the number of 49,819 and the aggregate value of Rs. 7,34,892 were issued during the year under report, against 49,675 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,40,310 issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 144, or ·3 per cent., in the number, and a decrease of Rs. 5,418, or ·7 per cent., in the value of rent money-orders issued. The commission realized was Rs. 11,527, as compared with Rs. 11,556 in 1896-97.

The following statement shows the percentages of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders during the past five years :—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1893-94 ...	17,261	35	1,68,411	26
1894-95 ...	15,830	33	1,68,209	25
1895-96 ...	14,469	30	1,61,902	22
1896-97 ...	13,670	27	1,50,315	20
1897-98 ...	12,673	25	1,46,802	19

British postal orders.

The number of British postal orders sold during the year 1897-98 was 7,639, as compared with 6,849 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20*s*., 10*s*. and 5*s*.

Savings Bank.

The following figures show the transactions of the Postal Savings Bank in the year under report :—

Number of accounts opened	46,156
Ditto closed	32,303
Number of deposits	2,83,748
Amount of do.	Rs. 1,10,48,256
Number of withdrawals	1,85,949
Amount of ditto	Rs. 1,16,24,302
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...	2,49,677
Value of ditto ditto ...	Rs. 2,60,27,792

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below :—

	Number.	Value.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Purchased ...	327	2,18,300
Sold ..	2	1,200
Deposited ...	43	36,631

Postal life insurance and endowment assurance.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 47, amounting in value to Rs. 44,650, against 52 of the aggregate value of Rs. 56,300 in the previous year.

Twelve policies of the total value of Rs. 14,500 were paid.

A classification of the servants of the post-office whose lives were insured is given below :—

Superintendent.	Sub-post-masters.	Branch post-masters.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Paid probationers.	Overseers.	Postmen.	Peon.
1	2	4	23	10	2	2	2	1

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1897-98 was 11, amounting to Rs. 22,000, as compared with 10, aggregating Rs. 19,000 in the previous year.

One policy of the value of Rs. 3,000 was paid during the year.

A classification of the servants of the Telegraph Department whose lives were insured is given below :—

Signallers.	Clerks.
7	4

The life insurance system was extended to other departments of Government from 1st February 1898.

The number of policies granted to servants of the other Government departments during the two months of the year 1897-98 was 25, amounting to Rs. 58,500.

A classification of the servants of the other Government departments whose lives were insured is given below :—

Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.	Munsifs.	Inspector of Police.	Cashier.	Professor.	Leadsman.	Hospital Assistant.	Assistant Surgeon.	Registrar.	Accountant.	Record-keeper.	Time-keeper.	Sarishtadars.	Clerks.	Muharrir.
2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	1

Privileged newspapers.

Eighty-nine newspapers adopted the system of cash prepayment of postage known as the privileged publication system, and 65 papers gave up the use of the system. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the year was 214.

Combined Post and Telegraph offices.

On the 1st of April 1897 there were 302 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Nineteen combined offices were opened and four closed during the year, so that there were 317 postal-telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1898. The number of messages sent was 342,122, and the total amount realized on them was Rs. 3,61,720. The total cost of establishment and contingencies was Rs. 79,733, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,81,987, against Rs. 2,38,953 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 391,222 and 229,805 respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 33 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 30 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 31 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1898 the total amount of quinine remaining unsold in the hands of post-masters in Lower Bengal was 515lbs. 5,165grs., valued at Rs. 10,628-11. The total amount of money-orders received by the supplying depôt up to the 31st March 1898 was Rs. 38,717-12, the value of 1,880lbs. 499¾grs.

District Dák.

At the beginning of the year 1897-98 there were 307 post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dák Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 189 were in Bengal, 86 in Bihar, and 32 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

During the year 8 new offices were opened and 2 closed, leaving 313 offices open at the close of the year. There were 418 district dák letter-boxes at the commencement of the year, while 2 letter-boxes were opened and 8 withdrawn during the year. There were thus 412 letter-boxes at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dák runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,707, against 12,390 in 1896-97.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 6,509,394, against 6,168,169, or an increase of 341,225 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 138,360, against 126,477 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1897-98 as compared with those of 1896-97.

Major heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	3,01,13,055	3,03,69,511	2,56,456	...
II.—Opium	4,92,54,180	4,06,61,629	...	85,92,551
III.—Salt	2,48,66,946	2,46,33,146	...	2,33,800
IV.—Stamps	43,93,574	44,39,854	46,280	...
V.—Excise	1,00,49,484	63,73,874	...	36,75,610
VII.—Customs	1,46,87,261	1,45,44,546	...	1,42,715
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	24,59,220	24,74,676	15,456	...
IX.—Forest	6,85,425	5,94,642	...	90,783
X.—Registration	7,72,348	7,90,082	17,734	...
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	1,875	...	...	1,875
XII.—Interest	16,02,329	16,07,506	5,177	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	1,65,353	1,76,272	10,919	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	67,269	94,434	27,165	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	65,074	52,508	...	12,566
Total ...	13,91,83,393	12,68,12,680	3,79,187	1,27,49,900

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to the fact that remissions and suspensions were made in the former year on account of the famine.

Stamps.—The increase is attributed to the increased litigation, which was probably an after-effect of the famine.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to better assessment and larger collections of arrears.

Registration.—The increase was due to the execution and registration of a larger number of deeds in consequence of the famine.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The increase was due to larger receipts from the Orphanganj Bazar at Kidderpore.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger sales of stationery to State railways.

Decrease.

Opium.—The decrease was due to the lower average price obtained at the sales in 1897-98, viz., Rs. 1,023 per chest, as against Rs. 1,244 per chest in 1896-97.

Salt.—The decrease was due to a larger quantity of non-duty-paid salt having been removed under bond during the year.

Excise.—The decrease was due partly to the new division of the receipts between Imperial and Provincial—Imperial Revenues, under the new Provincial Contract, being credited with half instead of with three-fourths; and partly to the diminution in consumption, caused by the scarcity.

Customs.—The decrease was due to the stringency in the money market and to accumulation of stock on account of the famine.

Tributes from Native States.—The credit of Rs. 1,875 in 1896-97 was the amount paid to Government by His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera on the occasion of his installation.

Miscellaneous.—Owing to the famine a smaller amount was available to meet supply bill payments, and consequently a smaller amount was realized on account of premium.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1897-98 as compared with that of 1896-97.

Major heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,65,115	5,25,059	...	40,056
2. Assignments and Compensation	1,16,559	1,21,496	4,937	...
3. Land Revenue	14,81,241	5,38,792	...	9,42,449
4. Opium	2,48,13,481	2,38,13,979	...	9,99,502
5. Salt	...	1,59,509	1,59,509	...
6. Stamps	1,68,840	1,70,883	2,043	...
7. Excise	5,22,315	3,36,993	...	1,85,322
10. Assessed Taxes	91,221	94,888	3,667	...
11. Forest	3,45,021	3,26,718	...	18,303
12. Registration	4,26,179	4,54,166	27,987	...
14. Interest on other Obligations	47,566	42,196	...	5,370
18. General Administration	3,30,807	2,96,535	...	34,272
23. Ecclesiastical	1,83,862	1,84,743	881	...
25. Political	25,721	35,250	9,529	...
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ..	22,213	24,186	1,973	...
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	10,05,015	11,46,800	1,41,785	...
28. Civil Furlough	53	...	...	53
29. Superannuation	1,07,776	66,096	...	41,680
30. Stationery and Printing	19,15,905	21,46,264	2,30,359	...
32. Miscellaneous	28,667	40,905	12,238	...
33. Famine Relief	...	35,60,153	35,60,153	...
Total ...	3,21,97,557	3,40,85,611	41,55,061	22,67,007

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Salt.—The charges under this head have been made wholly Imperial in the new Provincial Contract.

Registration.—The increase was due to larger payments on account of commissions to Rural Sub-Registrars, owing to the increase in the number of registrations.

Political.—The increase was due to payment of allowances to certain Burmese prisoners, which were adjusted in the India books before 1897-98.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The increase was due partly to the payment of arrear pensions and partly to the payment of the pensions of the Mysore Family, the charges on account of which were formerly adjusted in the India books.

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger purchases of stationery for central stores.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was due to larger payments on account of remittance charges in consequence of the famine.

Famine Relief.—The charges under this head in 1896-97 were wholly Provincial, whereas in 1897-98 they were divided between Imperial and Provincial.

Decrease.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—Smaller refunds under Customs mainly account for the decrease under this head.

Land Revenue.—The variation was due to the fact that expenditure on survey and settlement, except in the case of the Behar Cadastral Survey

operations, was, under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, charged to Provincial instead of to Imperial Revenues.

Opium.—The decrease was due to smaller payments to cultivators owing to the smaller outturn of crop.

Excise.—A moiety only of the charges under this head was debited to Imperial under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, instead of three-fourths, as heretofore.

General Administration.—The decrease was due chiefly to the discontinuance of the allowance to the Bank of Bengal, owing to the transfer of the Presidency Savings Bank deposits to the Post-office.

Superannuation.—The decrease was due chiefly to the transfer of marine pensions from Imperial to Provincial under the terms of the new Provincial Contract.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following statement shows the transactions in currency notes at the several treasuries during the year 1897-98. The figures do not include the transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or of its branches at Dacca and Patna, but those between the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the district treasuries are included:—

Transactions with—	Receipts from	Issues to
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bank of Bengal	50,66,600	89,49,975
2. Reserve Treasury, Calcutta	2,00,000	48,26,145
3. Other treasuries	15,480	15,480
4. Currency chests	11,64,110	52,02,945
5. Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home Circle, Rs. 3,01,24,970 Foreign ,, ,, 2,69,055 ...	3,03,94,025	1,56,30,670
6. Public in exchange for silver ...	53,75,025	81,98,250
7. Ditto for notes of other values ...	8,37,255	8,37,255
Total ...	4,30,52,495	4,36,60,720
Balance ...	45,20,145	39,11,920
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,75,72,640	4,75,72,640

The balance in currency notes in the several treasuries in the beginning of the year was Rs. 45,20,145 and Rs. 39,11,920 at the close of the year, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,08,225.

Bank of Bengal.—The receipts from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, represent the value of notes supplied by it to district treasuries on indents to meet local requirements. They aggregated Rs. 50,66,600, and largely exceed those of the year 1896-97 (Rs. 28,09,775). The larger remittances to the several treasuries were necessitated in consequence of the smaller receipts by them in currency notes in payment of Government dues and in exchange for silver.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, comprise the collections of the Howrah, 24-Parganas, and the Calcutta treasuries which, under standing orders, are remitted to it instead of to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, as is done in the case of other treasuries of the province. The remittances made in the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 do not differ largely. They amounted to Rs. 89,83,805 and Rs. 89,49,975 respectively.

Reserve Treasury, Calcutta.—The remittance of Rs. 2,00,000 from the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, was a special one, and was made to the Murshidabad treasury to meet a Civil Court payment.

The issues to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, represent the remittances in surplus notes made every month under standing orders by district treasuries. This forms part of the process by which the surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. Notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances made. In the year under report the remittances were exceptionally low, having amounted to Rs. 48,26,145,

as against Rs. 1,23,67,005 in 1896-97. This is due partly to the larger transfers in currency notes made in the year to the temporary currency chests in the several districts of the Province, and partly to the smaller receipts from the public in payment of Government dues and in exchange for silver.

Other Treasuries.—The transactions under this head are those between the Sundarbans and the 24-Parganas treasuries. Under standing orders the former treasury remits its surplus to, and obtains its supplies from, the latter.

Transactions with the Public.—The following statement gives the receipts and issues under the several heads for the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.					
From the public in payment of Government dues	2,73,85,045	2,69,91,450	3,06,17,525	3,29,96,975	3,03,94,025
From the public in exchange for silver	85,63,240	84,05,490	80,69,380	81,56,500	53,75,025
Ditto ditto for notes of other values	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585	10,30,845	8,37,255
Total ...	3,67,76,340	3,61,38,655	3,96,45,490	4,21,84,320	3,66,06,305
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of claims ...	1,23,74,410	1,26,65,340	1,33,48,875	1,47,65,425	1,56,30,670
Ditto in exchange for silver...	70,22,730	65,47,225	78,45,625	72,57,040	81,98,250
Ditto ditto for notes of other values	8,28,055	7,41,715	9,58,585	10,30,845	8,37,255
Total ...	2,02,25,195	1,99,54,280	2,21,53,085	2,30,53,310	2,46,66,175

It will be seen from the above that the receipts in notes from the public in payment of Government dues of the year 1897-98 were 26 lakhs below those of 1896-97; that they do not compare unfavourably with the receipts of the year 1895-96, but largely exceed those of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95; while the progressive increase in the issues to the public in payment of claims has been maintained.

In the aggregate transactions in receipts, *i.e.*, both in payment of Government dues and in exchanges, Burdwan heads the list as usual, the total value of notes received by it being over 29 lakhs, Hooghly received over 22 lakhs, Midnapore over 16 lakhs, Murshidabad and Nadia over 11 lakhs each, and Purnea over 10 lakhs. At the other treasuries the value of the transactions ranged from 1 lakh to 10 lakhs.

The value of the aggregate issues to the public was highest at Hooghly, where it amounted to over 19 lakhs, while Midnapore issued over 15 lakhs and Murshidabad over 12 lakhs. The issues at the other treasuries ranged from 1 lakh to 10 lakhs.

In the annexed statement is shown the proportion which the values of receipts and issues of notes bear to the cash transactions of each district in the Province, excluding the transactions of the Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Sundarbans, and Howrah treasuries, which received the largest percentages in notes owing to their proximity to the Currency Office, Calcutta. The other treasuries which received the largest percentages in notes were Hooghly, which received 35 per cent., Nadia 34 per cent., Darjeeling 30 per cent., Burdwan and Murshidabad 28 per cent. each, Palamau and Birbhum 24 per cent. each, Jalpaiguri 23 per cent., and Purnea 22 per cent. The other treasuries received less than 20 per

cent. each. The smallest percentages were received by Dacca, 48, Puri 27, and Tippera 25.

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Backergunge ...	44,81,791	8,20,850	15·48	31,88,152	1,68,660	5·02
Balasore	23,02,094	1,24,700	5·14	23,31,817	1,54,055	6·19
Bankura	16,94,823	78,985	4·45	12,99,665	1,76,155	11·25
Birbhum	18,56,840	6,10,505	24·74	7,25,791	1,63,200	18·35
Bhagalpur ...	32,61,083	3,00,270	8·43	18,97,359	6,05,985	24·2
Bogra	16,51,572	1,13,540	6·43	7,79,877	1,10,720	12·43
Burdwan	62,62,828	24,70,590	28·29	47,80,405	6,01,360	11·17
Calcutta	27,45,409	77,40,685	73·82	1,94,478	...	...
Chittagong ...	46,67,553	2,17,380	4·45	52,14,169	4,37,430	7·65
Champaran ...	28,11,597	2,25,025	7·41	40,43,633	2,07,355	4·87
Cuttack	49,07,515	2,54,335	4·93	62,74,861	4,51,280	6·7
Dacca	44,16,524	21,120	·48	42,72,254	21,545	·49
Darjeeling	15,27,786	6,70,875	30·51	29,61,227	3,15,375	9·62
Dinajpur	31,67,968	5,93,630	15·85	11,45,725	1,14,075	9·05
Dumka	12,51,637	1,87,500	13·03	10,07,078	1,35,495	11·85
Darbhanga ...	36,52,301	6,91,535	15·92	54,13,173	1,90,855	3·4
Faridpur	19,76,295	1,87,240	8·65	20,69,997	1,52,320	6·08
Gaya	47,44,039	2,21,065	4·45	68,14,779	2,91,220	4·09
Hazaribagh ...	13,06,123	1,52,735	10·47	17,26,421	1,25,950	6·96
Hooghly	29,14,668	15,80,070	35·15	23 96,106	16,07,995	31·18
Howrah	6,35,821	4,84,850	43·26	2,02,572	1,45,095	41·73
Jessore	21,71,472	4,62,720	17·57	18,40,632	2,64,145	12·54
Jalpaiguri ...	24,10,764	7,33,100	23·32	16,71,802	1,55,695	8·51
Khulna	28,14,119	5,39,515	16·09	14,33,464	4,23,005	22·78
Lohardaga ...	16,68,154	44,230	2·58	14,34,043	1,78,680	11·08
Malda	13,13,145	1,70,545	11·49	9,40,162	1,12,475	10·68
Manbhum ...	15,50,196	3,47,375	18·31	18,82,398	3,78,655	16·75
Midnapore ...	56,62,535	13,44,560	19·19	39,13,426	10,26,625	20·66
Monghyr ...	27,95,266	3,41,395	10·8	30,41,594	2,40,075	7·32
Murshidabad ...	26,50,137	10,73,600	28·83	31,41,824	9,49,540	23·21
Muzaffarpur ...	38,73,643	7,12,780	15·54	57,36,431	4,27,655	6·94
Mymensingh ...	54,85,316	6,53,140	10·64	24,56,820	4,05,475	14·17
Noakhali	25,52,232	5	...	10,27,087	1,45,985	12·44
Nadia	17,10,632	9,03,335	34·56	27,97,147	7,23,945	20·56
Palamau	5,78,959	1,83,230	24·04	5,72,765	1,17,530	17·03
Patna	60,13,738	16,185	6·15	68,84,636	15,750	8·35
Puri	14,41,693	64,650	·27	9,43,739	1,26,180	·23
Pabna	19,00,489	1,24,635	4·29	14,92,010	1,35,850	11·79
Purnea	30,79,887	8,80,550	22·23	17,25,454	3,20,575	15·67
Rajshahi	24,77,394	3,29,280	11·73	17,15,533	1,84,045	9·69
Rangpur	35,21,900	5,48,575	13·48	15,16,250	1,88,380	11·05
Saran	42,04,242	2,02,630	4·6	71,48,010	2,70,645	3·65
Shahabad ...	48,60,024	4,08,420	7·75	58,24,427	3,74,770	6·05
Singhbhum ...	8,38,975	1,07,610	11·37	6,86,961	1,07,985	13·58
Sundarbans ...	17,479	32,610	65·1	36,376	16,370	31·04
Tippera	44,75,592	11,385	·25	20,63,701	1,53,015	6·9
24-Parganas ...	39,54,737	24,44,785	38·2	31,91,359	20,48,720	39·1

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial Services for 1897-98 as compared with those of 1896-97:—

RECEIPTS.	1896-97.	1897-98.	EXPENDITURE.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	58,20,076	39,54,495	Direct demand on the Revenue—		
			1. Refunds and Drawbacks...	1,86,744	1,77,291
			2. Assignments and Compensations	1,64,687	1,63,472
			3. Land Revenue	37,20,591	43,49,047
			5. Salt	50,799	.....
			6. Stamps	5,06,520	5,12,648
			7. Excise	1,74,185	3,36,993
			8. Provincial Rates	74,205	54,504
			9. Customs	7,60,253	7,90,889
			10. Assessed Taxes	91,221	94,888
			11. Forests	3,45,021	3,26,719
			12. Registration	4,26,179	4,54,166
			Total ...	65,00,325	72,60,617
			Interest—		
			13. Interest on ordinary debt	2,14,676	2,25,803
			Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
			15. Post-office	4,919	4,657
			Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—		
			18. General Administration ...	17,56,922	17,37,355
			19. Law and Justice { Courts of law / Jails...	89,53,640 / 25,91,571	91,11,445 / 25,17,550
			20. Police	62,19,098	64,12,613
			21. Marine	8,73,032	9,45,907
			22. Education	27,41,026	27,68,270
			24. Medical	19,40,398	20,49,336
			25. Political	21,617	23,761
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,42,538	4,41,227
			Total ...	2,55,39,842	2,60,07,464
			Miscellaneous—		
			29. Superannuation, &c. ...	19,18,351	20,74,039
			30. Stationery and Printing ..	10,98,907	11,70,652
			32. Miscellaneous	2,42,156	2,39,495
			Total ...	32,59,414	34,84,186
			Famine Relief and Insurance—		
			33. Famine Relief in charge of Civil Department. / Famine Relief in charge of Public Works Department.	21,55,266	31,66,127 / —18,461
			Total ...	21,55,266	31,47,666
			Railway (Revenue Account)—		
			40. Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.	—117	.....
			Irrigation—		
			42. Major Works—		
			Working expenses ...	12,81,881	13,51,858
			Interest on debt ..	24,64,143	24,60,946
			43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
			By Public Works Department.	17,78,208	17,66,718
			By Civil Department ...	4,911	4,679
			Total ...	55,29,143	55,23,601
			Buildings and Roads—		
			45. Civil Works—		
			By Public Works Department.	35,24,575	31,16,704
			By Civil Department ...	3,04,375	1,02,807
			Total ...	38,28,950	32,19,511
			Contributions ...	16,85,149	11,73,229
			Total ...	4,87,17,567	5,00,46,734
			Closing balance ...	39,54,495	5,19,558
			GRAND TOTAL ...	5,26,72,062	5,05,66,292
			Provincial surplus(+)or deficit(−)	—18,65,581	—34,34,937
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue ... {Proper / Adjustments	1,00,01,412 / —13,46,088	1,01,82,664 / —7,70,121			
III.—Salt	1,34,239	.....			
IV.—Stamps...	1,31,80,722	1,33,19,562			
V.—Excise	33,49,828	63,73,874			
VI.—Provincial Rates	44,57,311	45,84,698			
VII.—Customs	94,114	98,993			
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	24,59,220	24,74,67 6			
IX.—Forests	6,85,424	5,94,643			
X.—Registration	7,72,347	7,90,082			
Total ...	3,37,88,529	3,76,49,071			
XII.—Interest	2,31,839	3,12,555			
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—					
XIII.—Post Office	263	.....			
Receipts by Civil Department—					
XVI.—Law and Justice—					
Courts of Law	8,22,123	8,03,424			
Jails	9,70,703	10,26,570			
XVII.—Police	1,88,460	2,05,524			
XVIII.—Marine	9,37,027	11,38,911			
XIX.—Education	5,64,666	5,88,343			
XX.—Medical	1,98,848	1,98,935			
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,03,980	2,20,699			
Total ...	38,85,807	41,82,406			
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	54,170	62,560			
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing... ...	1,28,247	1,43,925			
XXV.—Miscellaneous	9,13,956	7,62,986			
Total ...	10,96,373	9,69,471			
Railway—					
State Railways	44,82,590	.....			
Irrigation—					
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts) ...	19,09,613	21,89,577			
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—					
By Public Works Department	6,74,241	6,58,356			
By Civil Department	1,32,995	1,32,839			
Total ...	27,16,849	29,80,772			
Buildings and Roads—					
XXXII.—Civil Works—					
By Public Works Department	2,71,369	2,71,564			
By Civil Department	2,46,069	2,60,777			
Total ...	5,17,438	4,62,341			
Contributions ...	1,32,298	55,181			
Total ...	4,68,51,986	4,66,11,797			
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,26,72,062	5,05,66,292			

Receipts.—The increase under *Land Revenue* was due partly to larger realizations from sales of Government estates and waste lands, and partly to better collections. Large remissions and suspensions were made in 1896-97 on account of famine. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial revenues resulted in a net deduction of Rs. 7,70,121, against Rs. 13,46,088 in the preceding year, as shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenues under the terms of the contract ...	14,39,000	14,19,000
Add payable to Imperial Funds—		
Interest on advance for the Hijili Tidal Canal	29,510	.....
Contribution towards the cost of a clock for the General Post Office ...	5,000	.....
Grant for temporary establishment for the office of the Meteorological Reporter, Bengal, for recalculation of meteorological mean value published in the Provincial Weather Report ...	750	.....
Half of the deferred interest payable by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, on the Kidderpore Dock loans ...	2,00,000	.....
Total ...	16,74,260	14,19,000
Deduct to be recovered from Imperial Funds—		
Special assignment on account of survey and settlement charges	.....	6,23,000
Advance for the Hijili Tidal Canal ...	36,362	.....
Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local bodies ...	42,801	13,000
Assignment for Gnatong Police ...	15,650	.....
Grant to meet the cost of additional Customs establishments for Calcutta and Chittagong	1,91,912	.....
Salary, passage-money and outfit allowance of probationer gardeners for the Royal Botanic Garden	2,442	.....
Assam Jubilee scholarships	.....	1,912
Towing charges of the *Rhotas* ...	10,000	.....
Grant for the transfer of Observatory buildings to charge of the Provincial Public Works Department ...	1,491	.....
Assignment for loss of revenue on account of the discontinuance of the system of prepayment of duty in Bengal on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	.....	10,967
Expenditure incurred upon the completion of suitable road from Luchen and Lochang, Sikkim	27,514	.....
Total ...	3,28,172	6,48,879
Net sum to be transferred ...	13,46,088	7,70,121

The receipts and charges of the *Salt* Department were made wholly Imperial under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, which came into effect from the 1st April 1897. The increase under *Stamps* was attributed to increased litigation, which was probably an after effect of the famine. Under the terms of the Provincial Contract the Provincial share of the receipts from *Excise* was raised from one-fourth to one-half and hence Rs. 63,73,874 was credited under this head in 1897-98, against Rs. 33,49,828 in 1896-97. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was due to revaluations and larger collection of arrears. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was due to better assessments and to the collection of arrears. The decrease under *Forests* was due partly

to a sum of Rs. 80,729 having been received in 1896-97 on account of sleepers delivered in 1897-98 and to the termination of the contract for the supply of sleepers to the Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, and partly to agricultural depression owing to the prevalence of famine. The increase under *Registration* was due to the execution and registration of a larger number of deeds in consequence of the famine. The increase under *Interest* was due partly to new loans granted to District Boards and Municipalities, and also to interest on recoveries of the capitalized maintenance charges of the Rajapur Drainage Scheme. The larger advances made on account of famine, on which interest fell due in 1897-98, also account for the smaller actuals of 1896-97.

The decrease under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*—was under the head of Magisterial fines, while the improvement under Jail manufactures was due to larger supplies to the Police and Military Departments. The increase under *Police* was chiefly due to the recoveries for Punitive Police and that under *Marine*, to increased Pilotage receipts. The increase under *Education* was partly under Fees from Government Colleges, General, and partly from High Schools. The increase under *Minor Departments* was due to larger sales of quinine and cinchona alkaloids. The increase under *Superannuation* was due to the deductions for Marine Pension Fund under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, being credited to the Provincial revenues, while the increase under *Stationery and Printing* is accounted for by the large quantity of printing work done for private estates under settlement. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was nominal, and was due to partition fees being taken in reduction of charges instead of being credited to this head as heretofore. The fees for Government Audit received from Incorporated Local Funds hitherto credited to this head are now taken in reduction of Provincial expenditure under General Administration. The receipts from fees for the survey of tea lands also decreased.

Under the terms of the new contract the receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have been made wholly Imperial, while in 1896-97 one-half of the net revenue was assigned to this Province. The increase in *Direct receipts from Irrigation Major Works* was due to the recovery of balances outstanding at the end of the previous year, and to the success in the collection of current demands, a larger area of land having been irrigated owing to the increased demand for water for irrigation purposes in Orissa and Bihar. The decrease under *Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation* was due to the falling off of revenue in the Nadia rivers, Saran Canals, and in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. The decrease in receipts under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* was attributed (1) to the realization of Rs. 46,306 in 1897-98, against Rs. 63,649 in 1896-97 on account of the Government share of the profits from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, (2) to the abolition of the Calcutta Workshops, from which a sum of Rs. 36,507 was realized during the preceding year, and (3) to a sum of Rs. 11,536 credited in 1896-97, on account of the sale of revised general rules of 1895 for open lines to the various railway administrations. The increase *in the Civil Department* was due partly to receipts from staging bungalows, which were formerly shown under Miscellaneous, having been credited to this head, and partly to better receipts from ferry tolls. The sum of Rs. 55,181 was credited under the head of *Contributions* on account of the recoveries of the cost of controlling and account offices from Incorporated Local Funds.

Expenditure.—The decrease under *Refunds and Drawbacks* was chiefly under Assessed Taxes. The increase under *Land Revenue* was due to the fact that the expenditure on survey and settlement, except in the case of the Bihar cadastral survey operations, was in accordance with the terms of the new Provincial Contract charged to Provincial instead of to Imperial revenues. Against this increase there is a nominal decrease on account of the new method of adjustment of the charges on account of partition establishment, the fees realized being adjusted in reduction of expenditure, instead of being credited to the head *Miscellaneous*, as stated above. There was an increased expenditure on improvements in Government estates, against a nominal decrease under Land Records and Agriculture, owing to the adjustment of a portion of the cost of the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to the Bihar settlement operations in the accounts of 1897-98.

The increase under *Stamps* was chiefly in the supplies from Central Stores. One-half of the charges of the *Excise* Department was debited to Provincial under the terms of the new Provincial Contract, instead of one-fourth, as formerly. The decrease under *Provincial Rates* was due to the smaller outlay on revaluation works. The revision of establishment in the Calcutta Custom House accounts for the increase under *Customs*. The decrease under *Forests* was due to a reduction in the expenditure on sleepers, consequent on the termination of the sleeper operations in the Singhbhum Division, while the increase under *Registration* was due to larger payments on account of commissions to Rural Sub-Registrars, owing to the increase in the number of registrations. A lower rate of *Interest*, viz., 3½ per cent., was charged in the year, against 4 per cent. charged in 1896-97, but the outstanding balance of the year was larger, and a larger sum has accrued on account of interest.

The decrease under *General Administration* was nominal, and was due to an alteration in procedure by which the audit fees recovered from Incorporated Local Funds are adjusted in reduction of charges by debit of the amount to Local, instead of the amount being credited as hitherto under Miscellaneous. The increases under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law* and *Police* were mainly due to larger payments on account of grain allowance and for the increased charges of the salaries of Munsifs in consequence of privilege leave allowances, and for additional police forces in the districts which were affected by famine. The decrease under *Jails* was under Purchase of raw materials. The charges under the head Pilotage, etc., are of a fluctuating nature, and depend on the tonnage of vessels visiting and leaving the port. They were exceptionally high in the year 1897-98, and hence the increase under *Marine*. The increase under *Education* was under Government schools and also under Inspectors, the increase under the latter head being due to increased salary charges in consequence of the reorganization of the Department. The increase under *Medical* was due entirely to charges in connection with the prevention of the spread of plague. The charges on account of Superannuation and Retired allowances continued to increase. The expenditure on account of Marine pensioners of the Imperial Department and Branch Pilots and other Provincial Marine officers and their widows and orphans was provincialized under the terms of the new contract with effect from 1897-98. The increase under *Stationery and Printing* was mainly under stationery supplied from the Central Stores. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was chiefly due to the adjustment of the charges on account of staging bungalows under the head *Civil Works*. There was also smaller expenditure in consequence of the postponement of khedda operations in the district of Angul. The continuance of the scarcity led to a larger outlay on *Famine Relief*.

The increased outlay on working expenses under *Irrigation Major Works* was due partly to the increase of establishment charges, and partly to increased charges for collection of revenue owing to larger collections of water-rate, while the falling off under *Minor Works and Navigation* was due to the expenditure in 1896-97 having been particularly heavy on important works in connection with the Eden Canal, and on the maintenance of the Orissa Coast, Nadia Rivers, and Calcutta Canals. The short outlay under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department* was owing to want of funds necessitating smaller expenditure on original works. There was, however, a larger expenditure on repairs, owing to earthquake damages and to the retransfer of public works from the charge of certain District Boards to that of the Public Works Department. The excess charge under *Civil Works in charge of the Civil Department* in 1896-97 was chiefly due to the expense of the installation of electric lighting in the Sibpur Engineering College; to the adjustment of Public Works charges in the Angul district; to larger contributions to Excluded Local Funds and Municipalities, and larger expenditure on works in the South Lushai Hills. The decrease under *Contributions* was due to smaller grants made to local funds for the construction and repair of Provincial Public Works, to refunds of grants to enable the Public Works Department to meet the charges for the repair of damages done by the earthquake, and to the transfer of the management of works in the districts of Hooghly, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Chittagong from the District Boards to the Public Works Department.

LOCAL.—The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1897-98 :—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Road Fund	81,420	3,63,988	4,45,408	3,49,206	96,202
District Road Account	44,004	1,84,631	2,28,635	1,78,445	50,190
District Fund	21,21,016	83,59,172	1,04,80,188	81,66,971	23,13,217
District Post Fund	3,99,600	3,97,825	7,97,425	4,12,718	3,84,707
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	.....	23,223	23,223	23,223	.....
Steam Boiler Inspection Fund ...	26,918	38,748	65,666	28,545	37,121
Village Chaukidari Fund	50,367	2,35,649	2,86,016	2,58,862	27,154
District Chaukidari Reward Fund ...	39,724	54,371	94,095	40,825	53,270
Road Patrol Fund	9,329	35,793	45,122	33,373	11,749
TOTAL ...	27,72,378	96,93,400	1,24,65,778	94,92,168	29,73,610

The District Fund of Darbhanga which had a deficit balance of Rs. 57,212 on the 31st March 1897 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 69,464. The rest of the districts were solvent at the end of the year. The grants allotted by Government to the District Road Funds, District Road Accounts and District Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 12,61,455, thus:—

	Rs.
To the District Road Fund	35,895
„ „ Road Account	1,08,851
„ „ Fund	11,16,709
Total ...	12,61,455

The total expenditure of the "District Post Fund" exceeded the income by Rs. 14,893. The Fund in Singhbhum was insolvent at the close of the year, but the deficit was cleared off in April 1898. The Board of Revenue reported in March 1898 that the five-year system which was introduced for the levy of the zamindari dâk cess, with effect from the 1st January 1893, had worked satisfactorily, and that no objection had been taken to it by those interested. Sanction has been given to the continuance of the system for a further period of five years, and to the reduction of the rates in districts having large balances at their credit. The total payments made in Bengal for the "Inland Labour Transport Fund" amounted to Rs. 30,336, while the actual receipts were Rs. 23,223. The difference of Rs. 7,113 was, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, debited to Assam. The "Village Chaukidari Fund" in the district of Manbhum closed with a deficit balance of Rs. 4,392, which was due to the Subdivisional Officer of Govindpur having stopped the collection of chaukidari tax under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in that subdivision during 1895 and 1896. In consequence of these proceedings and of the prevailing scarcity, the collections fell to such an extent that arrears of pay due to the chaukidars aggregated Rs. 20,831, while the balance at the credit of the Fund was Rs. 2,550 only. The Fund was allowed to overdraw its balance to the extent of Rs. 20,000, on the distinct understanding that the arrears of assessment (Rs. 44,610) should be collected as early as practicable, and the Fund restored to a state of solvency.

The transactions of the EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS were as follows:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds—					
Jalapahar	1	2,127	2,128	1,783	345
Lebong	87	4,978	5,065	3,771	1,294
Dinapore	804	16,894	17,698	17,137	561
Cuttack	1,935	5,020	6,955	5,467	1,488
Alipore	198	2,780	2,978	2,501	477
Barrackpore	3,963	28,700	32,663	28,961	3,702
Dum-Dum	1,787	14,812	16,599	15,398	1,201
Dorunda	433	2,124	2,557	2,132	425
Buxa	185	2,241	2,426	2,169	257
Total ...	9,393	79,676	89,069	79,319	9,750
Police Funds—					
Railway Police Clothing ...	1,991	3,898	5,889	702	5,187
Foundling Asylum ...	75	3,419	3,494	2,854	640
Fire Brigade ...	22,672	64,534	87,206	69,142	18,064
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation ...	4,085	28,062	32,147	30,979	1,168
Total ...	28,823	99,913	1,28,736	1,03,677	25,059
Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port Dues at Calcutta ...	61,566	87,490	1,49,056	70,881	78,175
Hospital Port Dues at Chittagong ...	...	10,407	10,407	4,998	5,409
Balasore Port ...	8,305	19,543	27,848	16,934	10,914
Cuttack ,, ...	2,343	8,422	10,765	11,277	—512
Puri ,, ...	8,169	1,504	9,673	842	8,831
Total ...	80,383	1,27,366	2,07,749	1,04,932	1,02,817
Education Funds—					
Hindu College ...	374	4,752	5,126	4,532	594
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship ...	...	3,025	3,025	3,025	...
Jagiara ...	7	2,147	2,154	1,575	579
Jadunath Mukerji's Scholarship ...	618	5	623	419	204
Total ...	999	9,929	10,928	9,551	1,377
Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Pilgrims' Lodging-house ...	27,938	32,397	60,335	36,721	23,614
Cuttack Annachatra ...	220	6,144	6,364	5,780	584
Chuni Lal Seal's Dispensary	—655	2,996	2,341	3,082	—741
Babu Ram Lal Mukerji's Endowment ...	1,149	2,043	3,192	2,070	1,122
Bengal Charitable Relief ...	14,299	929	15,228	15,228	..
Dum-Dum Outdoor Dispensary	...	1,181	1,181	1,180	1
Chittagong General Hospital	...	8,662	8,662	7,179	1,483
Total ...	42,951	54,352	97,303	71,240	26,063
Public Works Funds—					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	14,754	27,959	42,713	31,489	11,224
Khond-mal Road ...	12,192	5,178	17,370	6,543	10,827
Total ...	26,946	33,137	60,083	38,032	22,051

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Miscellaneous Funds—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zoological Garden ...	18,318	39,457	57,775	50,544	7,231
Mohsin Endowment ...	15,942	1,03,820	1,19,762	1,19,864	—102
Christian Burial Board ...	12,986	18,876	31,862	23,512	8,350
Muhammadan Burial Board	718	1,527	2,245	1,514	731
Western Duars Market ...	11,605	17,874	29,479	12,880	16,599
Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	2,176	1,735	3,911	1,072	2,839
Total ..	61,745	1,83,289	2,45,034	2,09,386	35,648
Municipalities and Unions—					
Municipalities ...	3,96,100	23,62,900	27,59,000	24,54,092	3,04,908
Unions ...	117	...	117	...	117
Total ...	3,96,217	23,62,900	27,59,117	24,54,092	3,05,025
Port Trust Fund—Chittagong	13 289	1,09,786	1,23,075	1,09,164	13,911
Grand Total ...	6,60,746	30,60,348	37,21,094	31,79,393	5,41,701

The Jalapahar, Lebong, Alipore, Dum-Dum and Buxa Cantonment Funds obtained special grants for conservancy purposes as shown below:—

	Rs.
Jalapahar	1,314
Lebong	4,630
Alipore	2,056
Dum-Dum	1,100
Buxa	2,204

Out of the grant of Rs. 2,204 shewn against Buxa, a sum of Rs. 36 was contributed by a Local Fund, and the balance Rs. 2,168 by Government.

The "Hospital Port Dues Fund, Chittagong," is a new fund opened since the 1st April 1897, in accordance with the provisions of section 50 of the Indian Ports Act of 1889. The receipts consist of the hospital port dues levied at Chittagong, and the charges which were formerly included in the accounts of the Chittagong Port Trust comprise at present the allowances, establishment charges and contingencies of the Health Officer of the Port. The receipts included a sum of Rs. 4,680-9-2 transferred from the Chittagong Port Trust. The "Balasore Port Fund" received a contribution of Rs. 12,500 from the Provincial Revenues during the year. The payments from the "Cuttack Port Fund" exceeded the receipts, including the opening balance, and resulted in the Fund being insolvent at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 512. The heavy expenditure was due to the repairs to the False Point row-boat. The Fund, however, became solvent again in April 1898.

The "Durga Charan Laha's Scholarship Fund" received a contribution of Rs. 1,251 from Provincial Revenues to cover the deficit at the end of the year. The payments from the "Chuni Lal Seal's Dispensary Fund" exceeded the receipts by Rs. 86, and the deficit balance increased from Rs. 655 to Rs. 741, although a contribution of Rs. 1,250 was made from Provincial Revenues. The attention of the local officer has been drawn to the state of the fund, and orders were passed to keep the expenditure within the receipts. The "Bengal Charitable Relief Fund" was closed during the year, and the unexpended balance at credit was transferred to credit of the Bengal Branch of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 4,500 which had been credited to a new fund, viz., the "Bengal Famine Orphan Fund" created in 1898-99. The "Dum-Dum Out-door Dispensary Fund" is maintained by contributions from the Cantonment Fund. The "Chittagong General Hospital Fund" is a new fund, opened from the 1st August 1897. It is managed by a Joint Committee, who estimated the annual cost of maintenance of the

hospital at Rs. 10,000, to be shared by the bodies interested in the following manner:—

	Rs.
Municipality	2,000
District Board	2,800
Hospital Port Dues Fund	4,000
Assam-Bengal Railway	1,200
Total ...	10,000

The payments from the "Khond-mal Road Fund" were in excess of the receipts, due chiefly to large expenditure on the construction of the Harbhanga-Mahapatter Road. The "Zoological Garden Fund" received, as usual, a contribution of Rs. 20,000 from Provincial Revenues. As compared with the last two years, there was a falling off in the entrance receipts, and no donations were received during the year. The increase in expenditure of the Fund was due to the payments made for the construction of servants' quarters and other buildings on the Begum Serai land opposite the gardens, for which a special grant of Rs. 14,964 from Provincial Revenues was made in 1896-97. The expenditure from the "Mohsin Fund" also shewed a large increase, principally under the head "Education." The expenditure for the year exceeded the income by Rs. 16,044, and caused a net deficit of Rs. 102 at the close of the year, which however was only temporary owing to the short remittance of Rs. 5,000 from the Syedpore Estate, and was cleared off in April 1898. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 1,527 from Government during the year.

During the year under report a new Municipality was created in Samastipur, Darbhanga. The number of Municipalities banking with Treasuries was 137, while the number banking with the Bank of Bengal and its branches was the same as in the previous year, viz., 12. None of the Municipalities overdrew their balances in the Treasury. In four cases, however, the balances were less than Rs. 100. The Government contributions to Municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 21,724.

The apparent increase in the Receipts and Expenditure of the "Chittagong Port Trust Fund" was due to the inclusion of the sum of Rs. 33,000 which was obtained as a loan from Government for payment to the Secretary of State in 1896-97, but which was omitted in that year's account. The expenditure side was further increased by the transfer to the newly-created General Hospital Fund of the sum of Rs. 4,681, representing the balance of Hospital Port Dues Account on the 31st March 1897, which up till then was incorporated in the accounts of the Chittagong Port Trust.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

The road and public works cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the 43 districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force. The following table compares the main results of the working of the Act during the past two years:—

		1896-97.	1897-98.
(1) Current net demand	Rs.	86,61,682	89,56,309
(2) Arrear „ „	„	17,24,415	17,82,378
(3) Total „ „	„	1,03,86,097	1,07,38,687
(4) Total collections	„	86,16,072	88,71,693
(5) Remissions	„	63,283	81,813
(6) Net balance	„	17,91,576	18,75,440
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand.	„	99·4	99·0
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand.	„	82·8	84·3
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	„	82·2	80·2
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		234,835	246,638
(11) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed.		140,775	145,271
(12) Number of tenures assessed		1,476,126	1,521,897
(13) Number of recorded shareholders in estates		1,433,810	1,465,359
(14) Number of recorded shareholders in tenures		2,546,100	2,606,190
(15) Current demand of land revenue ...	„	3,83,83,326	3,85,33,272

The total collections show an increase of Rs. 2,55,621 over the figures of the previous year, but owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased from Rs. 17,91,576 in 1896-97 to Rs. 18,75,440. The percentage of total collections on the current demand was 99·0 against 99·4. Having regard to the effects of famine and earthquake from which the province suffered during the year, the result is remarkable.

Thirteen districts succeeded in attaining the standard of cess administration necessary to qualify for the first class, that is to say, showed a percentage of current collection of over 90 and of arrear over 80. In three districts, though the percentage of current collection was over 90, that of arrear collection was under 80. In seventeen districts the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections were above 80 per cent.

The short collections in the districts of Palamau, Champaran, Nadia, Jessore, Patna, Gaya, Khulna, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga are generally ascribed to the prevalence of scarcity in the first six months of the year, which prevented voluntary payments being made before the close of the year. This explanation can scarcely be valid as regards Gaya, which was little affected by scarcity. In Champaran it is stated that the Bettiah Raj and other zamindars paid their tax after the close of the year. In Nadia a sum of Rs. 17,062 was realized after the close of the year, which, if taken into account, would bring the percentage of current collections above the prescribed standard. About a quarter of the outstanding balance in Gaya is due from the seven annas Tikari Raj, which has for several years been responsible for a considerable portion of the balance unrealized at the close of the year; while evasion of payment by the proprietors of petty estates, in the hope of their dues being paid by their co-sharers, coupled with the increase of assessment owing to revaluation, is said to have occasioned the poor results in Darbhanga. The short collections in Manbhum are reported to be chiefly due to defaults by the encumbered estates managed under Act VI of 1876. The poor results in Chittagong are due to the cyclone of October 1897. In explanation of the short collections in Midnapore, it is observed that orders sanctioning the revaluation of the district were received late, and demand notices could not, in the majority of cases, be served in time. In Backergunge the proprietors took advantage of the period of grace in making payments, and there were errors of procedure in the Certificate Department, which were, however, detected and remedied. The poor results in Mymensingh are attributed to defaults by some of the large zamindars and to payments being made in many cases according to the former unrevised rates. In the 24-Parganas the reason assigned is that petty defaulters availing themselves of the concession granted in 1895, whereby the levy of interest for petty arrears was forbidden, withheld payment of cesses until the issue of attachment and sale notices. In Tippera the short collections were due to the delay made by the Raja of Tippera and the Receiver of the Paitkara estate in paying their dues.

Ten districts were in the fourth or lowest class, and showed arrear and current collections short of the prescribed standard.

Bankura and Shahabad have appeared in this list for at least five years; while Saran and Hooghly have figured in it since 1894-95. The poor results in Murshidabad are ascribed to the perfunctory nature of the valuation of rent-free lands, to the difficulty experienced in ascertaining the boundaries of such lands for taking steps to put them up to sale, and in tracing the successors of deceased owners of the lands. In Purnea a sum of Rs. 13,591 was struck off from the demand of 1897-98, but it was not shown in the accounts until after the close of the year. Had this deduction been made in time, the percentage of current collections would, it is stated, have been above the prescribed standard. The short collections in Bhagalpur are attributed to the temporary confusion in the Cess Department caused by the introduction of the new valuation, which was not sanctioned till June 1897. In Shahabad scarcity prevailed in the first six months of the year, and the Surajpara estate failed to pay the cesses for the March kist before the close of the year. The falling off in Cuttack is ascribed to the delay in the Certificate office in filing certificates before the close of the year; while the short collections in Monghyr are attributed to a bad harvest, to the evasion of payment by proprietors of petty estates in the hope of their dues being paid by their co-sharers, to the incomplete state of land registration, and to the

payment of cesses by large zamindars through banks or agents, who, while getting the chalans passed in the Road Cess office before the expiry of the period of grace, do not make payment until the arrear list is filed, and thus appropriate the difference between the high interest they are able to obtain by lending in the open market and the low interest they have to pay to Government for late payments. The bad results in Faridpur were chiefly due to laxity in both the Cess and Certificate Departments. The reasons assigned in Hooghly are the disinclination of the proprietors to pay the cesses owing to high prices of food-grains, the abortive results of certificate cases, the unwillingness of co-sharers to pay their share of dues, and the difficulty experienced in realizing by the certificate procedure the demands of about 24,000 rent-free holdings. Prevalence of scarcity in the first-half of the year and the unsatisfactory state of land registration account for the short collections in Saran.

Arrears amounting to Rs. 1,306 became barred by limitation in five districts, against Rs. 12,891 in nine districts in 1896-97. Patna heads the list with Rs. 666, followed by Darbhanga, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Jessore with Rs. 469, Rs. 113, Rs. 54, and Rs. 4, respectively. These amounts, with the exception of that against Darbhanga, which is under recovery by certificate, have all, of course, been remitted.

Certificate procedure.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	36,034	52,493
Filed during the year	104,645	101,410
Total for disposal	140,679	153,903
Cancelled on objection	1,781	1,601
Struck off	3,246	5,210
Fully discharged	83,165	102,517
Pending at the close of the year	52,487	44,575
Sales effected	2,353	2,866
Do. set aside	50	51

Revaluation.

The second complete revaluation of the district of Patna, which was sanctioned in October 1893 and commenced in February 1894, was brought to a close during the year. The result of the work was an increase in the cess demand of the district from Rs. 3,56,005 to Rs. 4,62,303. The net cost after deducting fines, searching fees, and stamp receipts was Rs. 25,606, which is about 25 per cent. of the increase in the annual demand. The first valuation of the district of Mymensingh, consisting of 6,171 estates, was carried out in 1875. Partial revaluations of 2,151 estates were made from time to time from 1880-81 to 1893-94. The number of estates remaining to be revalued was therefore 4,020. With a view to complete the revaluation of the whole district, sanction was accorded in February and May 1894 to the revaluation of 4,611 estates, composed of the abovementioned 4,020 estates, 487 estates, which, though they had been revalued, were taken for a second revaluation as having been revalued more than five years ago, and 104 estates which had resulted from partition effected in some of the preceding 487 estates. The operations commenced from the 1st August 1894, and their results show an increase in the valuation of these estates from Rs. 43,20,564 to Rs. 53,86,228. The net cost, after deducting Rs. 24,454 realized on account of fines and stamp fees, was Rs. 34,518, which is about half the annual increase obtained in the cess demand. Partial valuations and revaluations were also completed in the districts of Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca, Chittagong, Shahabad, and Purnea.

The gross rental in each district for 1897-98, calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year are compared below—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1896-97	15,94,99,305
Ditto in 1897-98	16,31,49,222

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 3,19,80,790 on the rental when the road cess was introduced, but it is to be noted that over 2½ lakhs of this represent the road cess now levied in Singhbhum—a district which was not valued when the Cess Act was first introduced. The largest proportionate increase has been in Bankura, where it was 155 per cent. The increase exceeded 50 per cent. in Jalpaiguri, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Birbhum, Balasore, and Hazaribagh. Only the districts of Murshidabad and Jessore showed a decrease of gross rental in 1897-98, as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease in Jessore being due to a portion of the district having been separated to form the new district of Khulna. The decrease in Murshidabad is due to the transfer of some estates to Birbhum.

Land Revenue.

Financial results.

THE current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown below:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,65,896	3,22,61,833	3,22,82,525	3,23,02,286	3,23,03,784
II.—Temporarily-settled estates ...	28,10,713	28,21,520	28,35,046	28,94,880	29,17,553
III.—Estates held direct by Government	34,08,777	34,84,498	35,25,890	35,55,897	36,96,820
Total ...	3,84,85,386	3,85,67,851	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063	3,89,18,157

There was an increase in the total current demand of Rs. 1,65,094, shared by all three classes of estates, the largest fluctuation being in class III, which is mainly due to the settlement of the Kolhan Estate in Singhbhum. The increase in class II was due to new settlements, resettlements, and settlements at progressive rates, of which the most important were of certain tea estates in Jalpaiguri, of several Sundarbans lots in the 24-Parganas, and of two Government fisheries in Malda.

The demands, collections, and balances of land revenue for the same period are shown in the following table:—

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections on total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections on current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,39,743	3,84,43,253	1,21,405	12,65,118	2,67,258	15,32,376	95·87	99·89	96·66
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·95	99·54	96·48
1895-96 ...	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,620	12,55,512	96·63	99·81	97·23
1896-97 ...	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,106	9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	96·07	99·30	96·73
1897-98 ...	3,89,18,157	14,30,224	4,03,48,381	3,74,92,944	11,56,411	3,86,49,355	1,49,254	13,21,146	2,28,626	15,49,772	95·79	99·31	96·34

Collections, balances and remissions.

The current demand increased by Rs. 1,65,094 in comparison with that of 1896-97, and the current collections rose by Rs. 6,838, with the result that the percentage of current collections on current demand fell from 96·73 to 96·34. During the first-half of the year now under report the effects of scarcity and famine continued to be felt, and the latter half of it was embarrassed by a cyclone and an earthquake. Good crops were, however, reaped, and there is everywhere evidence of returning prosperity. The arrears collections amounted to Rs. 11,56,411, or 80·86 per cent. of the arrear demand, against a percentage of 76·55 in 1896-97. The arrear balances rose from Rs. 1,85,644 to Rs. 2,28,626,—a higher figure than they have stood at since 1893-94. The short collections, where they were short, were mainly attributable to the cyclone and storm-wave of the 24th October 1897 in Chittagong, to large remissions owing to failure of the crops in the Khurda Government Estate in Puri, and to the delay in realising the arrears of

Government revenue in the estate of Kotdesh, the circumstances of which were peculiar. The collections in Government estates were also affected by the prevailing scarcity. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the close of the year represented a percentage of 3·84 on the total demand as compared with 3·49 in the previous year. Of this, 94 per cent. was good and recoverable.

The total amount of land revenue remitted during the year was Rs. 1,49,254, of which the greater part, as usual, was in estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs. 18,580, were considerably less than in the preceding year, when they had been granted to the extent of Rs. 88,151. They were sanctioned chiefly in the districts of Backergunge (Rs. 5,650), Patna (Rs. 3,640), and Cuttack (Rs. 2,203), to the tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops. On the other hand, remissions of right rose from Rs. 38,603 during 1896-97 to Rs. 1,20,452, of which no less than Rs. 84,513 were on the Government estate of Khurda in Puri, where remissions on account of failure of crops are classified as of right, partly because the leases provide that remissions are to be granted for loss of crops. They were also heavy in Backergunge (Rs. 21,296). The nominal remissions amounted to Rs. 10,222, of which Rs. 2,567 represented the rent of vacant godowns in the Orphanganj market.

Permanently-settled estates.

Out of a total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I of Rs. 3,26,19,028, the sum of Rs. 3,21,94,228 was realised. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, amounted to 99·11 per cent. as against 99·21 in the preceding year and 98·91 in 1895-96. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in 16 districts, of which 6, however, collected more than 98 per cent.

The realisations of the arrear balances were less than 99 per cent. in 15 districts, of which, however, the collections in the 24-Parganas, Chittagong, Midnapore, and Burdwan exceeded 98 per cent., and in Dacca, Murshidabad, and Noakhali the arrears were trifling.

The total amount of land revenue due from Wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 27,662 in comparison with Rs. 7,192 in 1896-97 and Rs. 12,243 in 1895-96.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from temporarily-settled estates amounted to Rs. 31,99,444 against Rs. 31,31,078 during the previous year, and the total collections to Rs. 28,78,277 in comparison with Rs. 28,51,637 in 1896-97. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 89·96 against 91·08 in the previous year and 93·32 during 1895-96. The results of collections in each subdivision of this class during the year under report as well as for the preceding year are exhibited below:—

Classification of Estates.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
II (*a*) Settled for periods with the proprietors.	1896-97 ...	94·99	81·84	94·38
	1897-98 ...	92·35	96·59	92·59
II (*b*) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.	1896-97 ...	81·73	90·51	83·44
	1897-98 ...	84·81	84·09	84·70
II (*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.	1896-97 ...	82·62	75·18	81·48
	1897-98 ...	83·53	76·52	82·29
Total ...	1896-97 ...	92·01	79·67	91·08
	1897-98 ...	90·29	86·56	89·96

The percentage of collections shows a falling off in class II (*a*), and an improvement in classes II (*b*) and (*c*), but the general result is worse than in the preceding year.

Estates held direct by Government.

During the year under report there were altogether 2,739 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,495 were owned by Government as proprietor and 244 were private estates under Government management. The current demand increased from Rs. 35,55,897 to Rs. 36,96,820, and the total demand from Rs. 42,24,976 to Rs. 45,29,909, out of which Rs. 35,76,850, or 78·96 per cent., were collected and Rs. 1,43,829 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 8,09,230, or Rs. 4,355 less than in the previous year.

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Classification of Estates.	Years.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors.	1896-97 ...	80·27	53·29	72·12
	1897-98 ...	80·45	82·02	80·77
(*b*) Owned by Government as proprietor.	1896-97 ...	79·12	69·24	77·91
	1897-98 ...	79·19	76·26	78·66
Total ...	1896-97 ...	79·34	63·92	76·90
	1897-98 ...	79·37	77·15	78·96

There was improvement under all heads in both classes of estates as compared with the previous year, though the results fell considerably short of the prescribed standards.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the road and public works cesses during the year under report as compared with the figures for the two preceding years:—

Year.	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collections (including advance collections).	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1895-96 ...	84,88,612	14,80,123	99,68,735	82,58,761	97·2	17,27,671	17·3	84,859
1896-97 ...	86,61,682	17,24,415	1,03,86,097	86,16,072	99·4	17,91,576	17·2	63,283
1897-98 ...	89,56,309	17,82,378	1,07,38,687	88,71,693	99·0	18,75,440	17·4	81,813

The current demand shows an increase of Rs. 2,94,627, due mainly to the revaluation of the districts of Midnapore, Patna, Monghyr, and Bhagalpur, and to partial revaluations in the districts of Jessore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera and Singhbhum. Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force. While the gross rental or valuation in these districts amounts approximately to slightly over sixteen crores of rupees, the current land revenue demand is little more than $3\frac{4}{5}$ crores. Ninety-nine per cent. of the current

demand was realised during the year under report as against 99·4 in the previous year. In 27 districts the current collections were below 90 per cent. on the current demand, and in 13 districts the proportion of arrear collections to the demand was below 80 per cent. The aggregate collections were higher in amount than in any preceding year, but the percentage of collections on the demand was somewhat less than in 1896-97. This is attributed generally to the effects of the recent scarcity.

Remittance of Land Revenue and rent by means of money-orders.

There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess, from 189,502 to 193,819, and in the amount covered by them, from Rs. 17,23,411 to Rs. 18,24,014. The system, it is stated, is becoming more appreciated by owners of petty estates, while owners of large properties prefer payments through their agents at head-quarters. The largest numbers of orders were sent in the districts of Chittagong, Hooghly, Faridpur, and Dacca.

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system of payment of rent by money-orders during the last five years:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 ...	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 ...	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97 ...	50,488*	7,40,526*	14,070*	1,73,724*
1897-98 ...	51,224	6,90,094	11,120	1,22,001

* These are the corrected figures.

Operation of the Sale Laws.

The working of the Sale Laws during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	Sold.				Percentage of column 6 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amount realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Interests.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	16,239	991	438	...	1,429	8·7	1,43,659	45,051	10,72,584
1894-95	15,275	950	516	...	1,466	9·6	1,93,872	72,624	11,11,334
1895-96	16,237	966	539	2	1,507	9·2	2,93,232	2,38,931	12,85,081
1896-97	20,272	1,114	492	1	1,607	7·9	2,00,650	85,003	9,89,406
1897-98	20,977	1,109	536	...	1,645	7·8	1,80,477	73,406	10,95,928

20,977 estates, shares, and interests became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue, of which 1,645, or only 7·8 per cent. on the number that became liable to sale, were actually sold, as against 7·9 in 1896-97. The number of estates sold (1,109) represents only ·6 per cent. of the total number of estates in Bengal (179,750). The prices realised by sale rose from 4·9 to 6·07 times the revenue demand on the properties sold. Out of 314 appeals preferred to the Commissioner against sales, 66 were successful, and recommendations for the annulment of the sales were made to Government in 21 cases on the ground of hardship.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act, I (B.C.) of 1895.

In consequence of the alterations made in the certificate procedure by Act I (B.C.) of 1897, a revised Certificate Manual has been prepared by the Board and has since been submitted to Gvoernment for approval.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of public demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number of cases pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	359	1,358	1,717	1,309	142	266	408
II.—Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (*g*), section 7	5,320	25,662	30,982	23,800	1,037	6,145	7,182
III.—Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,437	6,633	8,070	5,526	456	2,088	2,544
IV.—Water-rates, Act IX (B.C.) of 1876 ...	217	2,405	2,622	2,544	46	32	78
V.—Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	52,516	101,663	154,179	109,506	14,945	29,728	44,673
VI.—Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (*h*), section 7	7,032	5,458	12,490	8,542	2,439	1,509	3,948
VII.—All other demands under section 7 ...	11,928	29,621	41,549	28,368	3,083	10,098	13,181
Total ... 1897-98...	78,809	172,800	251,609	179,595	22,148	49,866	72,014
Total ... 1896-97...	59,302	174,572	233,874	155,065	21,004	57,805	78,809

There was a net decrease of 1,772 in the number of certificates filed. The increase of 7,270 cases filed for realisation of arrears of rent due to Government was due to stricter measures taken to enforce the payment of demands in Chittagong, Midnapore, and Jalpaiguri. All the four last classes show a decrease. The decrease in class V—"Cesses" (101,663 as against 104,822) occurred chiefly in the Patna Division, mostly in Gaya. In the Chittagong Division the release of the Sarail Estate from the management of the Court of Wards, and the death of the ward, in consequence of which institutions were kept in abeyance pending registration of the names of his heirs, resulted in the filing of fewer cases under class VI. The decrease of 3,194 cases in class VII is chiefly due to the fact that almost all the costs of settlement of the Dakhin Shahbazpur Estate in Backergunge had been previously recovered, and that fewer certificates were issued against the tenants of the Banaili Estate in the district of Bhagalpur for the realisation of survey and settlement costs. The proportion of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal rose from 66·3 per cent. in the previous year to 71·3 per cent. The number of certificates filed on account of the realisation of water-rates shows a steady and satisfactory decline from year to year. The proportion of cases disposed of was highest in the Orissa Division and lowest in Chota Nagpur.

Compulsory measures for realisation.

Of the cases in which the demand was realised, 29·2 per cent. were disposed of on issue of notice, 50·6 per cent. after attachment of property, and 2·8 per cent. after actual sale; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 32·4, 51·7, and 3·1 per cent. In Backergunge sales were required in one-fourth of the cases disposed of. The good effect of preliminary post-card notices appears to be wearing off in Chittagong, where it was once most effectual. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands decreased from 37 to 22, of whom 15 were released without payment of the debt.

Land Registration.

The statement for the past three years, showing the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each Division since the commencement of the operations, the number of mutations effected during the year, and the percentage on the total number of interests registered, is given in the same form as last year, although the Board explain that the figures in column 2 being inaccurate, no correct deductions can be drawn from the percentages deduced from columns 6, 7, and 8. If the figures of mutations reported were correct, they would indicate that approximately all changes of proprietary interests are registered, which is *a priori* unlikely to be the case and is indeed shown

not to be the fact by the high percentage of mutations in Dacca, where special measures were taken to ensure improvement in registration:—

Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage during 1896-97.	Percentage during 1895-96.
		On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	Total of columns 3 and 4.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	50,055	1,866	2,001	3,867	7·7	7·3	7·2
Presidency ...	65,574	2,071	1,363	3,434	5·2	6·5	4·8
Rajshahi ...	27,016	1,400	634	2,034	7·5	7·7	7·0
Dacca ...	99,623	6,261	4,961	11,222	11·2	11·6	11·2
Chittagong ...	184,656	2,432	4,868	7,300	3·9	4·4	5·0
Patna ...	287,642	11,281	12,965	24,246	8·4	8·7	8·4
Bhagalpur ...	99,209	1,837	1,696	3,533	3·5	4·0	3·0
Orissa ...	168,798	4,869	5,526	10,395	6·1	7·7	6·6
Chota Nagpur ...	4,214	234	292	526	12·4	5·2	4·8
Total ...	986,767	32,251	34,306	66,557	6·7	7·3	6·9
Total for 1896-97 ...	975,977	37,022	34,324	71,346	7·3	...	...

There was a decrease of 4,789 in the number of applications for mutations filed, though it is still above the average of the last five years. The figures of cases disposed of show an increase of 2,718. The rewriting of Register D of intermediate mutations has now been completed in 22 districts. The work in the remaining districts should be expedited.

Partitions.

Partition work is of greatest importance in the three Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, and the statistics of cases instituted and disposed of in these districts are given below:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total for disposal during the year—		Disposed of during—		Pending at the close of—
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,052	999	296	267	1,348	1,266	349	349	917
Bhagalpur	131	124	24	56	155	180	31	54	126
Dacca	430	476	192	137	622	613	147	187	426

The number of cases instituted decreased in the Patna Division by 29 and in the Dacca Division by 55. The disposal of cases showed an improvement in Bhagalpur and Dacca.

The new Estates Partition Act, V (B.C.) of 1897, came into force on 8th December 1897, and 75 applications in the Dacca Division and 17 in Monghyr are reported to have been struck off under the provisions prescribing the limitations of Government revenue payable by shares forming the subject of partition. Similar information should have been furnished for other districts.

Land Acquisition.

The quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, the department for which it was acquired, and the cost of acquisition were as follows:—

Purpose for which land was taken up.	Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	1,021	62	1,69,648
Irrigation ...	256	150	35,005
Municipalities ...	64	10	58,767
Railways ...	6,565	1,802	10,46,186
District Boards ...	181	13	17,763
Port Commissioners ...	...	...	863
Total ...	8,087	2,037	13,28,232

The average cost per acre amounted to Rs. 164, or, omitting projects of a specially costly nature, to Rs. 129: the corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 311 and Rs. 154, the decrease in the year under report being attributable to the acquisition of large areas of lands at low rates in Orissa, Midnapore, and Singhbhum. The quantity of land acquired during the year was largely in excess of the total for 1896-97, which amounted to 1,674 acres only. The acquisition of land for numerous railway and tramway projects contributed towards this result, the most important schemes in progress at the end of the year being the Cuttack-Midnapore-Calcutta extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the East Coast Railway, the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj and Rajbari-Faridpur extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagarnathganj extension of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, the work in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway in Chittagong, the South Bihar and Mogulserai-Gaya Railways, and the Segouli-Raxaul, the Bettiah-Bagaha, the Hajipur-Katihar and Sakri-Jainagar extensions of the Tirhut State Railway. Important projects in connection with the drainage and improvement of Calcutta were in progress, 512 acres being taken up, for which Rs. 5,07,972 was paid as compensation for the land and buildings thereon, or nearly a thousand rupees per acre. Proceedings were also held in connection with the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals in North Bihar, which had originally been undertaken as famine-relief works.

Kanungos and patwaris.

The reorganisation of the patwari establishments in Orissa and in the Patashpur estates in Midnapore, in order that the record of rights may be maintained by their agency, is under consideration.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Out of a total amount of Rs. 6,18,115 applied for by the Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the sum of Rs. 4,82,467 was allotted for distribution, of which Rs. 3,58,510 was actually disbursed, Rs. 1,67,305 was advanced under the special famine conditions, and Rs. 1,91,205 on account of payment of instalments of loans previously granted as they became due, and in Chittagong as a measure of relief in consequence of the cyclone.

The progress made in the realisation of outstanding advances is shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
8,47,149	1,75,580	1,22,761	69·9	100	52,719

The following amounts were advanced during the year under the modified rules for famine conditions: the details for the Patna Division are wanting:—

		Rs.			Rs.
Bankura	...	2,000	Puri	...	15,000
Nadia	...	36,475	Hazaribagh	...	9,776
Murshidabad	...	10,038	Palamau	...	32,024
Khulna	...	24,695	Manbhum	...	33,147
Rajshahi	...	2,550			
Pabna	...	1,600	Total	...	1,67,305

By far the largest amount in any one district was advanced in Chittagong, where Rs. 1,15,631 was distributed among 414 applicants for the reconstruction of embankments destroyed by the storm-wave.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The prevalence of famine conditions in many districts during the first-half of the year led to a large increase in the sums lent to raiyats under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884. Altogether Rs. 11,93,115 was advanced in comparison with Rs. 2,61,017 in the previous year. Advances were made in every district of the Province with the exception of Midnapore and Hooghly, varying in amount from the petty sum of Rs. 270 in Darjeeling to Rs. 2,37,987 in Saran. In the districts in which the existence of famine was declared, the following sums were disbursed:—

		Rs.			Rs.
Bankura	...	20,587	Muzaffarpur	...	1,75,291
Nadia	...	23,579	Darbhanga	...	351
Murshidabad	...	28,155	Bhagalpur	...	29,764
Khulna	...	59,741	Sonthal Parganas	...	15,349
Shahabad	...	50,966	Puri	...	16,924
Saran	...	2,37,987	Hazaribagh	...	36,000
Champaran		2,19,343	Palamau	...	22,999
Manbhum		... Rs. 41,492			

In Jessore also, where distress was felt, though not to the extent of famine, more than Rs. 50,000 was advanced during the year. As in the previous year, practically no loans were given in Darbhanga, where, although famine was severe, the Collector did not consider them required. Advances to the extent of Rs. 3,397 were granted for the construction of wells which had collapsed during the earthquake.

The demands, collections, and balances on account of advances in this and previous years are shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
15,15,564	5,18,283	2,79,194	53·8	103	2,38,986

The percentage of collections is considerably higher than the corresponding figures of the previous year, when 39·5 per cent. only of the demand was realised, collections having been suspended in several districts owing to the famine.

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna and Chotá Nagpur Divisions are responsible for Rs. 1,20,588 and Rs. 87,074, respectively.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

Notwithstanding that scarcity prevailed during a considerable portion of the year over the greater part of the Province, the relations between landlord and tenant were not seriously affected, and continued generally satisfactory. In some instances the zamindars materially assisted their tenants to tide over the distress, and exercised leniency in the collection of rent. To this general rule, however, there were the usual individual exceptions. In Burdwan a zamindar was killed by the tenants of a newly-purchased village whom, it is alleged, he was attempting to oppress. The murderers were not discovered, and precautionary measures have since been necessitated, as the state of tension still continues. In Midnapore the attempt of the non-resident zamindar of one estate to collect rent at enhanced rates led to disputes with the tenants, and in the Contai subdivision a dispute between a patnidar and the tenants for the ejection of the latter resulted in a riot. The tenants have since been maintained in possession. In the Kandi subdivision in Murshidabad the efforts of a landlord to enhance rents by coercive measures led to the institution of several criminal cases. In Khulna, where most of the zamindars are non-resident, and in Nadia, where there is an absence of influential landholders, and attempts to enhance rents illegally are frequently made, the relations between the landlords and their raiyats are not, it is reported, satisfactory. In Khulna most of the zamindars being absentees, little material help was rendered by them to their tenants during the scarcity. In the district of Tippera the gradual absorption of the old grazing grounds by cultivation is reported to lead to disputes. The condition of affairs in the Patna Division generally does not call for special notice. The assistance rendered during the famine by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and by the Court of Wards in the Hatwa and Bettiah estates has already been gratefully acknowledged by Government. In the Barh subdivision of the Patna district there was bad feeling between some landlords and tenants, resulting in a riot. There was a considerable number of indigo disputes in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr, which appear to call for attention. The hope expressed last year that the state of affairs in killa Al was improving does not appear to have been fulfilled, while in the Jajpur and Bhadrak subdivisions the relations between landlords and tenants are reported to be specially strained. In the Chota Nagpur Division, with the exception of the district of Palamau, the relations between the zamindars and their raiyats remain unsatisfactory. It is as yet too early to judge of the effect of recent legislation for the commutation of predial services. The levy of illegal cesses on the occasions of new settlement or of landlords visiting their properties, and that of contributions for marriages and other ceremonies, continue, but the tenants, it is said, generally pay them without objection to secure the good-will of the landlords and their servants. In the Patna Division the custom is said to be gradually dying out as the tenants become better acquainted with their legal liabilities, and this is reported to be a striking proof of the value of the settlement proceedings in that Division in making known to them the provisions of the law.

The Bengal Tenancy Act.

The working of the Bengal Tenancy Act presents no new features. The generally expressed opinion is one of disappointment that its provisions are not more largely used; but, as remarked in the previous year, the preventive effect of the Act in checking disputes and abuses, while less obvious, is perhaps of as high importance as the active application of its sections. It is admitted that the Act has worked smoothly. With the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, a Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52, and 119 and Chapter X of the Act was introduced into the Bengal Legislative Council on 3rd April 1897, and after some revision was passed after the close of the year.

The working of some of the most important sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the various divisions of the Province is shown below:—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Division.	Transfer of Tenures.												
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common Manager under section 93.	Applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158.
Burdwan	3,459	116	198	754	43	21	...	35	...	...	12	5	2
Presidency	5,388	284	400	...	6	17	...	5	...	...	10	...	1
Rajshahi	531	99	50	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...
Dacca	1,771	1,177	431	...	...	55	5	16	...	1	21	...	1
Chittagong	2,196	850	449	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	10
Patna	939	...	4	45	529	217	2	809	...	1	1	...	21
Bhagalpur	1,211	...	13	1	637	17	...	35	...	...	...	...	2
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total for 1897-98	15,495	2,526	1,545	800	1,216	336	7	918	...	2	46	5	37
Ditto for 1896-97	16,592	2,930	1,635	161	347	251	3	632	...	1	36	...	55

The decrease in the number of voluntary transfers of tenures registered is attributed to the fact that the registration of transfers of occupancy rights is no longer considered obligatory under the Act. The most noticeable fluctuations were in the numbers of proceedings for commutation and appraisement: the former were practically confined to the districts of Midnapore and Shahabad, and the variation was more apparent than real, applications of several tenants having in previous years been tried as one case instead of separately. The increase in proceedings for appraisement is partly ascribed to a similar cause and partly to the good crops in the latter part of the year. The reluctance of landlords to accept landlords' fees continues.

Rent suits.

The number of suits tried in Revenue Courts under the provisions of Acts X of 1859 and I (B.C.) of 1879 during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 are compared below:—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling ...	54	53	...	1
Jalpaiguri ...	3,406	5,290	1,884	...
Cuttack ...	4,149	4,757	608	...
Puri ...	2,146	2,679	533	...
Balasore ...	2,201	3,287	1,086	...
Hazaribagh ...	2,581	2,697	116	...
Lohardaga ...	6,863	5,184	...	1,679
Singhbhum ..	538	597	59	...
Manbhum ...	6,222	5,711	...	511
Palamau ...	371	297	...	74
Total ...	28,531	30,552	4,286	2,265

Miscellaneous.

765,704 cases of all kinds were instituted during the year, and 157,135 cases were pending from the previous year. The cases disposed of numbered 792,691. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 820,918 and 790,533.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

WITH the exception that the *ad valorem* duty on sleepers of iron and steel was reduced from 5 per cent. to 1 per cent., and that machinery for the manufacture of matches, articles of leather, and tobacco was exempted from duty, there were no changes of importance in the tariff during the year under review.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty collected during the last five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882 :—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,901	14,87,018	35,94,860	87,46,193	1,48,97,056	1,33,52,564	1,31,95,729
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,36,63,961	2,44,46,899	2,46,81,573	2,46,60,495	2,43,23,735
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	17,54,901	20,36,109	20,96,811	13,90,201	13,47,631
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,90,13,722	3,52,23,201	4,16,75,440	3,93,43,260	3,88,75,095
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Import	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	2,98,531	3,12,540	3,58,764	3,36,540	3,27,761
Export	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	57,433	53,842	65,321	69,459	39,390
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,55,964	3,66,382	4,24,085	4,05,999	3,67,151
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,86,57,758	3,48,56,819	4,12,51,355	3,89,37,261	3,85,05,944

The total net duty collected during the year fell from Rs. 3,89,37,261 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,85,05,944, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,31,317, or 1·1 per cent. The falling off occurred under the head of import duty on general merchandise (Rs. 1,36,291) and on salt (Rs. 3,42,525), while the increase of Rs. 47,499 under export duty is said to be due to the partial recovery of the rice trade after the famine of 1896-97. The decrease in the import duty on general merchandise is ascribed to smaller imports of cotton and woollen goods and machinery. In the case of salt, the lower receipts of duty were due to larger quantities going into bond, as the actual imports were largely in advance of those of the previous year. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 12,00,094, against Rs. 12,15,472 in the previous year. The total net receipts, including receipts other than duty, fell from Rs. 3,84,29,248 in 1896-97 to Rs. 3,79,73,556 in the year under review, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 4,55,692, or 1·1 per cent.

The subjoined table compares the collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years:—

IMPORT DUTY.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition ...	1,77,602	1,74,750	20	4	51	.....	.....	.....	1,77,673	1,74,754
Liquors	19,18,112	18,43,228	1,519	831	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,19,631	18,44,062
Provision	1,48,816	1,53,156	239	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,49,055	1,53,422
Spices	1,31,462	1,51,652	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,31,462	1,51,652
Hardware and cutlery ...	2,94,543	3,05,729	2,563	1,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,97,106	3,06,845
Metals	5,37,958	5,89,318	973	445	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,38,931	5,89,763
Sugar	3,08,513	6,35,617	.....	.....	265	401	.....	.....	3,08,778	6,36,018
Chemicals and drugs ...	2,06,013	2,35,260	144	201	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,06,157	2,35,461
Opium	2,791	3,283	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,798	3,285
Oil	24,29,503	27,09,418	19,138	27,492	2,887	287	.....	.....	24,51,528	27,37,197
Woollen goods and apparel.	5,86,523	4,03,453	30	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,86,553	4,03,456
Cotton goods	50,08,178	40,73,436	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,08,180	40,73,436
Earthenware and glass-ware.	1,52,400	1,44,140	51	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,451	1,44,388
Paints and colours ...	81,859	76,560	.....	606	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,859	77,166
Paper and pasteboards ...	46,656	45,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,656	45,386
Silver bullion	4,71,329	8,00,767	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,71,329	8,00,767
Umbrellas	48,317	35,776	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,317	35,776
All other sorts	7,73,277	7,81,515	844	1,340	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,74,121	7,82,895
Total ...	1,33,23,832	1,31,62,444	25,530	32,597	3,203	688	.....	.....	1,33,52,565	1,31,95,729
Salt	2,32,44,558	2,25,90,120	7,49,583	6,11,443	2,28,402	4,42,395	4,37,951	7,15,777	2,46,60,494	2,43,29,735
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,65,68,390	3,57,52,564	7,75,113	6,44,040	2,31,605	4,43,083	4,37,951	7,15,777	3,80,13,059	3,75,25,464

EXPORT DUTY.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	11,22,087	11,43,346
Chittagong	5,806	10,204
Orissa Ports	2,02,308	1,94,081
Narayanganj	.....	.....
Total ...	13,30,201	13,47,631

In import duty the decrease occurred chiefly under cotton goods (Rs. 9,34,744) and woollen goods and apparel (Rs. 1,83,097), while there was a substantial increase under sugar (Rs. 3,27,240), oil (Rs. 2,85,669), and silver bullion (Rs. 3,29,438). It is worthy of note in connection with the import duties that more than 94½ lakhs out of a total of under 132 lakhs (excluding salt) are realised on four items, viz., cotton goods, oil, liquors, and silver bullion.

The value of trade.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the Province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of Merchandise, Treasure, and Government transactions :—

	MERCHANDISE.		TREASURE.		GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import trade.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign	30,28,02,344	28,04,06,744	1,77,75,882	3,26,10,705	1,65,20,247	2,13,25,189	33,70,98,473	33,43,42,638	.....	27,55,835
Coasting	7,12,56,337	8,12,42,689	21,84,599	53,83,472	7,98,773	10,38,921	7,42,39,709	8,76,65,082	1,34,25,373	.....
Total ...	37,40,58,681	36,16,49,433	1,99,60,481	3,79,94,177	1,73,19,020	2,23,64,110	41,13,38,182	42,20,07,720	1,06,69,538	.....
Export trade.										
Foreign	45,56,63,447	45,12,89,346	32,78,127	1,18,30,971	2,66,919	5,46,914	45,91,47,593	46,36,67,231	45,19,638	.....
Coasting	6,96,03,076	8,04,07,906	1,13,33,954	1,27,09,629	20,34,536	33,59,198	8,29,71,566	9,64,76,733	1,35,05,167	.....
Total ...	52,52,06,523	53,16,97,252	1,46,12,081	2,45,40,600	23,00,555	39,06,112	54,21,19,159	56,01,43,964	1,80,24,805	..
Grand Total trade of the Province.	89,92,65,204	89,33,46,685	3,45,72,562	6,25,34,777	1,96,19,575	2,62,70,222	95,34,57,341	98,21,51,684	2,86,94,343	.....

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 2,23,95,600, or 7·4 per cent. The decrease, which occurred both in free and dutiable goods, is attributable to the deficient harvest in 1896, and it is very remarkable that the apparent effects of that calamity on trade should be so slight, the value of the imports of merchandise being actually greater than in 1894-95 or 1895-96. Owing to heavier receipts of gold from China and Australia and of silver from the United Kingdom, there was an increase of

Rs. 1,48,34,823, or 83 per cent., in the imports of treasure. The value of the stores imported on behalf of Government stood at Rs. 2,13,25,189, against Rs. 1,65,20,247 in the previous year. This increase is ascribed to larger receipts of railway materials, arms and ammunition, apparel, telegraph materials, stationery, flax goods, and hardware. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce again fell off by Rs. 41,68,420. The smaller shipments of opium to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and of indigo to the United Kingdom account for this decline. The value of exports of Government stores increased by 105 per cent., owing to the unusually large despatches of copper coins to the Straits Settlements. As in previous years, there were no exports of treasure on account of Government. In the coasting trade there was an increase of 14 per cent. and of 5 per cent., respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The increase in the former is attributable to the unusually large shipments of rice and paddy from Burma to meet the demand caused by scarcity in India, while larger despatches of coal to Bombay, Madras, and Burma, of rice and wheat to Madras, of rapeseed and jute manufactures to Bombay, and of provisions to Burma account for the increase in the exports. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 98,21,51,684, against Rs. 95,34,57,341 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,86,94,343, or 3 per cent.

OPIUM.

Climatic conditions of the season.

The climatic conditions of the season were most unfavourable in both Agencies. The early cessation of the rain in 1896 was detrimental to the plants in the Bihar Agency, and the rain in February brought on blight, which is always liable to attack a backward crop. Except where irrigation was possible, the cultivation suffered severely. In the Benares Agency the prospects up to the collection of the drug were more favourable, but blight, together with the intense heat and high west winds in April and May, did great damage.

The results of the year show that the efforts to regulate the settlements in accordance with the policy of the Government of India, which was detailed at length in last year's report, were not altogether attended with success. The actual outturn of the two Agencies during both the seasons (1895-96 and 1896-97) was considerably below the normal requirements. With regard to the season 1895-96, the Board report that the reason why the actual outturn fell so far below the expectation of Government was that the average yield per bigha of the Bihar and Benares Agencies during that season was only 3 seers 15 chitaks and 4 seers $6\frac{1}{4}$ chitaks, respectively, as compared with the average for the 22 years from 1873-74 to 1894-95, of 4 seers $2\frac{1}{10}$ chitaks for Bihar and 4 seers $15\frac{7}{10}$ chitaks for Benares, upon which the Government of India had based their estimate of normal requirements. In the season 1896-97, while the continued decrease in the area under cultivation in Bihar was compensated for by an increase in cultivation in Benares, the average yield per bigha in both Agencies under the influence of the unfavourable seasons showed a worse result than even in the preceding year.

Cultivation.

The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each Agency in the three seasons 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97: —

Season.	Area engaged for.	Area sown, including failures.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar—	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Maunds.	Chests.
1894-95	388,615	382,311	370,342	32,109	18,538
1895-96	382,597	378,694	355,972	35,107	22,741
1896-97	372,713	359,635	328,191	31,578	22,000
Benares—					
1894-95	488,583	461,886	449,668	36,949	17,415
1895-96	535,049	545,624	475,451	52,174	22,300
1896-97	578,582	601,312	570,969	53,594	23,500

Note.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna to equalise, as far as possible, the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each Agency :—

	Mds.
1894-95	3,990
1895-96	9,344
1896-97	10,697

No. 1.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGHA
for 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies with an average of over 5 seers per Bigha, shown thus
Do. 4 seers & over & less than 5 do.
Do. 3 seers & less than 4 do.
Do. 2 seers & more than 1 do.
I
II
III
IV
75°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
DELHI
AGRA
OUDH
BENARES
BIHAR
BUNDELKHAND
MALWA
MEERUT
AGRA
LUCKNOW
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
GWALIOR
JHANSI
JABALPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
REWAH
PALAMAU
PATNA
GAYA
SHAHABAD
CHAMPARAN
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SARAN
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
MIRZAPUR
BANDA
HAMIRPUR
JALAUN
GWALIOR
MORAR
DHOLPUR
MUTTRA
ETAWAH
FARRUKHABAD
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAREILLY
MORADABAD
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
ETAH
MAINPURI
CAWNPORE
FATEHPUR
PARTABGARH
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
GONDA
BAHRAICH
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GOALPARA
RAMGARH
HAZARIBAGH
MANBHUM
PALAMAU
SINGHBHUM
SAMBALPUR
KHARSIA
RAIGARH
BARWAH
RAJHARA
DAMOH
SAUGOR
JHANSI
LALITPUR
TERRI
PANNA
REWAH
SHAHDOL
KOTAH
BUNDI
TONK
JHALAWAR
RAMPUR
SHAHABAD
GAYA
PATNA
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
SARAN
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
MIRZAPUR
BANDA
HAMIRPUR
JALAUN
GWALIOR
MORAR
DHOLPUR
MUTTRA
ETAWAH
FARRUKHABAD
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAREILLY
MORADABAD
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
ETAH
MAINPURI
CAWNPORE
FATEHPUR
PARTABGARH
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
GONDA
BAHRAICH
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GOALPARA
RAMGARH
HAZARIBAGH
MANBHUM
PALAMAU
SINGHBHUM
SAMBALPUR
KHARSIA
RAIGARH
BARWAH
RAJHARA
DAMOH
SAUGOR
JHANSI
LALITPUR
TERRI
PANNA
REWAH
SHAHDOL
KOTAH
BUNDI
TONK
JHALAWAR
RAMPUR

No. 3.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHEWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION UNDER POPPY
for 1896-99.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which Poppy cultivation is more than 7 per cent. of general cultivation.
Do. do. do. 1 do. do.
Do. do. less than 1 do. do.
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MUTTRA
GWALIOR
JHANSI
DHOLPUR
JALAUN
HUMEERPUR
BANDA
CHHATARPUR
PANNA
TERRI
RAJGARH
REWAH
SAUGOR
DAMOH
PALAMAU
BENARES
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GONDA
BAHRAICH
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
PARTABGARH
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
SHAHABAD
SARAN
CHAMPARAN
DARBHANGA
MUZAFFARPUR
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
PURNEAH
SANTAL PARGANAS
HAZARIBAGH
PALAMAU
RANCHI
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
BARABHUM
BANKURA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
24 PARGANAS
NADIA
JESSORE
KHULNA
MURSHIDABAD
BIRBHUM
BURDWAN
MIDNAPORE
HILL TIPPERAH
CHITTAGONG
NOAKHALI
BACKERGUNJ
DACCA
FARIDPUR
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHYE
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
BOGRA
PABNA
MALDA
JALPAIGURI
DARJEELING
KOCH BIHAR
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
DARRANG
GARO HILLS
KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
NAGA HILLS
MANIPUR
LUSHAI HILLS
CACHAR
NAGA DUMRA
BUNDELKHAND
HUMEERPUR
BANDA
JALAUN
JHANSI
GWALIOR
DHOLPUR
MUTTRA
MEERUT
MUZAFFARNAGAR
SAHARANPUR
BIJNOR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
SHAHJAHANPUR
KHERI
SITAPUR
HARDOI
FARRUKHABAD
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
ETAH
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
MEERUT
DELHI
GURGAON
KARNAL
AMBALA
UMBALLA
HISSAR
ROHTAK
JIND
PATIALA
NABHA
FEROZEPORE
LUDHIANA
KAPURTHALA
JULLUNDUR
HOSHIARPUR
GURDASPUR
AMRITSAR
LAHORE
SIALKOT
GUJRANWALA
SHEIKHUPURA
LYALLPUR
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN
JHANG
MUZAFFARGARH
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
BANNU
KOHAT
PESHAWAR
HAZARA
RAWALPINDI
JHELUM
GUJRAT
SHAHPUR
MIANWALI
BAHAWALPUR
SIND
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
THAR AND PARKAR
UPPER SIND FRONTIER
KALAT
MAKRAN
LASBELA
KHARAN
SARAWAN
JHALAWAN
QUETTA
PISHIN
ZHOB
SIBI
CHAGAI
KHARAN
KACHHI
KATHIAWAR
BARODA
CAMBAY
RAJPUTANA
MEWAR
MARWAR
JEYPORE
KISHANGARH
AJMERE
MERWARA
BIKANER
JAISALMER
SHEKHAWATI
JHALAWAR
KOTAH
BUNDI
TONK
ALWAR
BHARATPUR
DHOLPUR
GWALIOR
INDORE
MALWA
CENTRAL INDIA
BUNDELKHAND
BAGHELKHAND
CHHOTA NAGPUR
SAMBALPUR
ORISSA
GANJAM
VIZAGAPATAM
GODAVARI
KISTNA
NELLORE
CUDDAPAH
KURNOOL
BELLARY
ANANTAPUR
KOLAR
BANGALORE
MYSORE
COORG
SOUTH CANARA
NORTH CANARA
BOMBAY
POONA
SATARA
SHOLAPUR
AHMEDNAGAR
NASIK
KHANDESH
BERAR
AKOLA
BULDANA
AMRAOTI
WUN
YAVATMAL
CHANDA
BALAGHAT
SEONI
CHHINDWARA
NAGPUR
WARDHA
BHANDARA
RAIPUR
DRUG
BILASPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
NARSINGHPUR
HOSHANGABAD
BETUL
NIMAR
BARWANI
DHAR
INDORE
RATLAM
SHAJAPUR
UJJAIN
DEWAS
MANDSAUR
NEEMUCH
KOTAH
BUNDI
TONK
JHALAWAR
PALANPUR
DEESA
MAHI KANTHA
REWA KANTHA
RAJPIPLA
SURAT
BROACH
KAIRA
AHMEDABAD
PANCH MAHALS
THANA
KOLABA
RATNAGIRI
KANARA
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
KOLHAPUR
SANGLI
MIRAJ
SATARA
POON

In the Bihar Agency there was a decrease in the area of land engaged for and land sown, including failures, as well as in the net cultivation, excluding failures, to the extent of 9,884 bighas, 19,059 bighas, and 27,781 bighas, respectively, with a resulting decrease in the total produce, amounting to 3,529 maunds. The decrease occurred in the sub-agencies of Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, Aliganj, Motihari, Bettiah, and Gaya. The general decline of poppy cultivation in Bihar is reported to be more or less due to the disinclination on the part of the raiyats to cultivate more land with opium. This persistent decline in the area of cultivation in Bihar has already engaged the special attention of Government, and was commented on in reports of the last two years, when the effects of competition between opium and more paying crops were discussed. In last year's report, the Agent was of opinion that a good season would soon restore the popularity of opium; but the conditions of the recent season were unfortunately not such as to test the accuracy of this belief. The average yield per bigha in the Bihar Agency during the past year was 3 seers 13½ chitaks only, against 3 seers 15 chitaks in 1895-96. In the Benares Agency there was an increase of 43,533 bighas, 55,688 bighas, and 95,518 bighas, respectively, in the area of land engaged for, land sown, including failures, and the net cultivation, excluding failures, as well as an increase in the total produce of 1,420 maunds, as compared with the figures of the previous year. There was an increase in cultivation in nearly all the sub-agencies. The area of land engaged for was 578,582 bighas, but the land actually sown, according to measurements, was 601,312 bighas. The excess area was entirely due to the necessitous condition of the cultivators, and was allowed in the hope of getting a crop sufficient to meet requirements, and, if possible, to recoup the reserve. Many men came in to get the advances who had never sown before, and many voluntarily sowed in excess of their engagements or without advances at all. The average outturn per bigha fell from 4 seers 6¼ chitaks to 3 seers 12 chitaks during the year, which was the inevitable effect of the unpropitious season. The willingness of cultivators to sow more land under opium points to the conclusion that the competition of other crops with opium is not so keen as in Bihar.

Irrigation and advances for wells.

Out of a total cultivation of 328,192 bighas, exclusive of failures, in the Bihar Agency, 286,016 bighas were irrigated and 42,176 bighas unirrigated, while in the Benares Agency 540,399 bighas were irrigated and 30,569 bighas non-irrigated. Compared with the figures of 1895-96, there was an increase of 4,112 bighas of irrigated land and a decrease of 31,893 bighas of unirrigated land in the Bihar Agency. The most noticeable increase is in the Shahabad, Gaya, Tehta, Patna, and Monghyr divisions. Aliganj also shows a small increase. The non-irrigated area in each of the other sub-agencies decreased, the most noticeable being Motihari and Bettiah, in both of which a large number of wells were constructed for artificial irrigation. Out of 16 divisions in the Benares Agency, there are only 4 divisions with non-irrigated lands, viz., Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Basti, and Gonda. There was a considerable increase of non-irrigated land in Gorakhpur, the number of bighas having risen from 6,762 in 1895-96 to 10,132 in 1896-97. In the Etawah division the Agent reports difficulties on the part of cultivators in getting sufficient canal water for irrigation, but the Irrigation Department of the Government of the North-Western Provinces have promised assistance in the matter. In consequence of the scanty rainfall and drought that prevailed during the year, it was directed by Government that advances for the construction and excavation of wells should be given freely to the opium raiyats in the Bihar Agency. A total sum of Rs. 1,07,262 was advanced during the year for wells, against Rs. 38,805 in the previous year, of which Rs. 54,538 were for pucka and Rs. 52,724 for kutcha wells: 794 pucka and 17,429 kutcha wells were constructed, as against 349 and 3,943, respectively, in the previous year. The balance outstanding on the 31st August 1897 was Rs. 74,629-9 2, of which Rs. 2,783-12-6 have since been recovered. In Benares Rs. 91,696 were advanced, against Rs. 13,063 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the same cause as in Bihar. 239 pucka and 17,302 kutcha wells were sunk during the year, against 61 and 1,671, respectively, in the previous year. The kutcha wells were scattered over all the divisions, the largest number having been constructed, as in the previous year, in Gorakhpur. The balance outstanding on 31st August 1897 was Rs. 25,067-10-10.

Outturn and sales.

The total outturn of the season was 45,500 chests of provision opium, of which 22,000 chests were manufactured in Bihar and 23,500 chests in Benares, as against 22,741 chests in the former and 22,300 chests in the latter Agency in the previous year. One thousand five hundred and eleven chests of Benares opium had to be drawn from the outturn of that Agency to make up the quantity advertised for sale in the calendar year 1897, and there was a surplus of 1,841 chests available on 1st January 1898 from the outturn of the Bihar Agency in the previous year. Of the total number of 45,830 chests thus available for sale during 1898, 39,000 chests in equal proportions of Bihar and Benares opium will be brought forward for sale, leaving a reserve of 6,830 chests on the 1st January 1899, after satisfying the requirements of 1898. The quantity of Nepal opium delivered during the year was 195 maunds, against 248 maunds in the previous year. The decrease is reported to be due to the bad season.

The opium obtained during the year was good, but was again of exceptionally high consistence in both Agencies, the average in Bihar being 76°·35 as against 77°·87 in 1895-96, and in Benares 73°·39 as against 73°·96 in the previous year. This involved loss to Government, to the estimated extent of over four lakhs in the two Agencies. The loss is twofold, for not only has Government to pay more to the raiyats, but caking at above the standard consistence is necessitated, although no higher price is fetched. The high consistence of the drug also entails additional work on the factory staff. Proposals from the Factory Superintendent, Patna, for regulating the consistence of the drug have been circulated to the most experienced Sub-Deputy Opium Agents for an expression of their opinion, and a report to Government is promised. There were 104 lbs. of cake and 912 lbs. of powdered medical opium manufactured at Patna, while 561 lbs. of *morphia hydrochloras*, 12 lbs. of *morphia acetate* and 13 lbs. of *morphia sulphate* were turned out at Ghazipur. The Government of India having approved of the scheme propounded by Dr. Sedgefield to the effect that a London firm should be asked to undertake the sale there of monthly consignments of opium alkaloids manufactured at the Ghazipur Factory, the Secretary of State was asked to conclude the necessary arrangements. Intimation was received after the close of the year that arrangements had been concluded with the firm of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbridges and Company, who will dispose of the alkaloids by private contract or public sale at their discretion. Large purchases were also made by the Shanghai Dispensary.

Malwa opium.

The home produce being still considered insufficient for all requirements, the plan of purchasing Malwa opium for excise purposes was continued during the year: 4,023 maunds of crude opium were purchased, of which 1,867 maunds were of special quality, as free from oil as practicable, against 1,408 maunds of that quality obtained during the previous year. The opium purchased was both cheaper and of better quality than in previous seasons. A saving of Rs. 1,200 was effected in 1896-97 by the early purchase of *Hali* rupees, which are the main purchasing medium of Malwa opium, and the Government of India have sanctioned the continued deputation of Mr. Hastings to Indore to lay in a reserve of *Hali* coin at a time when the price is low. The Board had under consideration the question of the manufacture of abkari opium on an improved method, calculated to further reduce the quantity of oil in the cakes, and have issued instructions for blending the Factory opium with the "special" Malwa opium, or with "ordinary" mixed with "special" Malwa opium. The purchase and issue of Malwa opium involve considerable loss of revenue to Government, and it is the expressed intention of the Government of India that the system should not be continued longer than is absolutely necessary.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the season in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 85,70,864, against Rs. 92,76,235 in the previous year, and in the Benares Agency Rs. 1,42,44,856, against Rs. 1,37,88,793 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 7,05,371 in Bihar and an increase of Rs. 4,56,063 in Benares, the net result being a decrease in both the Agencies of Rs. 2,49,308 in the total expenditure, as compared with the previous year's figures. The increase in Benares is due to larger outturn, and the decrease in Bihar to shorter outturn during the year.

86°

No. 2.

Map of the

BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES

SHOWING THE

LAND UNDER IRRIGATION

for 1896-97.

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.

28°

REFERENCES.

Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated,.....shewn thus I

Do.....do.....do.....50 per cent. and over irrigated,.....,,..... II

Do.....do.....do.....under 50 per cent. irrigated,.....,,..... III

86°

No. 2.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1896-97.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated, shown thus
Do. do. do. 50 per cent. and over irrigated, "
Do. do. do. under 50 per cent. irrigated, "
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
BAMPUR
BULANDSHAHR
MUTTRA
BHURTPUR
AGRA
GWALIOR
JHANSI
LALITPUR
TIKRI
SAUGOR
DAMOH
PANNA
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
BEWAH
SARAN
BHAGALPUR
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
BHARHANGA
NAYA SUMBA
BAZARIBAGH
ALAMAU
BUNDELKHAND
BEHAR

The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 265-12-8 in the Benares Agency and Rs. 271-6-8 in the Bihar Agency, against Rs. 264-4-7 and Rs. 264-3-7, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost per chest in the Benares Agency was Rs. 479-14-2, against Rs. 480-12-4 in the preceding year; in the Bihar Agency the average cost per chest was Rs. 465-12-10, as against Rs. 461-14 in 1895-96, the increase of Rs. 3-14-10 being due to the smaller outturn of the season.

Saw-mills.

The total number of chests turned out by the mills in 1896-97 was 52,256, against 41,860 in the preceding year. All chests were made of mango wood, sâl wood being kept in stock only to meet emergencies. The average cost of a mango-wood chest was Rs. 2-5-11, against Rs. 2-5-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to the rise in the price of wood. The total cost of working the mills during the year was Rs. 41,931, against Rs. 36,925 in 1895-96. The quantity of mango and simul wood contracted for during the season was 191,126 cubic feet and 60,000 cubic feet, respectively, against 83,063 cubic feet and 28,446 cubic feet, respectively, during the preceding year.

Breaches of the opium law.

The following statement shows at a glance the particulars relating to cases of breaches of the opium law during the past two years :—

	Cases investigated.		Persons—						Fines—				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realised.			
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	832	741	976	839	818	710	121	114	26,457	28,639	17,252	16,180	20,659	23,863
North-Western Provinces ...	518	580	609	630	462	498	138	132	8,344	10,012	4,580	4,923	4,274	4,807

The *asamiwar* system.

The alternative *asamiwar* scheme devised by Mr. A. G. Tytler, C.I.E., was introduced experimentally in the three *kothis* of the Aliganj division of the Bihar Agency from 1st September 1896. The only part of Bihar, where the Benares system in its integrity has been adopted, is the Barhi subdivision of Gaya. The alternative scheme is in effect a compromise between the Bihar and Benares systems. It provides for the separate adjustment of each raiyat's accounts at the time of weighments, payments being made, as hitherto, through the *khattadars*. It has been reported that the experiment has been an unqualified success, while the principle of ensuring payment in full to the producer cannot but tend to popularise the poppy cultivation.

Revision of Factory Treasury Rules.

The discovery of a serious defalcation of Government money by the late Treasurer of the Patna Opium Factory necessitated a thorough revision of the Factory Treasury rules.

SALT.

The chief administrative change during the year was the retransfer, with effect from the 1st October 1897, of the administration of the Orissa Salt Department from Madras to Bengal. The charge of the Department has been entrusted to the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, who has been vested with necessary powers under the Indian Salt Act of 1882, which is in force in that Division. A scheme was also submitted to the Government of India for remodelling the administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in Orissa, and for creating a similar staff for the Sundarbans and other saliferous tracts in the coast districts of Bengal. The sanction of the Supreme Government has not yet been received to the scheme, but in the meantime arrangements were made, with the help of such establishment as could be spared from Orissa, to effect a salire survey of the villages in the saliferous tracts of the 24-Parganas, where illicit manufacture on an extensive scale has always been rife. Another tentative step, pending the

passing of the new Salt Bill now before the Bengal Council, was the extension of the Northern India Salt Act, XII of 1882, and the rules framed under it for Orissa, to the saliferous districts of Bengal, the object of the measure being to confer on Salt officers the powers of arrest, search, and seizure which, under the Bengal Act, VII of 1864, can only be exercised by the Police. During the year Government decided to stop the manufacture of salt at its factories at Tua and Gurubai, on the Chilka Lake—a step rendered necessary by the fact that large stocks had accumulated in consequence of the opening of the East Coast Railway, which facilitated the import of Ganjam salt and enabled it to undersell Chilka Lake salt in spite of successive reductions in price. The establishment of private bonded salt warehouses at places other than customs ports is steadily gaining favour, and the Board remark that native bonders are following the lead of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company, who are extending their operations in various districts. Three new golas, built by the Port Commissioners at the Kidderpore Docks to hold 9 lakhs of maunds of salt, were appointed public warehouses for the storage of bonded salt, and were formally opened on the 1st December 1897 in time to relieve the Sulkea golas of much of the strain caused by the large increase in bonding during the last quarter of the year. The situation of these golas gives steamers an advantage over the golas at Sulkea, for when discharging full cargoes of salt into bond, they can be moored alongside the golas, and can discharge salt on to the pontoons, whence it can at once be carried by coolies into the golas.

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department, including those connected with imported salt during each of the last six years :—

HEADS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,962	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,793	2,48,66,946	2,44,70,576	...	3,96,370
2. Excise ditto	2,01,678	61,232	96,787	1,86,588	1,15,560	42,617	...	72,943
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa	15,732	5,121	9,619	18,845	9,653	3,513	...	6,110
4. Rent of warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	73,451	73,451	...
5. Rowana fees	...	...	...	...	...	30,021	30,021	...
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	12,862	12,862	...
7. One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rowanas	3,216	3,139	3,210	3,189	3,445	3,118	...	327
Total ...	2,42,37,276	2,37,33,454	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,415	2,49,95,604	2,46,36,188	...	3,59,416
Provincial—								
8. Rent of warehouses	53,634	43,085	1,04,351	1,41,888	92,089	...	...	92,089
9. Rowana fees	25,124	28,971	31,704	30,105	32,217	...	...	32,217
10. Miscellaneous	5,747	5,316	5,165	6,353	9,935	...	...	9,935
11. Three-fourths value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	9,648	9,417	9,630	9,567	10,335	9,355	...	980
Total ...	94,153	86,789	1,50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	9,355	...	1,35,221
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,43,31,429	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	2,46,45,543	...	4,94,637
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
12. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	...	...	...	...	...	44,538	44,538	...
13. Compensation paid under Convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
14. Refunds of Customs duty on salt.	1,54,452	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	1,61,417	1,79,511	18,094	...
15. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,51,553	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	1,15,482	...	29,781
Total ...	3,26,005	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	3,59,531	32,851	...
Provincial—								
16. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	1,24,595	26,838	52,220	52,834	50,799	...	...	50,799
TOTAL CHARGES ...	4,50,600	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	3,59,531	...	17,948
Approximate net revenue ...	2,38,80,829	2,34,59,470	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,441	2,47,62,701	2,42,86,012	...	4,76,689

Note.—The figures for 1897-98 are subject to revision, as the Accountant-General's final figures are not yet available. The inclusion of the same items under both "Imperial" and "Provincial" is due to the fact that under the new Provincial contract, the receipts and charges of the Salt Department are created as wholly Imperial.

After rising steadily for three years, the receipts last year showed a decrease amounting to Rs. 4,94,637 or 1·9 per cent., as compared with those of 1896-97. The decrease in import duty is attributed by the Board to smaller clearances owing to the famine. The revenue from excise salt also shows a marked falling off owing to reduced sales of salt at the Government factories in Orissa, the opening of the East Coast Railway having facilitated the import

of Ganjam salt on a larger scale and at smaller cost into that province. There was also a considerable decrease in the proceeds from rent of ware-houses owing to many of the golas having remained unoccupied during the greater part of the year. In the last quarter of the year, however, the importations were heavy, and as the low prices stimulated bonding and checked deliveries, the golas were filled. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to economy effected in the administration of the Orissa Salt Department on the retransfer of that Department from Madras to Bengal. Three new cutters at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,300 were constructed during the year under review for preventive and search work in the Sunderbans, where no effective work can be done except by water.

The Salt Trade.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last ten years, excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces, on which duty is not paid in Bengal:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock—										
Sea-imported salt in bond ...	11,17,716	18,99,649	24,65,466	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459	34,54,202	33,74,112	10,61,713
Excise salt in bond	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,197	1,76,904	2,70,619	4,13,589
Ditto in aurungs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	11,54,794	20,46,288	25,99,327	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,31,106	36,44,731	14,75,302
Import and manufacture—										
Sea-imported	1,04,80,285	1,00,72,857	97,62,835	90,52,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,985	1,28,64,164	1,02,54,640	82,21,647	1,22,20,917
Locally manufactured	2,44,512	70,293	62,770	8,985	67,202	15,430	2,10,631	1,78,460	1,95,000	1,62,351
Total ...	1,07,24,797	1,01,43,150	98,25,605	90,61,982	94,52,089	1,03,77,415	1,30,74,795	1,04,33,100	84,16,647	1,23,83,268
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,18,79,591	1,21,89,438	1,24,24,932	1,16,18,773	1,09,42,253	1,11,16,890	1,41,51,451	1,40,64,206	1,20,61,378	1,38,58,570
Clearances—										
Sea-imported salt from ship board	69,46,307	58,14,763	65,37,471	59,00,244	63,47,425	60,65,283	69,40,855	64,64,797	44,92,526	52,16,628
Sea-imported salt from bond ...	26,98,113	36,49,803	31,68,602	41,33,501	37,10,170	38,99,085	34,81,646	39,01,585	59,38,463	51,02,643
Excise salt from bond	1,25,516	81,086	1,30,572	18,866	81,329	24,460	38,716	74,635	46,224	17,047
Imported from Ennore Circle in Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,883	.....	.....	.....	.....
Passed free of duty ...	2,234	2,202	2,331	4,251	3,024	2,051	1,150	4,069	3,000	2,000
Removed under section 105 of the Customs Act	27,422	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In transit under bond	1,500	5,000	15,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800	.....	.....
Confiscated salt sold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	98,01,092	95,52,854	98,54,676	1,00 58,862	1,01,41,948	99,93,712	1,04,62,366	1,04,52,886	1,04,80,213	1,03,38,318
Wastage, or destroyed	32,211	37,257	36,793	69,119	59,930	46,522	57,979	72,544	1,05,863	74,626
Quantity on which duty was paid, but not removed from gola ...	.....	.....	2,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quantity re-entered in gola ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	32,211	37,257	39,421	69,119	59,930	46,522	57,979	72,544	1,05,863	74,626
Add or deduct to adjust errors ...	.....	.....	—25,956	+2,628	+900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	98,33,303	95,90,111	98,68,141	1,01,28,609	1,02,02,778	1,00,40,234	1,05,20,345	1,05,25,430	1,05,86,076	1,04,12,944
Closing stock—										
Sea-imported salt in bond ...	18,99,649	24,65,466	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459	34,54,202	32,63,157	10,61,713	28,86,733
Excise salt in bond	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,197	1,76,904	2,70,619	.....	.....
Ditto in aurungs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,13,589	5,58,893
Total ...	20,46,288	25,99,327	25,56,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,31,106	35,38,776	14,75,302	34,45,626

The stock of salt in the golas, which at the commencement of the year had stood at 14¾ lakhs of maunds, rose at the close of the year to nearly 34½ lakhs of maunds. Besides this quantity, there were 2,31,956 maunds against 2,05,829 maunds, lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers.

Imports.

The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 40, 01,554, maunds or 48·6 per cent., over those of the previous year, the increase having occurred in both the ports. In Calcutta the increase was contributed to by all the exporting ports, except Ras Rawayah and Linga, the increase from the United Kingdom being the largest and amounting to about 47 per cent. On this point the Collector of Customs observes:—

"The increased importation of Liverpool salt was due to the action of the *Salt Union* in sending out a larger quantity of salt to compete with the crushed salt from Aden and the

Red Sea, and they succeeded in doing so, as the high rate of exchange was in their favour and they were able to obtain plentiful and cheap freights from England. The result of this increased importation was to send down the prices of salt, and to check the sale of crushed salt in favour of Liverpool and Hamburg salt."

The marked increase in the imports into Chittagong from 55,206 maunds in 1896-97 to 6,57,325 maunds during the year under review is ascribed by the Collector to " smaller importation in the previous year, and to a cargo of 52,458 maunds of Hamburg salt received during the year." Hamburg salt had not been imported into this port for five years. Shipments of salt were received from the following countries:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1895-96.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1896-97.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom	63,94,362	44,81,722	71,15,201	62·4	54·52	58·22
II. Hamburg	11,13,110	6,09,408	9,73,422	10·8	7·41	7·96
III. Mozambique	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	·24
Madagascar	.....	.....	29,367			
IV. Ras Kawayah	1,19,870	6,41,407	5,87,576	22·7	31·18	28·31
Muhammad Goul	7,23,115	2,44,707	.....			
Muscat and other States ...	3,35,689	2,55,624	11,16,667			
Aden	7,81,897	10,79,069	11,28,113			
Hanjam	2,67,801	1,36,371	5,45,233			
Linga	99,534	1,75,984	82,474			
V. Madras	2,033	24,172	86,564	.....	·30	·71
VI. Bombay	4,17,629	5,41,946	5,57,347	4·1	6·59	4·56
Total ...	1,02,55,061	82,20,410	1,22,21,964	100·0	100·0	100·00

From a statement furnished in the report showing the clearances of Liverpool, Hamburg, and crushed salts during the past five years, it appears that there was an increase in the clearances of Liverpool and Hamburg salts with a corresponding decrease in the consumption of crushed salts from Aden and the Red Sea. The Collector of Customs is, however, of opinion that the trade in crushed salts is only temporarily checked, and that it will probably revive when the prices of Liverpool and Hamburg salt, which are at present low owing to the action of the *Salt Union* already referred to, take an upward course.

Clearance of salt.

Excluding 13,810 maunds of Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 52,02,818 maunds cleared from shipboard, against 43,11,475 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond fell from 55,49,433 to 45,15,621 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of Bombay and Madras salt (6,00,832 maunds) and of excise salt (17,047 maunds), fell from 1,04,77,213 maunds to 1,03,36,318 maunds during the year under review. These figures do not include 2,000 maunds which were imported for the manufacture of glazed stoneware, and were passed free of duty, having been rendered unfit for human consumption by the admixture of tar.

Consumption of salt.

Deducting from the above clearances, the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 6,30,180 maunds, and adding 33,697 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption in the Province rose from 97,33,739 maunds in 1896-97 to 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98. The rate of consumption per head was the same as in the previous year, viz., 5 seers. In those saliferous districts of Bengal (excluding Orissa) which are within Salt Law limits, there was a net decrease of 22,428 maunds in the consumption of licit salt, and the average consumption per head fell from 4 seers 14 chitaks to 4 seers 12 chitaks. The lowest rates again prevailed in the 24-Parganas (4 seers) followed by Chittagong (4 seers 11 chitaks) and Khulna (4 seers 12 chitaks). The decrease, which occurred in all the saliferous districts, except Midnapore, Backergunge, and Noakhali, is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed during a great part of the year. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 4 seers 13 chitaks to 4 seers and 14 chitaks.

The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to more abundant supplies. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 96-0-9 to Rs. 80-4-3; while the

selling price, exclusive of duty, which in 1896-97 had varied from Rs. 124-3 to Rs. 71-15-8, ranged during the past year between Rs. 97-12 and Rs. 63-1-1. This reduction is probably due in some degree to competition with Aden and Red Sea salt. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the twelve chief marts of Bengal, fell from Rs. 3-13-9 to Rs. 3-12-8 per maund. The corresponding average, based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal, also fell from Rs. 3-15-6 to Rs. 3-14-11 per maund.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total imports from Madras and the Upper Provinces of duty-paid salt rose from 5,15,969 to 6,09,213 maunds during the year, the increase being due partly to larger importations from Ganjam, and partly to the substantial increase in the supply drawn by Bihar from the Upper Provinces. The exports from Bengal to Assam and Northern India fell from 10,64,101 to 9,37,584 maunds. On the other hand, there was an increase of 66,129 maunds in the exports to Nipal, Sikkim, Tibet, and Bhutan, and of 1,707 maunds in the exports to the Central Provinces, Madras, Rajputana, and Central India. The net result was an excess of exports over imports of 6,30,180 maunds, against an excess of 7,82,105 maunds in 1896-97.

Working of the Salt Laws and Rules.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was attached, including cases that occurred in the Orissa districts, fell from 1,082 to 1,032 during the past year, but the quantity of salt confiscated rose from 702 maunds to 747 maunds. On an average 34½ seers of salt were attached and 28½ confiscated in each case, as against 28¾ seers and 26¾ seers respectively in the previous year. In one case 150 maunds of salt were attached, as it was found that the manji was travelling by a route different from that specified in his rowana. As, however, it was ascertained that the route described was wrong, the salt was released. In Orissa the number of cases in which salt was confiscated fell from 725 to 569, and the quantity confiscated from 587 to 538 maunds. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 904, against 905 in the preceding year. The large decrease of 123 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board to the fact that after the rain that fell in July and August, people became immediately engaged in agricultural operations, while the promising prospects of crops at the end of October removed all incentive to crime; and it is noteworthy that of the cases that did occur in Orissa during the year under review, almost 90 per cent. were detected in the first quarter before the famine came to an end. The cases sent up for trial with evidence of illicit manufacture in the Orissa districts numbered 366 against 486 cases in the preceding year. Altogether there were 1,051 seizures and 57 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts in Bengal during the year against 1,097 and 86 respectively in the previous year. Of 1,017 persons apprehended, 971 were convicted. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 3,446. It is satisfactory to note that the number of unsuccessful searches fell from 86 to 57; the seizures in 1896-97 and 1897-98 being respectively 1,097 and 1,051.

Salt in Orissa.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department fell from Rs. 1,25,213 to Rs. 46,160, and the expenditure from Rs. 1,45,263 to Rs. 1,15,482. The decrease in receipts is attributed by the Board to the fall in the sale of locally-manufactured salt, owing chiefly to the greater facilities offered by the East Coast Railway for the cheap introduction of Madras salt into the district of Puri, which formerly depended for its supply on the local factories. The Board, however, point out that if the duty realised on the imported salt consumed in Orissa be added to the receipts from the locally manufactured salt, the total revenue would amount to Rs. 18,58,737, and the proportion of charges to aggregate revenue would be 6·21 per cent.

EXCISE.

The dominant feature in the excise history of the year 1897-98 was the large fall of revenue, exceeding 6½ lakhs. Allowing for changes of system, the normal annual increase for several years has been about 4 lakhs per annum. In 1896-97 seven-eighths of this were extinguished by the famine then impending, but there remained a small increase of under half a lakh. In 1897-98

the effects of the famine made themselves fully felt, and for the first time since 1891-92 the revenue from excise sank heavily. Five lakhs of the decrease occurred under the head of country spirits, and the bulk of the remainder under ganja and pachwai. Even yet the full effects of the calamity which befell the province last year have not exhausted themselves; for the settlements of the year now current have so far shown a still further decline of more than 1½ lakhs.

In 19 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, Special Deputy Collectors were employed exclusively on excise and income-tax work, one officer doing the work for Hooghly and Howrah, while in 26 districts Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff were in charge of excise in addition to their regular duties. Eight Sub-Deputy Collectors were in charge of the more important distilleries and 27 kanungoes were employed as Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of the other distilleries and depôts open during the year. There were also three Railway Sub-Inspectors, whose services were utilized in the suppression of excise offences in districts where they had been most prevalent, while a special Sub-Inspector was as usual employed for checking the smuggling of contraband opium and liquor to and from Chandernagore. In the executive branch of the Subordinate Establishment and among the clerk's in the office branch, the numbers remained the same as in the two previous years, viz., 201 and 141 respectively, while two of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class.

Revenue and charges.

The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors is an item of the Imperial Customs revenue. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, net revenue, and percentage of charges on gross revenue for the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	1,21,37,096	6,47,740	1,14,89,356	5·3
1894-95	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5·07
1895-96	1,33,77,705	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5·04
1896-97	1,34,10,577*	6,83,351*	1,27,27,226	5·09
1897-98	1,27,48,012	6,77 393	1,20,70,619	5·3
Difference of the past two years	—6,62,565	—5,958	—6,56,607	+·21

* Revised figures.

In order, however, to obtain the true figures for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 12,998 on account of refunds and Rs. 11,095 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realized. This raises the expenditure to Rs. 7,01,486 and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,20,46,526, against Rs. 1,26,94,005 in 1896-97. For the check to the growth of the revenue, the famine of 1896-97 is responsible. It is estimated, by a comparison of the actual figures of revenue for the past seven years, that the real loss of excise revenue due to the famine during 1896-97 and 1897-98, amounted to 3½ lakhs and 14 lakhs respectively; and it is thought that, as bids at annual sales are regulated not so much by the prospects of the ensuing year as by the results of the year that is about to close, the future loss to revenue from this cause may not be inconsiderable. It is however, hardly probable that the effects of the famine of 1896-97, will

Reg. No. 276. Comr., Excise —Aug. 98.—1

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

be felt beyond the current financial year. Calculated on the population ascertained at the Census of 1891 (after allowing for natural increase at the rate of 7 per thousand per annum), the incidence of excise revenue per head of population during the year under review amounted to 2 annas and 8 pies, against 2 annas and 11 pies in 1896-97. The corresponding incidence, without allowing for increase of population, during 1896-97 in the Bombay Presidency, was 8 annas 8 pies, and in the Madras Presidency 6 annas 8 pies. The decrease of Rs. 5,958 in charges is nominal, being mainly due to the retransfer, with effect from the 1st April 1897, of excise buildings to the Public Works Department, the result being that all charges for their construction and repair were debited to that department instead of to Excise. On the other hand, there was a large increase under "Travelling Allowance" (Rs. 12,334), which is ascribed to the increased activity of the detective and inspecting establishment, and under "Salary of District Executive or Inspecting Establisment" (Rs. 8,804), mainly due to promotions, leave and acting allowances and to grain-compensation allowance to the menial establishment for dearness of food-grains.

Revenue by Divisions.

Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus:—

Divisions.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98 compared with 1896-97.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	11,72,190	12,32,386	13,30,348	13,56,767	13,52,065	.....	4,702
Presidency	34,40,854	36,15,302	38,42,486	38,78,369	37,76,707	.....	1,01,662
Rajshahi	9,48,572	10,00,540	10,73,235	11,12,258*	10,44,479	.....	67,779
Dacca	8,09,567	8,21,166	8,97,361	9,05,270	9,03,785	.....	1,485
Chittagong	2,67,543	2,88,837	3,41,931	2,74,725	2,73,490	.....	1,235
Patna	26,33,381	26,36,784	27,38,209	26,34,836	24,30,675	.....	2,04,161
Bhagalpur	13,36,630	14,02,917	14,70,888	14,89,130	14,86,215	.....	2,915
Orissa	6,19,353	5,83,294	6,27,629	6,53,071	6,96,146	43,075	.....
Chota Nagpur	9,08,501	9,86,629	10,55,618	11,06,151	7,84,450	.....	3,21,701
Total ...	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,577	1,27,48,012	43,075	7,05,640
					Decrease ...	6,62,565	

* Revised figures.

It will be seen that the decrease was shared by all the Divisions except Orissa, which shows an increase of Rs. 43,075 in receipts, mainly under "ganja" and "opium," which yield the bulk of the revenue in that Division. Nearly half of the total decrease occurred in Chota Nagpur alone; and the Board, in explaining the reasons for this, remark:—

"In this Division there had been a large increase of revenue under the head of country spirits in the preceding year; and as the licensees must have suffered heavy losses in that year on account of the scarcity and the high price of *mahua*, competition for the outstills in the next year necessarily fell of, and 60 of the sanctioned shops remained unsettled."

The largest receipts were obtained, as usual, in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division. The Presidency and Patna Divisions, which between them contribute about half the excise revenue of the Province, showed a decrease of 1 lakh and 2 lakhs respectively in the gross revenue collected.

Revenue and consumption.

The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of excise:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Country spirits ... { Distillery ...	28,47,924	27,40,064	—3·7	478,140	442,104	—7·5
{ Outstill ...	32,32,537	28,40,949	—12·1	.....	.....	.....
Country rum	4,18,780	4,14,665	—·9	80,898	77,979	—3·6
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium	23,25,603	23,18,598	—·3	2,110	2,086	—1·1
Ganja	27,31,522	26,57,452	—2·7	5,008	4,650	—7·1

The consumption of exciseable articles diminished in a larger proportion than the revenue derived therefrom—a fact which shows that the accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption was carefully kept in view in the administration of excise during the year.

Sources of revenue.

Classified according to articles, the gross excise revenue of the past five years was as follows:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1897-98 compared with 1896-97.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit	52,52,898	55,61,516	59,11,840	60,80,461	55,81,013	.....	4,99,448
Rum	4,35,308	4,32,227	4,66,296	4,18,780	4,14,665	.....	4,115
Imported liquors	2,33,162	2,81,588	2,87,995	2,94,420	2,91,635	.....	2,785
Beer	224	538	485	507	726	219	.....
Tari	10,16,375	9,97,852	10,24,031	10,10,481	10,14,217	3,736	.....
Pachwai	3,46,518	3,82,336	4,39,284	4,43,481	3,70,843	.....	72,638
Charas	10,776	15,888	17,085	19,591	19,932	341	.....
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang	55,752	55,394	59,498	65,564	64,083	.....	1,481
Majum	2,069	2,119	1,710	1,495	1,482	.....	13
Mudak	78,379	89,439	77,332	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandu	24,476	27,624	30,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits used in arts	337	390	1,097	812	126	.....	686
Ganja	25,35,045	24,02,755	26,80,819	27,31,622	26,57,452	.....	74,070
Opium	21,54,867	22,18,721	23,65,129	23,25,603	23,18,598	.....	7,005
Miscellaneous	10,910	12,468	13,844	17,862	13,240	.....	4,622
Total ...	1,21,37,096	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	1,27,48,012	4,296	6,66,863
					Net decrease ...	6,62,567	

Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,28,22,218, Rs. 1,27,48,012, or 99·4 per cent. (the same percentage as in 1896-97), were realised. Rupees 21,905 only were remitted, of which over Rs. 20,000 were due on account of *tari* and country spirits alone. The remissions under country spirits have risen from Rs. 2,415 in 1896-97 to Rs. 7,889 in the year under review.

The revenue shows a falling off under all the heads except *tari*, beer, and charas;—country spirit, pachwai, and ganja contributing the bulk of the decrease. Country spirits continue to bring in the largest revenue (44·3 per cent.), followed by hemp drugs (22·2), opium (18·5), *tari* (7·8), rum (3·1), and pachwai (2·5). This order is the same as that of the preceding year, except that rum and pachwai have changed places. The fluctuations under each separate head are discussed in detail below.

No article of excise contributes so largely to the revenue as country spirit.

Country spirit.

In the past year the receipts from this source amounted to Rs. 55,81,013, or 44·3 per cent. of the total excise revenue. Country spirit is manufactured either at central distilleries, which are maintained by Government and in which stills are worked by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops, or at outstills which are licensed at monthly fees, no separate duty being charged. Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 27,40,064 were contributed by the central distilleries and the shops dependent on them under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 10,13,325), still-head duty (Rs. 16,73,122), and distillery fees (Rs. 53,617), while Rs. 28,40,949 were derived from outstills. The income from distillery liquor decreased by Rs. 1,07,860, and that from outstills by Rs. 3,91,588. The number of outstills sanctioned fell from 2,101 in 1896-97 to 2,096 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,097 to 2,018, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery liquor rose from 1,197 to 1,199, and the number settled from 1,191 to 1,193. The Board draw attention to the fact that, in spite of decreasing sales, the license fees of distillery shops have risen steadily during the past two years. In the Burdwan Division, throughout which, with the exception of certain wild tracts in Bankura and Midnapore, the central distillery system is in force, there was an increase of Rs. 14,887 in revenue, which was shared by all the districts except Howrah, where there was a small decline owing chiefly to the stoppage of certain railway works. The employment of a special detective force in Bankura and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly for preventing illicit distillation in those tracts has resulted in a satisfactory increase of consumption of duty-paid liquor. Two important cases of illicit distillation were

No. II.

REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 51 persons & upwards

(b) ,, ,, from 41 to 50 persons

(c) ,, ,, ,, 31 to 40 ,,

(d) ,, ,, ,, 21 to 30 ,,

(e) ,, ,, ,, 11 to 20 ,,

(f) ,, ,, ,, 1 to 10 ,,

(g) ,, ,, for less than one person

(a) Jessore, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri.

(b) Birbhum, Murshidabad, Khulna, Mymensingh.

(c) Bankura, Nadia, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Sonthal Parganas.

(d) Midnapore, Rajshahi, Dacca, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga.

(e) Burdwan, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Angul and Khondmals, Signhbhum.

(f) Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum.

(g) Calcutta.

No. V.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
DISTILLERY & OUTSTILL AREAS & FRONTIER
NATIVE STATES, NOT UNDER GOVT. EXCISE
CONTROL, & CHANDERNAGORE
during 1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 mm = 2 Miles
REFERENCES.
(a) Areas in which the Distillery System was in force during 1897-98
(b) Areas in which the Outstill System was in force during 1897-98
(c) Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, and Chandernagore
(a) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Puri, greater portion of Bankura, Midnapore, and Cuttack, small portion of Manbhum, and the Towns (including Suburbs) of Patna, Gaya, Arrah (Shahabad), Chapra (Saran), Bettiah (Champaran), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Giridih (Hazaribagh).
(b) The rest.
(c) Chandernagore and Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, exclusive of Angul and Khondmals.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
PURI
CHILKA LAKE
ALLAHABAD
Darjeeling
Kuch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogra
Pabna
Mymensingh
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Manbhum
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Gonda
Fyzabad
Goruckpur
Basti
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Ballia
Arrah
Sasseram
Daltongan
Palamau
Lohardaga
Purulia
Bankura
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tipperah
Sylhet
Cachar
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Arakan
Maldah
English Bazar
Rajmahal
Purnea
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Pankhabari
Jalpaiguri
Mal Bazar
Dam Dam
Titalya
Tura
Goalpara
Gauhati
Shillong
Cherra Punjee
Brahmaputra
Surma
Barak
Kopili
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Matla R.
Hooghly R.
Rupnarayan
Subarnarekha
Kasai
Damodar
Barakar
Ajay
Mahanadi
Brahmani
Baitarani
Rushikulya
Chilka Lake
Cuttack
Puri
Bhubaneswar
Ganjam
Berhampore
Kishnagar
Burdwan
Midnapore
Howrah
Alipore
Diamond Harbour
Saugor Island
Sandip Channel
Ratnapura
Rangamatia
Cox's Bazar
Teknaf
Akyab
Langleh
Agartalla
Kulna
Jessore
Sylhet
Cachar
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Arakan
Maldah
Purnea
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogra
Pabna
Mymensingh
Dacca
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Manbhum
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Midnapore
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Azamgarh
Gonda
Fyzabad
Goruckpur
Basti
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Ballia
Arrah
Sasseram
Daltongan
Palamau
Lohardaga
Purulia
Bankura
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tipperah

detected in the Burdwan Division. The Presidency Division, where the central distillery system also prevails, shows a decrease of Rs. 62,308 in revenue, of which nearly Rs. 52,000 were contributed by Calcutta alone, the cause assigned being the high price of food-grains. In a case of illicit distillation prosecuted in Calcutta, it was discovered that distillation had been systematically carried on in a jungle in the suburbs by means of two stills of the native pattern. An important case of illicit introduction of spirits from Chandernagore was also detected in Calcutta, but the prosecution of the principal offender ended in acquittal owing to some legal technicalities. The Excise Commissioner has taken steps to remedy the defects brought to light. In the Rajshahi Division, and in the districts of Purnea and Malda, belonging to the Bhagalpur Division, throughout which area the outstill system prevails, there was a small decrease of Rs. 16,803 in revenue, which was shared by all districts except Bogra and Purnea. The central distillery system is in force throughout the Dacca Division. Though there was a rise of Rs. 3,145 in the revenue derived from the Dacca district, there was a net decrease of Rs. 419 throughout the Division, towards which all the remaining districts contributed. In the Chittagong Division, where the consumption of spirit is very limited, the revenue rose during the year by Rs. 851, owing chiefly to better settlements of licenses. The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, and is under the dual system of central distilleries and outstills, yields the largest revenue from country spirits; the amount realised in the past year being Rs. 18,95,727, against Rs. 21,16,240 in 1896-97, a decrease of Rs. 2,20,513, which occurred in both the distillery and outstill areas. The lower classes in these districts are much addicted to drink, but the liquor consumed is ordinarily weak, and there is also a very large consumption of *tari*, which is still weaker. A decrease of Rs. 1,341 is returned from the Sonthal Parganas, in which the distillery system is in force. The central distillery system is also in force in the Orissa Division, with the exception of a portion of the hilly tracts of Cuttack, and the Angul and Khondmals districts, which are under the outstill system. This Division shows an increase of Rs. 4,161, which was shared both by outstills and distilleries. With the exception of a small portion of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, the outstill system is in force throughout the Chota Nagpur Division, which, excluding Hazaribagh already dealt with, shows the largest decrease in revenue (Rs. 2,17,963) of all the divisions. The causes at work have already been explained. The Excise Commissioner suspects that in this Division spirits are illicitly distilled from *pachwai*, which is largely manufactured at home by the aboriginal tribes under the concession granted to them, and the Board are investigating the matter.

As compared with 1896-97, the revenue from country spirit during the year under review fell very largely, but it is still in advance of that in 1887-88,* when the revenue was larger than that of any previous year, except 1883-84. In 1891-92 the revenue from country spirit commenced to rise, and after steady yearly progress attained the highest figure on record (Rs. 60,80,461) in 1896 97. The famine and the scarcity of *mahua* and its extensive use as food at the time that famine was most severe has thrown the revenue in 1897-98 back to a little above the figure obtained in 1894-95 (Rs. 55,61,516).

	Rs.
* 1887-88 ...	52,05,042
1897-98 ...	55,81,013

Changes in the management of central distilleries and outstills.

An additional spirit depôt was open during the year at Chuadanga in the district of Nadia in consequence of the revival of that subdivision from 1st April 1897. The experiment tried in Gaya of fixing a maximum price for the retail sale of weak distillery liquor, to which reference was made in the two previous years' Resolutions, has been abandoned since 1st April 1898, the local authorities having reported in unfavourable terms on its working.

Sites of shops.

The rules regarding sites of shops, which require that no liquor shop should be opened in a bazar, on high roads, or close to places of public resort, seem to have been carefully attended to. The sites are selected in consultation with the magisterial and other local authorities, changes being made in deference to their views and the opinion of respectable residents. During the year one outstill in Jalpaiguri was not allowed to be re-opened, and another in Champaran was closed, at the instance of planters; one outstill in Singhbhum, some tari shops in Patna and

Hooghly, and a ganja shop in Nadia were removed in deference to public opinion; and in Gaya the site of a tari shop was changed because it was suspected to have been resorted to at night by people of bad character.

Country rum.

The rum produced in the Province was, till recently, charged with a duty of Rs. 5 per gallon L. P., but this rate has been increased to Rs. 6 per gallon with effect from the 10th January 1898. The Government of India have further directed that the same rate of duty shall also be charged by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on all Shajahanpur rum cleared for consumption in Bengal, and that rum and other similar spirits manufactured in India after European methods shall in future be exported from the North-Western Provinces under bond alone, the duty thereon being payable on issue at the rate in force in the Province to which they are consigned. The total quantity of rum which passed into consumption from the distilleries in Sibpur and Sakri (in Darbhanga) and by importation from Shajahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and Aska and Arkot in the Madras Presidency, was 77,979 gallons L. P. (57,028 gross gallons), against 80,898 gallons L. P. (60,814 gross gallons) in 1896-97, showing a net decrease of 2,919 gallons L. P., which was confined to Madras and Sibpur rum. It is remarked that the decrease would have been still greater but for the large clearances made in anticipation of the enhancement of duty above referred to. The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 54,992 gross gallons. Excluding 8,351 gross gallons exported to Assam and Port Blair, the actual consumption in Bengal itself was 46,641 gross gallons, out of which 34,237 gallons were consumed in Calcutta and 12,404 in the mufassal. Besides the imports from Calcutta, the mufassal districts further received 2,033 gross gallons direct from Shajahanpur.

Imported liquor.

The excise revenue from imported liquor is made up entirely of fees for licenses for wholesale vend, and for licenses for retail sale in shops, at hotels, dâk bungalows, and railway refreshment-rooms and on steamers. The first license for the sale of imported liquors in a railway dining car was granted during the year to Messrs. Kellner & Co. for the car running between Howrah and Burdwan. There was an increase in the number of licenses of all kinds except those for hotels and dâk bungalows. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,91,635, against Rs. 2,94,420 in 1896-97. About one-half of the excise revenue from imported liquors is collected in Calcutta, where the decrease amounted to Rs. 7,353. This decrease is, however, only nominal, being due to the fact that the previous year was the first year of a triennial settlement, and that two months' advance fees on account of the retail licenses had therefore been included in the receipts for that year. The further decline in the importation of cheap German spirit, mostly distilled from potatoes, which, after being coloured and flavoured locally, is sold at absurdly low prices as brandy or whisky, is satisfactory.

Tari.

The receipts from *tari*, the revenue from which is derived from license fees for the sale of both fermented and unfermented *tari*, advanced from Rs. 10,10,481 in 1896-97 to Rs. 10,14,217 during the year under review; the increase being most marked in Gaya, followed by Monghyr, Cuttack, Purnea, Midnapore, Bhagalpur, Champaran, Saran, Howrah, Hooghly, and Puri. More than half of the total revenue from *tari* is collected in the Patna Division, where the receipts fell from Rs. 5,62,690 in 1896-97 to Rs. 5,56,309. The decrease is, however, nominal, being due to the non-realisation of advance fees in March 1898. The number of licenses for the sale of *tari* in the Province shows a decrease of 486, which occurred almost wholly in licenses for unfermented *tari*.

Pachwai.

The number of licenses for the retail sale of *pachwai*, which includes both the rice beer that is consumed chiefly in the districts of Western Bengal and the millet (*marua*) beer drunk in the Darjeeling hills, declined from 1,663 to 1,592, and the revenue from Rs. 4,10,202 to Rs. 3,37,811—a heavy fall after the steady increase in receipts which had been maintained during the last eleven years. The district of Burdwan, which contributes about three-fourths of the entire pachwai revenue collected in the Province, alone showed a decrease of Rs. 32,294, which is attributed to the high price of rice. There were also heavy decreases in

Reg. No. 276, Comr., Excise, Bengal.—Aug. 98.—1192.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Birbhum (Rs. 15,566) and the Sonthal Parganas (Rs. 8,217), due more or less to the prevailing scarcity. The revenue derived from license fees for home-brewing yielded Rs. 33,032, against Rs. 33,279 in the previous year.

Ganja.

Ganja is grown under close supervision in a compact area in the district of Rajshahi. The revenue from ganja is derived from license fees and duty, which varies according to quality. The following statement shows the main statistics relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1895-96 ...	2,707	2,696	5,202	26,80,819
1896-97 ...	2,708	2,688	5,008	27,31,522
1897-98 ...	2,712	2,706	4,651	26,57,452

The area of land brought under ganja cultivation during the year decreased by 402 bighas. The demand for Rajshahi ganja is increasing for various reasons, chief among which may be mentioned the prohibition of cultivation of the plant in the Tributary States of Orissa. In view of this increasing demand, the gradual diminution of the supply demands serious consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor awaits the report which the Board have called for from the Excise Commissioner on the subject of extending the area under cultivation so as to ensure that the supply shall not fall short of the demand. The revenue from duty shows a decrease of Rs. 88,764, against an increase of Rs. 14,694 in license fees. The decrease in the total receipts is due almost wholly to the introduction of the system of exporting ganja under bond to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh without prepayment of duty. The Board report that the introduction of the system of supplying Rajshahi ganja to the Tributary States, alluded to in last year's Resolution, has already been attended with much success. The Superintendent, however, deplores the half-hearted interest taken by the Chiefs in the suppression of the local cultivation of ganja. The building of the new public golas at Naugaon has been further delayed owing to the difficulty of finding local contractors to undertake the brick-making, and the foundations of the buildings have not yet been laid.

The distribution of the drug after leaving Rajshahi is shown below:—

	Mds.
Balance in district golas on the 1st April 1897	1,354
Imported from Rajshahi	5,966
Total to be accounted for ...	7,320
Consumed in Bengal	4,265
Exported to North-Western Provinces	321
Ditto Nepal	218
Ditto London	65
Ditto Mauritius	68
Ditto Natal	7
Ditto Sikkim	1
Ditto Assam	678
Ditto Cooch Behar	70
Ditto Mourbhanj	17
Ditto Nilgiri	2
Ditto Other Garhjat States	44
Total ...	5,756
Quantity destroyed as refuse	447
Wastage	147
Total accounted for ...	6,350
Actual quantity in stock on 1st April 1898	970

The Board consider that the decrease of 80 maunds in the exports to the North-Western Provinces is partly attributable to recent orders under which

all traders from that province are required to obtain supplies from Rajshahi direct instead of from the Patna Division as heretofore; and it has been proposed to open a *gola* in Patna for the storage of ganja intended for export up-country. The exports to Nepal, which of late years have been steadily increasing, show a decrease of 57 maunds, which is attributed to the high price demanded for Rajshahi ganja.

Bhang, majum, and charas.

The number of licenses for the sale of *bhang*, which is also known under the name of *siddhi* and *sabzi*, rose from 322 to 330, but the revenue declined from Rs. 65,564 to Rs. 64,083 and the consumption from 1,005 maunds to 964 maunds. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, which, as reported last year, is gradually losing favour, decreased from Rs. 1,495 to Rs. 1,482. *Charas*, which is the essence of ganja in its greatest purity and strength, and which is imported into Bengal from the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces, shows an increase of Rs. 341 in the revenue yielded.

Opium.

The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the year under review:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1895-96	3,127	2,159	23,65,129
1896-97	3,180	2,110	23,25,603
1897-98	2,990	2,086	23,18,598

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations for medical purposes only, and licenses for the sale of poppy-heads. The number of licenses of the two latter classes decreased by 176, whereas the number of ordinary licenses decreased by 14. The decrease (24 maunds) in the consumption of opium, which is proportionately much less than the decrease in the consumption of ganja, is generally ascribed to the impoverished condition of the people on account of the famine, the effects of the earthquake, and depression in the jute trade. Two reasons are assigned by the Board for the comparatively slight effect produced by these causes on the consumption of opium—(*a*) that the drug is more generally used by the well-to-do classes, and (*b*) that the opium habit when once acquired is not easily dropped.

Methylated spirit.

Methylated spirits are either imported by sea or methylated locally. The quantity passed out fell from 66,611 gallons to 66,448 gallons, but there was a small increase in revenue from Rs. 4,495 to Rs. 4,612. To stop the consumption of methylated spirit for drinking, which is an abuse of the law, rules have been introduced for the use of caoutchoucine as the methylating ingredient, instead of wood naphtha, but these were not enforced till after the close of the year under review.

Offences against the opium and excise laws.

While the number of licensees prosecuted for infringing the conditions of their licenses rose from 250 to 311, the number of other persons prosecuted fell from 3,898 to 3,323. The percentage of convictions declined from 88·1 to 87·7. The arrests made both by the police and the excise officers show a considerable decrease, and in the case of the latter it is reported to be due to their having had to take part in relief operations. The percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by excise officers was 88·4, against 86·7 in those instituted by the police. There has been a marked decrease in the number of arrests for illicit distillation: the decline being most noticeable in the Sonthal Parganas and Angul. In Calcutta there was a marked decrease in the number of arrests for smuggling opium, due, it is said, to the energetic preventive measures taken; but the total disappearance of such arrests in Champaran, and the sudden arrest of 54 persons in Gaya, where in the previous year not a single arrest for this offence had been made, seem to call for further investigation. As regards foreign excisable articles, the activity shown by the special excise force deputed to watch Chandernagore has considerably increased the number of arrests in Hooghly. The amount of fines imposed for breaches of

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
OPIUM ON POPULATION
during 1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or nearly
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards
(b) " " from 101 to 120 persons
(c) " " " 81 to 100 "
(d) " " " 61 to 80 "
(e) " " " 41 to 60 "
(f) " " " 21 to 40 "
(g) " " " 1 to 20 "
(a) Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau.
(b) Nil.
(c) Pabna, Dacca, Bhagalpur.
(d) Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Patna, Lohardaga, Manbhum.
(e) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Bogra.
(f) Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Purnea, Singhbhum.
(g) Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Chittagong, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul and Khondmals, Puri.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
MAYURBHANJ
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Malda
Bogra
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Patna
Gaya
Shahabad
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Saran
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghar
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Nadia
Bankura
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Jashpur
Gonda
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Allahabad
Fyzabad
Tumlong
Pankhabari
Kurseong
Kalimpong
Titalya
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Tura
Sylhet
Agartalla
Lungleh
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Teknaf
Bhundesar
Akyab
86°
90°
24°
20°
82°

the excise laws and rules was Rs. 66,523, of which Rs. 42,520, or 63·9 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 53,615 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, as against Rs. 65,237 in the previous year.

STAMPS.

The total receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1897-98 under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,77,59,390, Rs. 5,03,229, and Rs. 1,72,56,161, respectively, against Rs. 1,75,74,296, Rs. 4,96,172, and Rs. 1,70,78,124 in the previous year. The increase in receipts occurred in judicial stamps only, the largest increases having taken place in Calcutta (Rs. 1,23,689), Rangpur (Rs. 33,118), Murshidabad (Rs. 31,251), Bankura (Rs. 27,961), Tippera (Rs. 27,614), Midnapore (Rs. 25,200), and Jalpaiguri (Rs. 21,501); increased litigation, the higher value of some of the suits, and improved receipts from probate duty being ascribed as the main causes.

A net decrease of Rs. 23,942 occurred in the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps. The decrease was shared by all classes of stamps, except impressed sheets, notarial stamps, advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps, and impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed sheets, the most important of the non-judicial stamps, amounted to Rs. 35,30,987, against Rs. 34,88,156 in the preceding year. The largest increase (Rs. 27,190) occurred in Midnapore, and is attributed to the execution and registration of a large number of deeds on account of the dearness of food-grains. Midnapore, however, was not a district seriously affected by the famine, and the explanation is therefore open to question. The same explanation is offered of the increases in Shahabad and Darbhanga, where it may be valid. The largest decrease occurred in Mymensingh (Rs. 33,833), but no satisfactory explanation of the falling off is given. The revenue derived from impressed labels or special adhesive stamps which are in use in Calcutta only shows a decrease of Rs. 20,194, or 2·3 per cent. In explanation of this decrease, the Collector of Stamp Revenue remarks that in anticipation of the passing of Act XIII of 1897, which raised the duty on a transfer of lease to that payable for a conveyance, assignments of several tea estates with their appendages, were accelerated so as to reach completion before the end of 1896-97, thus causing an increase of revenue during that year as compared with the previous year of Rs. 1,11,964. The revenue derived from the sale of receipt or one-anna revenue stamps amounted to Rs. 3,74,606 against Rs. 3,80,946 in the preceding year. The decrease in the sale of foreign bill stamps which was confined to Calcutta and the 24-Parganas, is ascribed to the general tightness of the money market during the greater portion of the year. The revenue derived from the sale of hundi or bill of exchange stamps amounted to Rs. 86,075 against Rs. 1,24,489 in the previous year. The largest decrease occurred in Calcutta, and it also is attributed to the tightness of the money market, which affected remittances by hundis to the mufassal.

The cases in which deficient duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts numbered 3,352 against 3,411 in the preceding year, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 30,405, against Rs. 34,296 in 1896-97. The falling off is attributed to the fact that in 1896-97 there were four cases of an exceptional nature, in which Rs. 4,296-8 were realised as duty and penalty, while all the cases during the year under report were of the ordinary kind. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 1,302, in which 1,267 persons were brought to trial, against 415 cases and 468 persons in the preceding year, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,566 against Rs. 3,261. It is noteworthy that 874 prosecutions were instituted for default of payment of duty on hundis issued by native merchants in Faridpur, Backergunge, and Dacca, and negotiated in Balliaghatta and Ultadingi in the 24-Parganas. Convictions were obtained in 871 of these cases, and fines to the aggregate of Rs. 5,863 were inflicted on the offenders. The amount distributed in rewards was Rs. 6,029-8 against Rs. 1,093-8.

INCOME-TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants ...	112,901	113,625
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants ...	111,190	111,680
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants ...	120,106	121,081
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid tax within the year	117,050	117,834
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	48,59,582	49,22,207
Final demand of income-tax, including penalties, fines, and arrears ...	50,61,295	51,15,378
Collections of income-tax within the year	47,54,783	48,01,512
Gross receipts	49,15,713	49,46,973
Charges	1,79,599	1,88,447
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	3·7	3·8
Net revenue	47,36,114	47,58,526

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 22,412, or ·5 per cent., against an increase of 5·8 per cent. in the previous year. During the last 10 years, the collections of the tax have risen from Rs. 31,20,344 to Rs. 42,81,995, exclusive of the tax on salaries and the interest on Government securities; and the average annual increase, which has been remarkably steady, has been Rs. 1,16,165. The reduction of this normal increment by four-fifths illustrates the check applied to the growing prosperity of the Province by the great national calamities of 1897; and it would have been a matter for little surprise had their effects been even more conspicuously reflected in the income-tax returns of the year.

There was an increase in the final demand in all the Divisions except the Presidency and Chittagong; while the only districts in which a decrease occurred were Calcutta, Jessore, Dinajpur, Bogra, Backergunge, Chittagong, Patna, Purnea, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum. It is remarkable that in none of these, except the last three, was there acute famine in 1897, and it is still more striking that all the four North Behar districts—Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga—in which distress was most severe, show an increase both in the final demand and in collections of the tax. The largest proportionate increase (49·4 per cent.) in revenue was in Singhbhum, and is ascribed to the construction of the railway now in hand, but the tax paid by this district is insignificant. A similar reason is assigned for the increase of 16·6 per cent. in Midnapore. There was a considerable increase in Faridpur and Burdwan, of which no special explanation is given.

The decrease of 9·6 per cent. in Chittagong is attributable to the damage done by the storm-wave and cyclone of October 1897; while in Lohardaga a depression in the lac trade and in the profits of liquor shops is said to account for a falling-off of 8·8 per cent. in receipts. The latter element in the decrease is an indirect result of the famine, which has also led to a marked reduction in the excise settlements for the current year. It is curious that in the neighbouring district of Palamau there was an increase in the demand and collections. The decrease in Bogra and Dinajpur is attributed to the transfer of certain thanas to Rajshahi; but as there is a net decrease in the final demand of the three districts of over Rs. 2,000, the explanation does not seem convincing.

Assessments.

The districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum, which under Government order No. 16483R. of 21st March 1893 had been placed under one assessor, were again separated during the year under report, as the arrangement was found unsatisfactory. The staff of assessors was thus increased to 50.

No. I.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
PROPORTION OF PERSONS ASSESSED TO TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH DISTRICT,
1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch=60 Miles or 96 Kilometres
REFERENCES.
One in more than 1,500 persons 1
" between 1,200 & 1,500 " 2
" " 1,000 & 1,200 " 3
" " 800 & 1,000 " 4
" " 600 & 800 " 5
" in less than 600 " 6
" " 36 " 7
1. Cuttack.
2. Puri, Sonthal-Parganas, Shahabad, Bankura, and Lohardaga.
3. Singhbhum, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Manbhum, Birbhum, and Tippera.
4. Balasore, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Mymensingh, Patna, Backergunge, Saran, Jessore, Rajshahi, Noakhali, and Gaya.
5. Bogra, Dacca, Burdwan, Palamau, Rangpur, Chittagong, Malda, Pabna, Murshidabad, Nadia, Khulna, Faridpur, Jalpaiguri, Bhagalpur, and Midnapore.
6. Purnea, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BURMA
CALCUTTA
ALLAHABAD
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Mau
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Arrah
Buxar
Patna
Gaya
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Purulia
Manbhum
Jashpur
JASHPUR
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Bonai
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Baripada
Angul
Mahanadi R.
CUTTACK
Puri
Bhandesar
Ganjam
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Pankhabari
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Kishanganj
Parmia
Maldah
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Dubrajpur
Suri
Bolpur
Kandi
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Jangipur
Kalimpong
Titalya
Tura
Goalpara
Rampur Boalia
Pabna
Serajganj
Dacca
Faridpur
Barisal
Noakhali
Comilla
Agartala
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Contai
Balasore
Kaladam R.
Naaf R.
Maha R.
Matla R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges
Meghna R.
Kosi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Ajay R.
Barakar R.
Kangsabati R.
Rupnarayan R.
Kasai R.
Dulung R.
Sankh R.
Kharkai R.
Subarnarekha R.
Burhabalang R.
Baitarani R.
Brahmani R.
Mahanadi R.
Hatia R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Parasnath
Hazaribagh Plateau
Ranchi Plateau
Manbhum Plateau
Singhbhum Plateau
Mayurbhanj Plateau
Orissa Tributary States
Chota Nagpur Tributary States
Eastern Bengal State Railway
Bengal Nagpur Railway
East Indian Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Howrah Amta Railway
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway
Hooghly Docks
Kidderpore Docks
Port Canning
Diamond Harbour
Sagar Island
Saugor Roads
Hooghly Pilot Station
Kulpi
Diamond Harbour
Alipur
Fort William
Maidan
Eden Gardens
Botanical Gardens
Howrah Bridge
Hooghly Bridge
Chandernagore
Serampur
Barrackpur
Barasat
Bidyadhari Canal
Circular Canal
Salt Lakes
Tolly's Nullah
Rutton Pore
Lungleh
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Maha R.
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

No. 11.

Reg. No. 333, Rev. Bd., Bengal.—Aug. 98.—1,055.

Reg. No. 276, Comr., Excise, Bengal.—Aug. 98.—1193.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

The number of villages (a street in Calcutta is held to be a village for this purpose) visited by these assessors was 75,623 as against 72,220 in the previous year. The increase is ascribed to the Board's order under which the Income-Tax Deputy Collectors took up the assessment in towns, leaving the assessors free to devote all their time to villages.

The most marked decrease (536) in the number of villages visited was in Champaran; and the cause attributed is that for the first six months of the year the assessor was employed on famine work in addition to his own duties. There were also decreases in Malda, Bhagalpur, Noakhali, and eleven other districts. In the Province as a whole the number of persons finally assessed rose by 490, the chief increases being in Midnapore, Faridpur, and Calcutta. In twenty-one districts there was a decrease, which in most cases was due to the exemption of petty traders, who had been hard hit by the prevailing scarcity.

Demands, collections, and balances.

The original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants, is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	... 112,901	111,190	44,47,472	43,52,857	42,48,058	97·6
1897-98	... 113,625	111,680	45,19,407	44,02,690	42,81,995	97·3

The outstanding balance, including penalties, costs and arrears was Rs. 1,68,600 as against Rs. 1,42,605 in the year 1896-97. Of this balance, Rs. 1,18,200 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 27,997 bad and irrecoverable, and Rs. 22,403 doubtful.

Coercive measures.

The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realisation of the tax throughout the Province:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress Warrants.		Distraints.		Sales.	
		Number.	Percentage to col. 2.	Number.	Percentage to col. 2.	Number.	Percentage to col. 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1895-96	108,901	5,636	5·2	2,173	2	317	·3
1896-97	111 190	4,858	4·4	2,142	1·9	337	·3
1897-98	111,680	5,753	5·2	2,172	1·9	357	·3

From this statement it will be seen that coercive measures were more extensively employed than in the previous year.

The most marked increase was in Calcutta, Jessore, and the 24-Parganas. The scarcity of ready money as indicated by the high rate of interest is said to be the cause of this increase.

In Jessore (16·4), Singhbhum (12·4), Rangpur (11·4), Bhagalpur (10·9), 24-Parganas (10·7), and Darbhanga (10·6), the proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed exceeded 10 per cent.

The largest number of sales reported by district officials was 57 in Rangpur, 47 in Dinajpur, 27 in Gaya, and 24 in Rajshahi. The three districts first named have for some years had an unenviable prominence in the sale list.

The amount collected during the year under report from companies and other employers, who agreed to collect the tax from the salaries of their servants, rose from Rs. 2,87,934 in the previous year to Rs. 3,19,319; while the remission allowed by way of commission to the employers rose from Rs. 9,454 to Rs. 10,371. The Collector of Calcutta is reported to have induced 54 new firms to enter into this contract, and there are indications that the system may be worked to some advantage in Calcutta.

Incidence of the tax.

Including the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence of the tax for the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 14·5 persons, as against Re. 1 to every 14·6 in the previous year. Excluding the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General,

Bengal, the incidence was Re. 1 to every 16·2 persons as against Re. 1 to every 16·3 in the previous year.

Outside Calcutta the incidence was Re. 1 to every 32·2 persons as against every 33·2 persons in the previous year; and it varied from Re. 1 to every 4 persons in Darjeeling to Re. 1 to every 78 persons in Cuttack.

One person in 36 in Calcutta paid the tax as against one in 37 in the previous year, and its incidence per head was Re. 1 to every 4 persons; while in the entire Province one person in 637 paid the tax as against one person in 640 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under report rose from Rs. 1,79,599 in the previous year to Rs. 1,88,447.

There was a substantial increase under all the different heads of expenditure (except Commissioner's establishment), for which, however, sufficient reasons have been assigned; the most important being the grant of grain compensation to peons; the increase in the establishment of certain districts moved up into higher classes, and the appointment of a whole-time assessor in Singhbhum.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

VITAL STATISTICS.

THE Sanitary Commissioner has examined the effect of famine and scarcity on the general health of the people as reflected in the birth and death-rates; and he has incidentally noted on the variations in fever, cholera, and dysentery resulting from dearness of provisions and famine. No statistics of mortality among relief-workers, or those on gratuitous relief in the various districts, were available. This is a matter for regret, as valuable inferences might have been drawn. The exceptional healthiness of the year under report is attributed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the abnormal dryness of the preceding year.

Birth-rate.

The total number of births registered in Bengal during the year under report was 2,625,844, against 2,703,486 in the previous year; the ratio per mille of population falling from 38·03 to 36·94. With the exception of the Panjab, the rate is higher than in any other province in India. The whole of this improvement has been effected since 1892, before which year the registration of vital statistics in Bengal compared most unfavourably with those of other provinces. Within the province the birth-rate varied from 33·93 in the Patna Division to 42·05 in Orissa. The decrease in the birth-rate is ascribed to the scarcity which prevailed from October 1896 to September 1897, and which lowered the vitality of the people and reduced their fecundity. That the reason assigned is correct has been clearly shown by the statistics of the 15 famine districts.* It appears that in each of these districts, except Nadia and Puri, there was a decrease which varied from 9 per mille in Champaran to 1 per mille in Bhagalpur; while all the districts which escaped scarcity, except Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, Gaya, and Singhbhum, show either an increase or no appreciable decrease in the birth-rate. It is to be noted that the districts which form the exceptions are among those which suffered most severely from fever; Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Backergunge, and Noakhali all showing a mortality under this head of over 25 per mille. Patna, the division in which the famine was most severe, returns the lowest birth-rate; while Orissa, which last year occupied the fourth place, heads the list with a birth-rate of 42·05 per mille. Chittagong and Dacca, which last year occupied the first and second places, come next with birth-rates of 39·62 and 39·72, respectively. The high birth-rate which has been consistently returned from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions ever since the introduction of registration has been ascribed to the fact that Muhammadans

* Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Manbhum, Nadia, Khulna, Murshidabad, Bankura, Puri.

(who form 65 and 71 per cent., respectively, of the inhabitants of these divisions) have a more varied and nutritious diet than the Hindus; while widow-marriage, which is permissible by Musalman law, adds to the numbers of their reproductive women. Of the divisions in which Hindus predominate, Orissa and Chota Nagpur return the highest birth-rates, and this is ascribed to the fact that they are farthest from civilization, and contain a large number of aboriginal tribes, among whom widow-marriage prevails, and who exercise little or no control from prudential motives over the number of children they bring into the world.

Coming to individual districts, Malda (47·40) shows the highest birth-rate, closely followed by Noakhali (44·71) and Murshidabad (44·64); while Calcutta (18·46) again occupies the lowest place—a position it is likely to hold as long as the proportion of males to females continues as it now is—nearly 2 to 1. As compared with the average birth-rate for the five years 1892—1896, 36 out of the 46 districts in the province show an increase—an indication that registration is steadily improving. As in the previous year, 11 towns showed a birth-rate of over 40 per mille, and for the fourth year in succession Jamalpur, with a rate of 52·62, headed the list. Jhalakati, in the district of Backergunge, again shows the smallest number of births, and its rate decreased from 7·61 to 2·11. This is due to the fact that the male population of the town is more than four times as numerous as the female population.

Death-rate.

The number of deaths registered during the year under report fell from 2,428,830 in the previous year to 2,341,632, giving a proportion of 32·94 per thousand of population as compared with 34·17 in 1896. The decline in the death-rate is stated to have been due to cholera and fever being less prevalent, the mortality from these diseases amounting to 2·76 and 23·62 per mille, respectively, as compared with 3·19 and 24·76 in the previous year. The Sanitary Commissioner has drawn attention to the fact that in the districts where the rainfall was deficient in 1896, the death-rate during 1897 was below the average, arguing that the lesser saturation of the soil produces less malaria, and that for this reason the year succeeding an unusually dry season is generally healthy. This theory is probably well founded, but it cannot be said to be entirely established by the figures given; for though in 10 out of 15 famine districts a deficient rainfall in 1896 was followed by a reduced death-rate in 1897, yet there is no sort of proportion between the shortage of the rainfall and the reduction in the death-rate; while in Murshidabad and Shahabad the facts were exactly reversed. Moreover, in Pabna, where the mortality from all causes, and especially fever, was abnormally high, the Civil Surgeon is quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner without dissent as attributing the high death-rate to the scanty rainfall of 1896. It is probable that the effect of short rainfall on the public health must depend to some extent on the character of the country, and that a dry high-lying district will be differently affected from one of which a large part is covered by swamps and marshes.

In towns the death-rate fell from 36·14 in 1896 to 35·09. The highest death-rate recorded is from Lohardaga (89·59)—an increase of 59·36 over the previous year's rate), while Hazaribagh (78·51 as compared with 38·68 in the previous year), Kotrung (67·00), Chatra (66·30), Daltonganj (61·62), and Buxar (60·94) all return death-rates of over 60 per mille. The increase was due to great mortality from cholera or fever, and in many cases from both. Eighteen towns show a death-rate in excess of the provincial estimate of 44 per mille. Thirteen out of these were situated in famine-stricken districts.

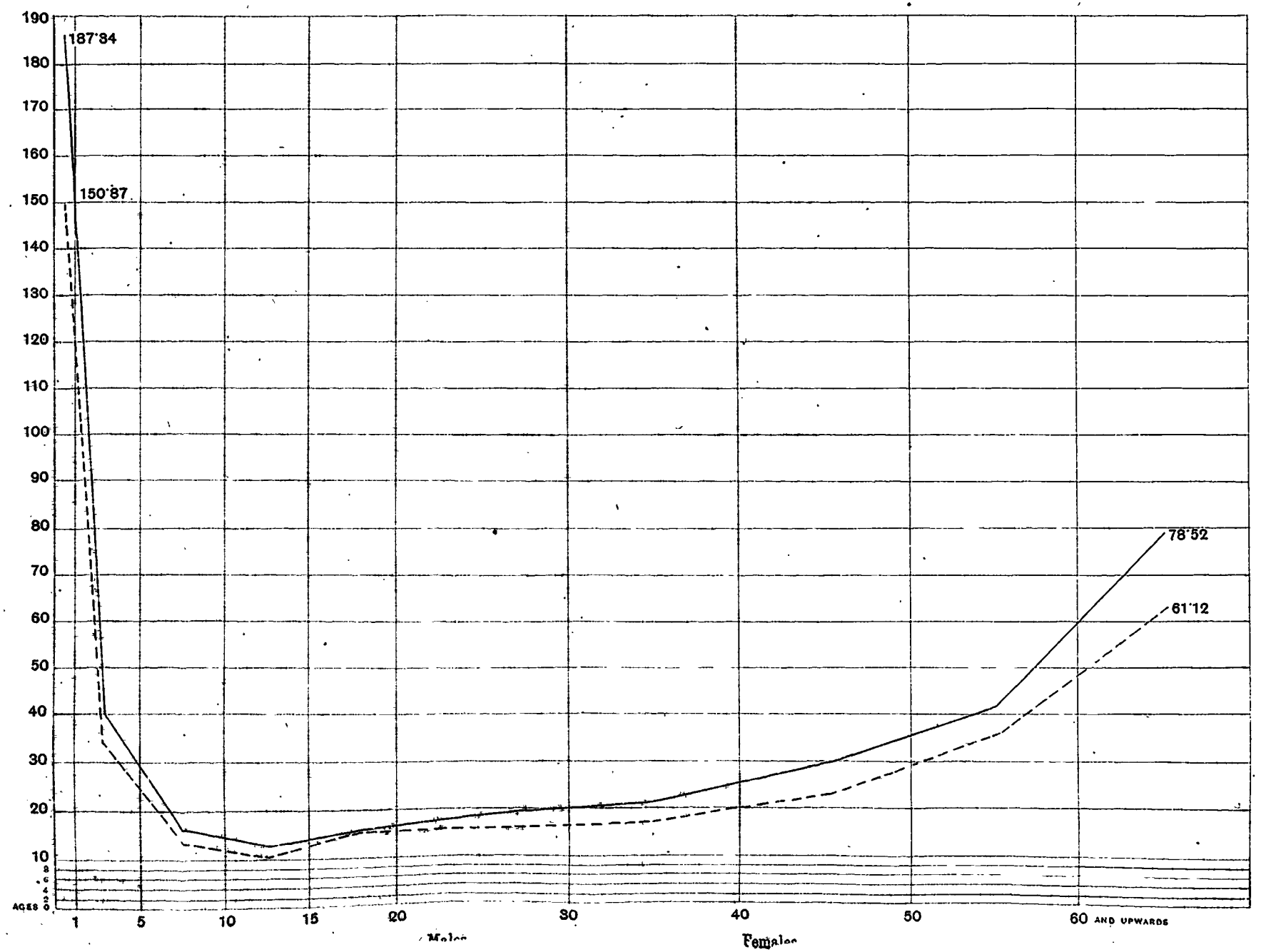
Death-rate in rural areas.

The death-rate in rural areas fell from 34·07 to 32·83 per mille. The enormously high death-rate of 152·94 in Chakaria (Chittagong) was due to the fact that 5,377 people perished during the cyclone of the 24th October. In 60 rural areas the death-rate exceeded 44 per mille; and where malarial fever got a footing, the death-rates were abnormally high. From a comparison of death-rates in town and rural areas, it appears that the mortality from cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa was higher in town areas, while fever was more deadly in rural areas. These facts are explained by the crowding together of people in towns, and to the defective drainage and absence of a proper supply of pure drinking-water in the mufassal.

10 YEARS, 1888—97.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES

From all Classes per Thousand Living at Various Ages and Groups of Ages.



Death-rate by sex and age.

The death-rate among males fell from 36·98 to 35·87, and that among females from 31·38 to 30·03. The following table compares the mortality according to age during the last two years:—

	In 1897.		In 1896.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5
Under 1 year	495,648	216·15	509,850	222·34
1 year and under 5 years ...	336,276	42·11	363,126	45·47
5 to 10 years	188,060	17·54	192,292	17·94
10 ,, 15 ,, ...	114,479	14·76	109,524	14·12
15 ,, 20 ,, ...	114,591	19·47	112,425	19·10
20 ,, 30 ,, ...	237,537	20·46	244,423	21·05
30 ,, 40 ,, ...	221,366	21·92	235,542	23·33
40 ,, 50 ,, ...	189,636	27·76	203,882	29·55
50 ,, 60 ,, ...	170,565	41·95	178,500	43·90
60 years and upwards ...	273,474	71·24	279,266	72·75
Total ...	2,341,632	32·94	2,428,830	34·17

A most interesting diagram, based on the statistics of the last ten years, showing the average mortality according to sex at all ages of life, has been given. From this it appears that the death-rate at all ages of life was higher among males than females. On this subject the Sanitary Commissioner writes as follows:—

"It is again noticeable that at all ages of life the death-rate amongst males is greater than that amongst females. Seeing that the female population is larger than the male population, and that both live in almost the same conditions of life, the greater mortality amongst males would seem to be inexplicable. But it is really easy of explanation. It is well known that male children are more difficult to rear than female children, and male adults are more exposed to vicissitudes of climate and accident than females. Hence the mortality amongst them must be greater than amongst females. As regards infant mortality, it is not possible to give any good reason for the great excess of mortality in the first year of life: it would seem that it must depend upon some constitutional difference."

Conviction for non-registration.

The number of persons convicted for neglecting to register births and deaths was 1,810 as against 1,969 in the previous year, and the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 2,034-2 as against Rs. 2,857-1.

Inspecting officers of the Vaccination Department enquired into 178,528 births and 124,204 deaths, with the result that 3,043 births and 1,944 deaths were found not to have been entered in the thana registers. The omission was duly brought to the notice of the District Police officials, and the defaulting chaukidars are reported to have been either warned or fined. The figures show that registration is still far from being as accurate as it should be. This is especially in the districts of Rangpur, Rajshahi, and Dinajpur,—all in the Rajshahi Division.

Death-rate from various causes.

The following table compares the mortality during the year from the principal diseases with the mortality of the previous year and the average of the decade 1887—1896:—

Causes of Death.	In 1897.			In 1896.			Average of past ten years, 1887—1896.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cholera	3·76	2·71	2·76	5·14	3·09	3·19	3·05	2·67	2·62
Small-pox	·26	·27	·27	·31	·18	·18	·35	·15	·16
Fever	18·50	23·88	23·62	19·04	25·05	24·76	14·02	20·11	19·81
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3·50	·61	·75	3·22	·54	·67	3·03	·59	·71
Injury	·57	·60	·59	·50	·39	·39	·46	·40	·41
Other causes	8·38	4·75	4·92	7·90	4·80	4·95	7·08	3·77	3·93
All causes ...	35·09	32·83	32·94	36·14	34·07	34·17	28·61	27·63	27·67

Influence of high prices on vital statistics.

The prices of food-grains in 1896 were almost everywhere slightly higher than the average prices during the quinquennium immediately preceding, while in 1897 they ranged in the various districts from 25 to 43 per cent. above normal.

There was an increase of the birth-rate in 19 districts and a decrease in 26, while the death-rate fell in 28 districts and rose in 18. The influence of high prices has a much greater effect on the birth than on the death-rate, and it is to this cause that the Sanitary Commissioner ascribes the general decrease in the former rate. He points out, however, that the full effect of high prices in diminishing the birth-rate cannot be looked for till the statistics of next year appear, as in the majority of births registered during the year conception must have taken place before the pinch of scarcity began to be felt. This is illustrated by the diminution in the birth-rate during October, November, and December 1897 in the three famine districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Palamau.

Cholera.

The mortality from this disease during the year under report was less than in 1896, but rather greater than in the decennial period 1887—96; the proportion of deaths per mille falling from 3·19 to 2·76. It visited 29,776 villages, or 2,316 more than in the previous year. It is possible that the failure of the mango crop, which seemed so unfortunate at the time, was really a blessing in disguise, and may have contributed to the low death-rate under this head.

The mortality was highest in Puri (9·57), while in Chittagong, Lohardaga, Manbhum, Palamau, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, Backergunge, and Faridpur it exceeded 5 per mille. Puri invariably suffers severely from this disease, which was epidemic in Khurda and Banpur thanas from May to August. There were two serious outbreaks in Chittagong, the latter of which is ascribed by the Civil Surgeon to the cyclone. He remarks:—

"After the cyclone of the 24th October many of the tanks became polluted by branches and leaves of trees being blown into them and decaying. Added to this, the price of food in the affected areas temporarily rose very high, and people seemed to make up for the deficiency of the ordinary food—rice, vegetables, and *dál*—by consuming an excessive quantity of the dried bad-smelling fish which is so much used in the district, but which taken in moderate quantities does not seem to be productive of any harm. Taken in large quantities, however, it appears to produce diarrhœa and other disturbances, and must

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MORTALIY FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1897.
Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles or 1/4,055,040
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150
82°
94°
28°
24°
20°
Fyzabad
Tezpur
Ganges R.
ALLAHABAD
Jamna R.
Mirzapur
Silchar
Hailakandi
Tipaimukh
Chelam or Sellam
Manipur
Kohima
Samagudting
Jamakpur
Bharatpur
Lungleh
Bilaspur
Bandarbhar or Sungu
Tulukmai
Koladain
Arakan
Akyab
NORTH LUSHAI HILLS
SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS
MANIPUR
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NEWAH
OUDH
HILLS

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MORTALIY FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1897.
REFERENCES.

predispose the consumers to the invasion of cholera. It was most prevalent in November and December in those parts of the district in which the effects of the cyclone were most severe."

The Civil Surgeons in the other districts attribute the various outbreaks to a polluted water-supply, the deterioration of which in certain districts is ascribed to the upheaval, during the earthquake of 12th June, of the beds of tanks, wells, and small streams. In 15 districts wells were disinfected with lime or permanganate of potash. No definite results are reported from five of these districts, but the reports from the others show that disinfection was attended by beneficial results. The statistics of Ranchi town, which are interesting, are reproduced and commended to the attention of District Officers and municipal authorities. This experience has been strongly corroborated in other provinces:—

CHOLERA RETURN DURING AUGUST 1897.

Number of daily attacks and deaths before and after disinfection of wells.

RANCHI TOWN.

Dates.	(1) Tarpakna.			(2) Chadri.			(3) Tewary Tolla Hindpiri (North).			(4) Kole Tolly Hindpiri (South).		
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Before or after disinfection.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Before or after disinfection.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Before or after disinfection.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Before or after disinfection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
August												
1st	1	1	14 cases and 8 deaths previous to disinfection.	...	...	5 cases and 2 deaths previous to disinfection.	...	...	15 cases and 7 deaths previous to disinfection.	...	...	8 cases and 1 death previous to disinfection.
2nd	2	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
3rd	1	2		...	...		...	...		...	...	
4th	1	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
5th	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
6th	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
7th	...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	
8th	3	2		...	...		...	...		...	...	
9th	3	1		2	...		...	...		...	...	
10th	3	2	Well disinfected, 10th August.	1	...		...	...		2	...	
11th	1	...	.....	2	1		...	...		...	...	
12th	...	...	.....	...	1		...	...		1	...	
13th	...	1	.....	...	...	.....	1	1		...	...	
14th	...	...	1 case and 1 death after disinfection.	...	...	Disinfected well, 14th August.	...	...		1	...	
15th	...	...		1	1		...	...		2	...	
16th	...	...		...	...	1 case and 1 death after disinfection.	2	1		1	...	Disinfected well on 17th August.
17th	...	...		...	...		4	1		1	1	
18th	...	...		...	...		3	...		...	...	
19th	...	...		...	...		1	1		...	...	
20th	...	...	.....	...	...		...	...		...	...	
21st	...	...	.....	...	...		1			1	...	
22nd	...	...	.....	...	...		2			...	...	
23rd	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...		.....	...	...	
24th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	...	Disinfected well, 24th August.	...	...	
25th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	1		...	...	
26th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	...	1 case and 1 death after disinfection.	...	...	
27th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	...	
28th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	...	
29th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	...	
30th	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	...	
31st	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	...	

Similar statistics were received from Midnapore, Bogra, Mymensingh, Saran, Cuttack, and Palamau. The total number of persons inoculated against cholera was 10,950, the great majority of whom were treated in Purulia (town and cooly depôts), Ranchi, and Hazaribagh. No deductions of a conclusive nature have been drawn, but it is reported that such indications as there are go to prove the efficacy of the operation. The subjects were mostly coolies recruited for employment on the Assam tea-gardens, and it is reported that a complete and accurate record of the results is shortly expected from the Assam Government. The seasonal incidence of cholera was most intense in March, April, and May in Bengal, while in Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur it was highest in June, July, and August.

Small-pox.

The total number of deaths from small-pox rose from 13,388 to 19,655, or by nearly 50 per cent., the ratio per mille being ·27 against ·18 in the previous year. The highest death-rates were in Shahabad (1·97), Puri (1·95), and Gaya (1·21). In Shahabad the prevalence of the disease is attributed to the large number of unprotected labourers who came to the district during the famine in search of work. In Puri infection is said to have come from the adjoining district of Ganjam in the Madras Presidency. The highest mortalities recorded from towns were Bhadreswar (3·00), Serampur (2·36), Howrah (1·68), and Bhabhua (1·66). Three rural areas in Shahabad recorded a death-rate from small-pox of over 4 per mille. No deaths from small-pox occurred in the Jalpaiguri district.

Fever.

Taking one year with another, about three-fourths of the whole number of deaths from all causes are ascribed to fever. It has often been pointed out that this is partly due to the ignorance of the reporting chaukidars, who cannot be expected to classify the causes of death with accuracy; but even if full allowance is made for this, it is abundantly clear that fever claims more deaths than any other disease.

During 1897 the number of deaths from this cause fell from 1,760,225 in the previous year to 1,679,132, the death-rate being 23·62 as against 24·76. This improvement is ascribed to the exceptional healthiness of the first four months of the year.

In Hazaribagh the high fatality is ascribed to the inability of the people in their weakened condition to fight against the disease which, in September, became very widespread. The remarks of the Civil Surgeon of Faridpur on the high fever mortality in that district are given below:—

"All the conditions necessary for the production of malaria are to be found here in abundance, and to these may be added another factor which is every year gaining ground,—I mean the steeping jute in every available pool or stagnant water. There is hardly a village—hardly a house, which does not go in for this trade, and the result is that not a village is to be found which is not surrounded by stagnant water of a very objectionable smell, thickened and turned black by repeated steepings of jute.

"On comparing the statistics of the last ten years, it will be observed that mortality from fever has been steadily on the increase. Thus in 1887 we had only 16,024 deaths from it, 20,026 deaths in 1888, 22,287 deaths in 1889, 25,220 deaths in 1890, 31,368 deaths in 1891, 41,790 deaths in 1892, 40,558 deaths in 1893, 37,638 deaths in 1894, 43,144 deaths in 1895, and 48,056 in 1896. I have no doubt that the imperfect system of recording vital occurrences in former years will go some way to explain this vast difference; but when the mortality from fever in 1897 exceeds that of 1887 by three times its number, I think it is impossible to disguise the fact that the health of the district has been steadily deteriorating."

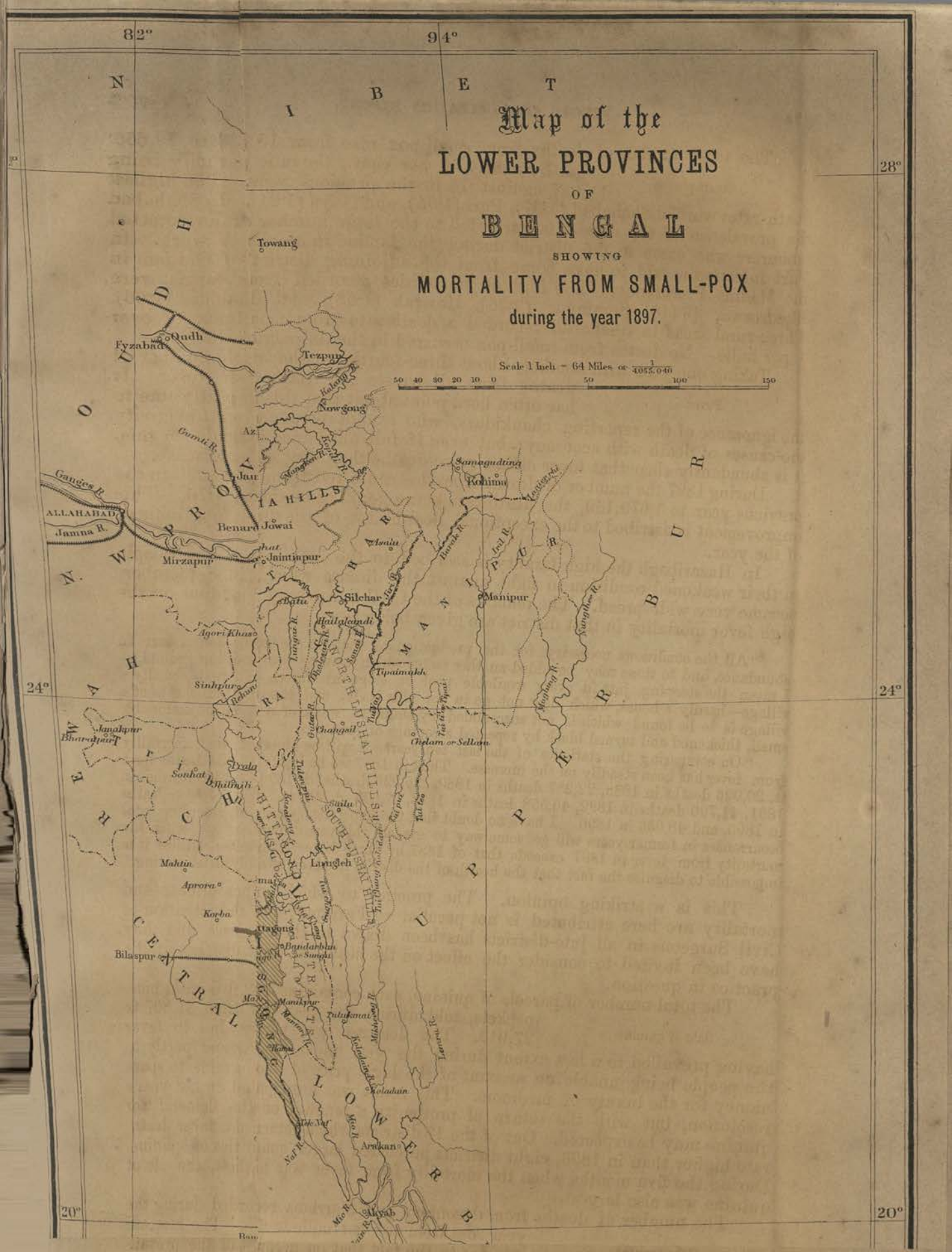
This is a striking opinion. The practice to which unhealthiness and mortality are here attributed is not peculiar to Faridpur, and the attention of Civil Surgeons in all jute-districts has been drawn to these figures, and they have been invited to consider the effect on the health of their districts of the practice in question.

Sale of quinine.

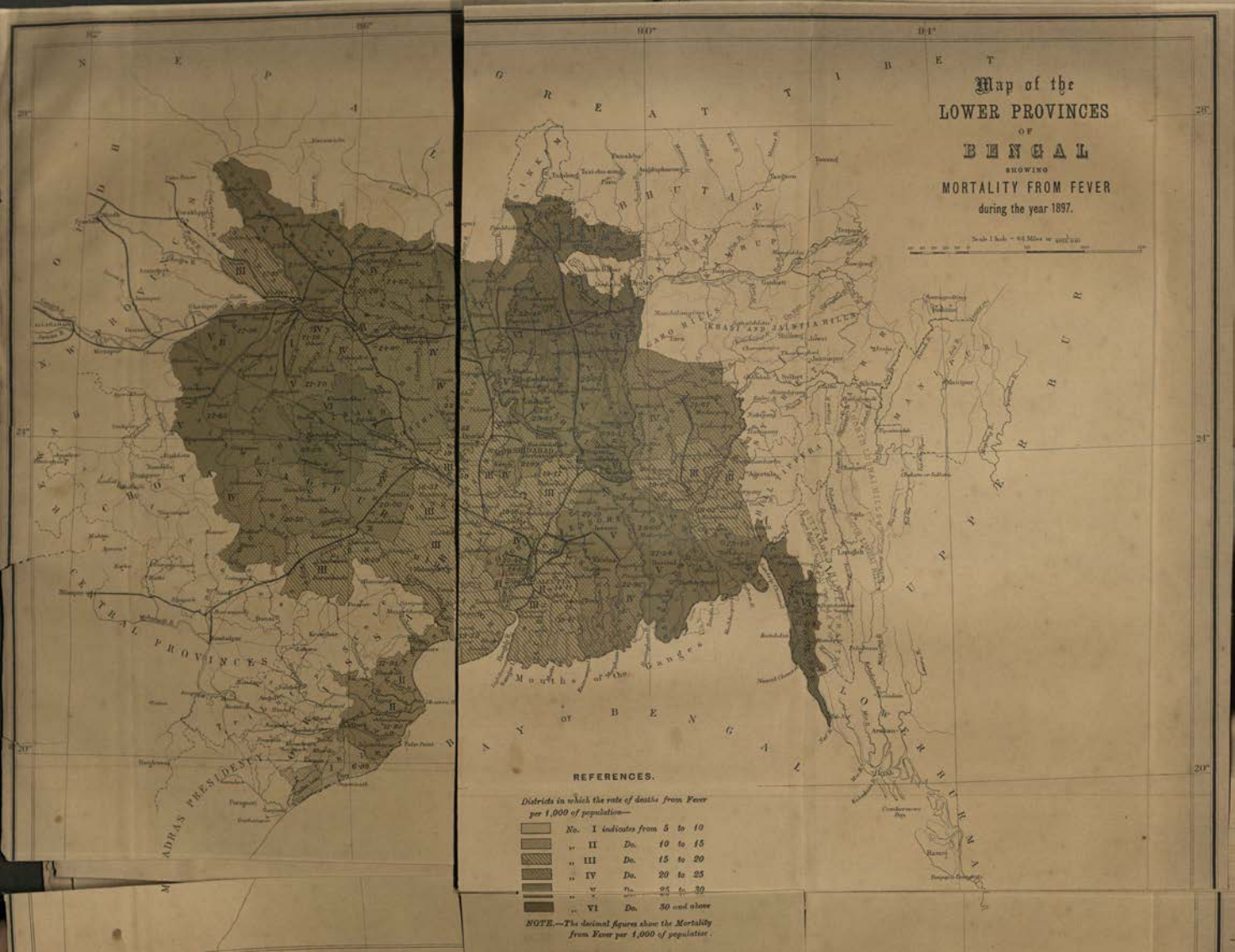
The total number of parcels of quinine, each containing 102 five-grain pice-packets, sold during the year fell from 31,867 to 27,915. The decrease was partly due to fever having prevailed to a less extent during the year under report, and partly to the people being unable on account of the high price of food-grains to spare money for the luxury of medicine. This result was anticipated in last year's resolution, but with the return of prosperity a renewal of the demand for quinine may be expected. Out of the 17 districts which returned a fever death-rate higher than in 1896, eight districts purchased larger quantities of quinine. During the five months when the mortality from fever was highest, the sale of quinine was also largest.

Other causes.

The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa recorded during the year rose from ·67 per mille to ·75. The increase was due to the fact that on account of the prevailing scarcity the poorer classes were forced to live on herbs, roots, leaves of trees, and other unwholesome food. The highest death-rates were returned from Lohardaga (4·96), Calcutta (4·72), Puri (4·08), Howrah (3 97), and Darjeeling (3·86). All these places, except Lohardaga, figure habitually in this list. The deaths from all causes other than those already mentioned were 350,180 as against 352,036 in the previous year.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MORTALITY FROM SMALL-POX
during the year 1897.
Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles or 1/4,055,040
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150
82°
94°
28°
24°
20°
N I B E T
O U D H
N. W. PROV
R E W A H
C H
C E N T R A L
L O W E R B
U P P E R B U R
Towang
Fyzabad
Oudh
Tezpur
Nowgong
Gumti R.
Ganges R.
ALLAHABAD
Jamna R.
Mirzapur
Benard
Jowai
Jaintiapur
Samagudting
Kohima
Manipur
Silchar
Hailakandi
Agori Khas
Sinhpur
Tipaimukh
Changsil
Chelam or Sellam
Janakpur
Bharatpur
Sonhat
Prala
Mahtin
Aprora
Korba
Bilaspur
Lungleh
Bandarban
Manikpur
Tuluknai
Koladain
Arakan
Akyab
NORTH LUSHAI HILLS
SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS
HITTARON
Tuleppi
Kasalong
Tuleppi
Tui Chang
Tui Chang
Tui Pui
Tui Tea
Tui Tea
Tipai
Tuivai
Gutar R.
Lungai R.
Dhalesari R.
Sonai R.
Jiri R.
Barak R.
Iril R.
Mangkon R.
Kopili R.
Kalang R.
Mahtin R.
Mantori R.
Koladain R.
Mikheong R.
Lemru R.
Mio R.
Naf R.
Tek Naf
Ram

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHOWING MORTALITY FROM FEVER during the year 1897.


Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles or more or less
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Fever per 1,000 of population—
No. I indicates from 5 to 10
,, II Do. 10 to 15
,, III Do. 15 to 20
,, IV Do. 20 to 25
,, V Do. 25 to 30
,, VI Do. 30 and above
NOTE.—The decimal figures show the Mortality from Fever per 1,000 of population.
GREAT TIBET
BHUTAN
NEPAL
KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS
GARO HILLS
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY OF BENGAL
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHEWING MORTALITY FROM SMALL-POX during the year 1897.

SANITATION.

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

The following statement compares the total expenditure incurred by municipalities on sanitary purposes during the two financial years 1895-96 and 1896-97 :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	9,21,519	8,88,026	33,493	...
2. Drainage	1,21,060	1,49,559	...	28,499
3. Water-supply	5,44,984	9,96,441	...	4,51,457
4. Disposal of the dead	11,781	11,171	610	...
5. Markets and slaughter-houses	16,975	38,513	...	22,538
6. Treatment of the sick	3,32,653	3,02,792	29,861	...
7. Vaccination	19,912	19,737	175	...
8. Other sanitary works	66,380	23,838	42,542	...
Total ...	20,34,264	24,30,077	...	3,95,813
Construction and maintenance of roads	4,36,684	4,16,051	20,633	...
Total, including roads ...	24,70,948	28,46,128	...	3,75,180

The increase in expenditure under the heads "Conservancy," "Treatment of the sick," and "Other sanitary works" was satisfactory. The decrease under "Drainage," "Water-supply," and "Markets and slaughter-houses" was due solely to reduction in capital outlay. The only large work completed during the year was the extension of the Bhagalpur water-works at a cost of Rs. 2,70,955, whereas the Howrah water-works, which were carried to completion in 1896-97, had cost Rs. 8,46,247. The ordinary expenditure under these heads showed a considerable increase. The number of municipalities which spent no money on original sanitary works rose from 28 to 37, while only 15 municipalities as against 17 in the previous year devoted more than 10 per cent. of their income to works under this head. The Sanitary Commissioner draws attention to the fact that the important towns of Raniganj, Hooghly, Bhadreswar, South Suburbs, Berhampore, Noakhali, and Bettia undertook no new sanitary works. This is a disappointing record, which it is trusted will not recur. In spite of attention having been drawn last year to the fact that Dacca, which for many years past has been in an insanitary condition, had spent only 4·28 per cent. of its income on original works of sanitary improvement, its expenditure this year has further declined to only 2·40 per cent. The Municipal Commissioners have, however, applied for a loan of Rs. 30,000, and it is hoped that immediately on its receipt effective action will be taken to improve the conservancy of the town.

A statement comparing the death-rates before and after the introduction of drainage or water-supply schemes in the various important municipalities which have been able to carry out these large projects has been given; and though, owing to the defects in registration which obtained in former years, the figures are not conclusive, they generally show that all water-supply schemes have been followed by a material decrease in the death-rate. The only exception is Nasirabad, but in this town the completion of the scheme was contemporary with the transfer of the registration of deaths to the police, which resulted in the recording of many deaths that had previously escaped record. In the case of drainage works the figures are much less conclusive, but on the whole they afford no reason to doubt the sanitary efficacy of well-considered schemes.

The Sanitary Commissioner has given an elaborate account of the chief sanitary defects to be found in each of the 147 municipalities in Bengal. These are expressed in various ways, but they may all be summed up in six words,—bad water-supply,—bad drainage,—bad conservancy. Their causes may be reduced to two, viz., insufficient funds and the absence of resolute and well-directed efforts for their eradication. There is no short cut to sanitary perfection, but

a steady advance may be hoped for if the members of Municipal Boards will take to heart and steadfastly follow the counsel which has been pressed on them again and again, viz., to develop their resources to the utmost, to devote as large a part as they can afford to the prosecution of sanitary improvements, and to discharge their duties undeterred by public hostility or private friendship.

Urban and rural sanitation.

The total amount from all sources spent on sanitary works in urban and rural areas during the year under report was Rs. 20,99,335 as against Rs. 17,61,776 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 5,31,594 was spent in towns as compared with Rs. 11,25,633, while Rs. 15,67,741 was spent in rural areas as against Rs. 6,36,143. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with pleasure that the value of works of sanitary improvement carried out by private individuals showed a marked advance from Rs. 4,94,131 in 1896 to Rs. 11,67,469 in 1897. The greater part of this large sum was spent in the excavation of tanks, including a sum of Rs. 1,57,770 spent in constructing seven bunds in Darbhanga; and the works constructed, apart from their effect on the water-supply of the province, must have been of appreciable value as a source of employment to the labouring classes in a year of famine.

Precautions against plague.

A great part of the Sanitary Commissioner's time was occupied in perfecting and supervising arrangements to protect the province against the advance of plague. Inspection stations and observation camps for the examination of passengers coming by rail from infected areas in Western India were established at Khana Junction on the East Indian Railway, and at Katihar, Damukdia, and Khurda Road on other lines. These worked for various periods ranging from a year to 15 months. The total number of passengers examined was 1,181,792, of whom 17,994 were detained for observation. Of these, 7 died, but in no case was plague the cause of death. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 2,01,696, of which three-fourths were spent at the principal camp at Khana. Since the close of the year the first three have been closed, being superseded by new camps at Chausa on the East Indian Railway, Mairwa on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and Chakradharpur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The Khurda Road camp on the East Coast Railway is still working.

The Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, became law on the 4th February 1897. This Act empowers the Government of India, and by delegation the Local Government, to take measures and prescribe regulations to prevent the outbreak and spread of any dangerous epidemic disease, including plague, and to determine the incidence of the cost of such measures. No time was lost in making use of the wide and summary powers which the Act conferred upon Government. The first Regulation issued under the Act was published on the 10th February, and entrusted to the Medical Board (which had been constituted in the manner described in paragraph 15 of the Resolution on the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1896) the duty of preventing the outbreak and spread of plague in Bengal, and directed all Municipal Corporations throughout the province to carry into effect the measures prescribed by the Medical Board for that purpose, the cost being made chargeable to Municipal Funds. Subsequently, a series of Regulations was published from time to time providing, among other matters, for the inspection of persons travelling by rail or steamer, for the inspection of ships leaving the port, so as to give effect to the requirements of the Venice Convention, to prevent the advent of plague (1) in Calcutta, (2) in towns and cantonments in the interior, and (3) in mufassal areas, and to stamp it out if it should make an appearance. These were modified and amended from time to time according to the teachings of experience gained for the most part in other parts of India. Eventually, on the 10th November 1897, an important Regulation, No. 9 of that date, was issued in supersession of previous orders, and bringing together all the rules for dealing with plague in municipal towns, including Calcutta, and in mufassal villages. The Medical Board was largely expanded by the addition of a number of medical officers and further representatives of the non-official public, and was renamed the Plague Commission. Provision was made for the appointment everywhere of local plague authorities with plenary powers, and for the definition of their duties; and rules were laid down to secure the prompt detection of cases of plague as they occurred, for their removal to hospital, for the segregation of persons who had been in

contact with the sick, for the provision of family and caste hospitals, for the evacuation and disinfection of infected dwellings, and for the disposal of the dead. Provision was also made for a number of subsidiary matters of minor importance. This Regulation has, since the close of the year, been expanded by a series of separate Regulations dealing with the mufassal; but in respect of Calcutta it is still in force, and the experience gained since the outbreak of sporadic plague on the 16th April has shown that it is well adapted for its purpose. The events since the 16th April belong to the history of the current year, but it may be stated that nothing has occurred to cast doubt on the soundness and propriety of the principles on which the Regulation was based, and in particular that the provisions for the construction of private caste and family hospitals, for the treatment of individual families and of special classes of the community, have secured the co-operation of the people and have been attended by marked success.

Sanitary Board.

Under the orders of Government the Sanitary Board prepared a water-supply scheme for the Garden Reach Municipality estimated to cost Rs. 50,000, and a scheme to remodel the Darjeeling water-supply at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000. Want of funds has unfortunately rendered it impossible to carry out either of these projects at present. At the request of the Commissioners of the Patna Municipality, a scheme for flushing the roadside drains at a cost of Rs. 56,000 was also prepared, and administrative sanction to execute a portion of it has been accorded. The Berhampore water-works scheme, which was sanctioned by Government last year, is now under construction, and it is reported that satisfactory progress is being shown. Experiments were made to ascertain whether a supply of drinking-water could not be obtained for the Patna Municipality from wells sunk in the old bed of the river Sone. The results were satisfactory so far as they went; but before pronouncing on the scheme finally, the Board have called for a map of the town and other information, which have not yet been supplied them. The Board had various other schemes under consideration, and were consulted by Government on several matters of sanitary importance.

VACCINATION.

Strength of inspecting and working staff.

The following table compares the strength of the supervising and working staff during the last two years:—

	Year.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.				Total number of operators.	Remarks.
								Vaccinators.		Apprentices.			
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of head-vaccinators.	Total number of inspecting staff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Calcutta	1897-98	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	5	...	34	
	1896-97	1	1	4	...	2	8	29	...	4	...	33	
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
	Decrease	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Calcutta Animal Vaccine Depôt.	1897-98	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	1896-97	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provincial rural areas	1897-98	47 Civil Surgeons and 3 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.		50	142	10	252	180	2,144	...	1,096	3,420	
	1896-97	47 Civil Surgeons and 3 Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.		50	142	9	251	165	2,101	...	1,177	3,443	
	Increase	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	43	...	...	...	
	Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	23	
Mufassal municipalities, dispensaries, &c.	1897-98	...	...	4	5	1	10	245	...	...	...	245	
	1896-97	...	...	5	4	1	10	253	...	...	...	253	
	Increase	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Decrease	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	
Total	1897-98	51	1	58	147	14	271	456	2,144	5	1,096	3,701	
	1896-97	51	1	60	146	13	271	449	2,101	4	1,177	3,731	
	Increase	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	43	1	...	...	
	Decrease	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	30	

One Inspectorship in Calcutta and another in the Bhagalpur Municipality were abolished, while one appointment was made in the new municipality at Garden Reach. The appointment of one more head-vaccinator in the Tributary States accounts for the rise in the inspecting staff, and the entertainment of a number of paid vaccinators in the famine-stricken areas and of licensed vaccinators in some of the other districts accounts for the increase in the number of operators. The number of vaccinators working in mufassal municipalities and dispensaries fell off by eight. Inspection work was seriously affected by the employment on plague duty of the Covenanted Deputy Sanitary Commissioners during the working season.

Number of operations and average per operator.

The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 2,293,655 to 2,319,536, and the average per operator from 615 to 639.

In Chittagong the decrease in operations is attributed to the cyclone and the storm-wave that passed over the district in October 1897. In Shahabad it is ascribed to the large number of vaccinations performed during the previous year, and also to the outbreak of small-pox during the year under report,—an unsatisfactory explanation. The decline in the other districts is explained in some by the fact that vaccination work had been pushed on during the previous year owing to outbreaks of small-pox; in others by the inability of the people in their straitened circumstances to meet the cost of vaccination, or by a combination of both causes. A severe outbreak of small-pox in some of the States and the supply of reliable figures in the returns of others account for the diminution in the Political States of Chota Nagpur. A Sub-Inspector who used to run up totals by giving false figures has been dismissed.

Protection afforded to infants.

In the statement showing the population among which vaccination was performed, the figures differ from those of last year in eight districts, and in those of mufassal municipalities. The variations are considerable in Rajshahi and Dinajpur, and in the Tributary States of Orissa the population is shown as having diminished by over 200,000. No explanation of this great difference has been given, nor is there any suggestion that the field of vaccine operations was restricted during the year.

Taking the total population at 73,595,096, and calculating the birth-rate for the Province, as in previous years, at 40 per mille, and deducting 500,707 as the mortality among infants under one year of age, the total number of infants under one year available for vaccination is estimated at 2,443,096, against 2,460,228in the preceding year; and of these, 508,615, or 208·18 per thousand, were vaccinated, as compared with 498,979, or 202·81 per thousand in 1896-97. As in the previous year, Malda, Darjeeling, and Lohardaga show the best results. Patna is at the bottom of the list, and Puri, Shahabad, Gaya, and the Tributary States of Orissa also have very low percentages. The changes are small, and the differences remain enormous. The range in the proportion of the vaccination of infants born during the year is from 983 per mille in Malda to 54 in Patna, and these prodigious differences are constant. Why has vaccination become and continued so popular in Malda? What can be done to establish it in Patna? Why should Puri average about 75, while its neighbour of Balasore exceeds 200? These are obvious questions to which no answer can be found in the Sanitary Commissioner's memorandum, and it is trusted that very special attention will be given to these backward districts to ascertain the causes of their hostility to vaccination and to settle the best methods of surmounting that hostility. All the three southern districts of the Patna Division require the Sanitary Commissioner's special regard and the serious co-operation of the Collectors.

Primary operations.

The proportion of successful primary operations for the whole Province is returned at 97·87 against 98·50. The slight decrease is reported to be due to the inclusion for the first time of unknown cases in calculating the ratio of successful operations. In previous years unknown cases had been excluded. It is reported that orders are under issue for introducing during the ensuing vaccination season the system (referred to in previous resolutions) in force in the Punjab of making three punctures in each arm. The draft of the instructions which it is proposed to issue on the subject has lately been approved by Government.

The number of secondary operations increased from 70,527 to 76,443. There was an increase of 20,250 cases in rural areas, while Calcutta and the mufassal municipalities and dispensaries show a decrease of 7,852 and 6,482 cases, respectively. The percentage of successful cases was 64·56 against 60·23, excluding "unknown cases," and 52·59, including them, in 1896-97, and the increase is attributed to a larger number of re-vaccinations among adults.

Secondary operations.

The number of operations performed during the recess in connection with small-pox epidemics and the up-keep of lymph for emergencies rose from 115,833 to 122,612, or by 6,779. The increase is attributed partly to the greater prevalence of small-pox in some of the districts, and partly to the relaxation of the rule prohibiting the grant of deputation allowance to licensed vaccinators when employed within their own jurisdictions in stamping out outbreaks of small-pox.

Recess work.

The number of vaccinators employed by the District Boards and paid from district funds was reduced from 60 to 58, and the number of persons vaccinated by them fell from 58,722 to 55,937. The contributions made by District Boards for the purpose of giving free vaccination in rural areas rose from Rs. 3,368 to Rs. 3,602. The largest contribution of Rs. 1,322 was again made by the District Board of Puri. A comparison of the work done by the Licensed, Government, District Board, and Municipal agencies shows that there was an increase in the number of operations performed by the Licensed and Government agencies, and a decrease in the number performed by the other agencies.

Vaccination at the expense of District Boards.

The total cost of vaccination declined from Rs. 2,06,204 to Rs. 1,81,480, and the average cost of each reported successful vaccination from one anna and five pies to one anna and three pies. The large decrease in the total cost is attributed to the abolition of the paid vaccination system in Angul, and also to the absence during the greater part of the year of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, which effected a considerable saving in their pay and travelling allowance. These two items alone represent a saving of Rs. 23,000.

Cost of vaccination.

The diagram given illustrates the death-rate from small-pox in each district as compared with the proportion of population protected by vaccination during the last seven years. It is interesting, but inconclusive. The death-rate from small-pox during the last seven years has been identical in the districts of Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Bogra, but in Darjeeling 6,000 of the 10,000 of the population are protected; in the other two districts the proportion is under 2,000. In Backergunge the percentage of protection is the same as in Rangpur and Bogra, but the proportion of small-pox mortality is 0·2 per mille against 2·0. Small-pox in Darjeeling may be abnormally fatal: in Backergunge abnormally mild; and it would be interesting to see such comparison as the trustworthiness of the older returns may permit between the mortality prior to the spread of vaccination in any district with that which prevailed before.

Death-rate from small-pox.

Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the number of operations performed direct from the calf shows an increase of 25,000 in the case of primary vaccinations and of over 5,000 in that of re-vaccinations. This increase is noticeable in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Backergunge, where the bulk of the inhabitants are Muhammadan, and also in the backward districts of Lohardaga and Palamau. The proposal to introduce the system of vaccination direct from the calf into the mufassal was under consideration during the year, and reports were obtained from all Civil Surgeons, through Magistrates and Commissioners. From twenty districts it is reported that there is no objection to the extension of the system; but in other districts, where it is less acceptable to the people, the Sanitary Commissioner rightly considers that, having regard to the present state of public feeling in respect of plague measures it is inexpedient to press it.

Method of vaccination.

Five hundred and sixty-four grains of lanoline vaccine paste were supplied to the Nepal Durbar from the Animal Vaccination Depôt at Darjeeling. Only one return showing the result of operations performed with the lymph was received, and it was found that all the 25 cases reported therein proved successful.

Supply of lanoline lymph to Nepal.

Emigration.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Requisition and despatch of labourers.

As in the previous year there were six agencies at work—five British and one Dutch. The following table shows the demand and supply of labour to the different colonies as compared with the preceding year 1896:—

NAME OF COLONY.	1896.		1897.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	2,276	2,250	1,200	1,149
Trinidad	3,000	2,841	1,700	1,800
Mauritius	400	546	240	292
Natal	815	1,725	1,994	2,850
Fiji	1,166	1,128	1,300	1,287
Surinam	1,119	1,119	590	supplied in January 1898.
Total ...	8,776	9,609	7,024	7,378

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

There was no alteration in the terms on which emigrants were engaged during the year.

Recruiting operations.

The number of licenses granted to recruiters was 539, of which 3 were cancelled on account of misconduct of the recruiters concerned. The emigrants registered during the period under review numbered 12,315. Of these, 9 per cent. were recruited in Bengal, 10 per cent. in Bihar, 56 per cent. in the North-West Provinces, and 24 per cent. in Oudh, proportions which do not differ materially from those of the previous year.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

Of the emigrants accommodated in the sub-depôts, 2,677 never started for Calcutta; 2 died, 460 deserted, and 1,442 were rejected as unfit, showing a percentage of deductions of 21, as compared with 24 in 1896. Of the remainder, 153 remained in the sub-depôts at the close of the year and 239

were not accounted for. In the end, 9,411, or 75 per cent. of those recruited, actually arrived in Calcutta, against a percentage of 71 in the previous year.

The total number of emigrants accommodated in the Calcutta depôts, including re-admissions from outside hospitals and those who remained over from the previous year, amounted to 9,809. Of these, 742 were rejected as unfit, 26 died, 69 deserted, 116 were sent to outside hospitals, and 600 were discharged for various reasons. The total number despatched to the colonies was 7,589, or 77 per cent. of the coolies brought to Calcutta, leaving 667 in the depôts at the close of the year for subsequent disposal.

Of the number embarked, 7,151 were Hindus and 438 Musalmans, the majority being classified as agriculturists and low-caste labourers.

The arrangements made for the accommodation of emigrants in the depôts at Garden Reach and for their food, clothing, medical care, and sanitary surroundings were reported to be satisfactory, and to compare favourably with those of five years ago. The famine, as appears from the figures in the opening paragraph above, had no effect in increasing emigration to the colonies, and its influence on inland emigration was much smaller than might have been expected.

Reference was made last year to the proposal to raise the rates of compensation awarded to persons rejected in Calcutta as unfit for despatch, and the opinion was expressed that the frequent award of compensation was much more needed than a further enhancement of rates. The reduction in the percentage of rejections was satisfactory, but it is yet to be seen how far effect has been given to the wishes of Government in the matter of awarding compensation to persons who are brought down to Calcutta, at great inconvenience to them, and then rejected as unfit.

Sanitation and management of depôts.

The total number admitted into hospitals amounted to 489, of whom 26 died.

Embarkation of emgirants.

Of the 7,589 emigrants embarked, 15 per cent. were conveyed to Demerara (British Guiana), 24 per cent. to Trinidad, 4 per cent. to Mauritius, 38 per cent. to Natal, and 17 per cent. to Fiji. Seven sailing vessels and nine steamers were employed to convey the emigrants, against 13 and 6 respectively in the previous year, the average number carried on each being 474, against 535 in 1896. The steamers were bound for Mauritius and Natal only; but the increased employment of steamers resulted in the reduction of the average duration of the voyage to 52 days, against 68 days in the previous year, and of the average number of days each statute adult emigrant was at sea from 73 days to 61 days. The benefit of this marked shortening of the voyage was shown in the fall of the aggregate mortality on the 16 voyages to 58 from 129 during the 19 voyages of 1896. The mortality in 1897 was largely due to measles on the sailing vessels *Rhone*, *Clyde*, *Jura* and *Ems*.

Returned emigrants.

Returned emigrants numbered 3,750, against 3,297 in 1896. Ninety-five deaths occurred on the return voyage, the highest mortality being on the ships *Clyde*, *Mersey* and *Avon*, upon which 25, 21 and 19 deaths took place respectively. Chronic disease and chest affections were prevalent, and on the *Mersey* there was an epidemic of measles.

The highest number of emigrants—2,608—returned from Demerara, while 1 only returned from the French colonies. Their aggregate ascertained savings amounted to Rs. 4,51,863-6-3, the average per head being Rs. 120, against a total of Rs. 5,74,882-9-3, and an average of Rs. 174 per head in the previous year. As in the previous year, the largest average savings per head, Rs. 212, were those of the returned emigrants from Trinidad. The smallest, averaging Rs. 23, were those of the emigrants returning from Mauritius. Demerara, which contributed two-thirds of the returning emigrants, sent each one off with savings averaging Rs. 108.

Particulars of emigrants resident in the colonies.

This Government is not in possession of absolutely up to date information showing the numbers and condition of Indian emigrants resident in the different colonies, but the particulars extracted below as regards the principal colonies in which there is any considerable Indian population are taken from

the sources of information available, principally from the reports received from the different colonies:—

Colony.	Average Indian population.	Average yearly number of emigrants arriving from India.	Average yearly number of emigrants returning to India.	Average savings of returned emigrants.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				£. s.	
Demerara ...	111,000	5,234	2,014	10 18	
Trinidad ...	78,000	2,556	760	13 8	
Mauritius ...	113,000	4,242	1,278	2 3*	* Converted from rupees at 1s. 4d.
Natal ...	45,000	2,725	486	14 10	
Fiji ...	10,000	1,204	676	10 7	
Jamaica ...	14,000	330	145	7 9	
Surinam ...	11,000	Not available.			† Emigration was suspended in 1882.
Réunion† ...	21,000				

The figures are calculated on the average of the five years ending 31st December 1896, and are complete for the several colonies, covering emigrants from all parts of India.

Setting aside Jamaica, the number of emigrants to and from which in recent years has been inconsiderable, and Mauritius, the circumstances of which would appear to be singularly unfavourable, the average savings brought away by returning emigrants do not differ largely in amount. The subject is one of interest and importance, but sufficient information is not available for positive conclusions to be drawn. The Protector has been requested to collect information as to the numbers of the resident Indian population in the different colonies and the numbers of yearly immigrants and their savings, and to discuss in future reports the relative advantages offered by the different colonies as shown by the position and prospects of the resident emigrants, and the savings of those who return, so far as they can be ascertained.

Administration of estates.

The aggregate number of estates under administration was 654, valued at Rs. 73,186-9-5. Of these, 248 estates, valued at Rs. 29,764-9-1, were finally disposed of, the sum of Rs. 27,879-7-10 having been paid to the heirs in respect of 196 estates, and the sum of Rs. 1,885-1-3 standing at the credit of the remaining 52 estates having lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing, in some cases, to absence of heirs, and in others to inability to trace them under the incorrect descriptive particulars furnished by the emigrants at the time of registration. Besides the final disposal of the 248 estates, heirs were traced in respect of 133 estates valued at Rs. 20,860-14-9, and the sums due were in course of payment. The net result shows that the enquiries for heirs were completed in respect of 381 estates, or 58 per cent. of the total number of estates under administration during 1897, against a percentage of 54 in 1896. The remaining 273 estates, valued at Rs. 22,561-1-7, were still under enquiry, being a percentage of 41 of the total number of estates under administration, against 45 in 1896. Enquiries were, as a rule, made within reasonable periods.

Financial.

The financial results of the colonial emigration operations show a reduction in the receipts derived from the consolidated fee of Rs. 3 per head on each emigrant embarked of Rs. 6,573-4-2 and in the charges of Rs. 1,462, the year closing with a deficit of Rs. 3,883-0-9, against a surplus of Rs. 1,228-3-5 at the end of 1896. The deficit is said to be due to the fact that 2,587 fewer emigrants were despatched to the colonies than in 1896.

Inland Emigration.

In consequence of the prevalence of cholera amongst emigrant coolies, an Assistant Superintendent of Emigration was temporarily appointed from March to August 1897.

Contractors' Emigrants.

During the year three licensed contractors maintained depôts in the Suburbs of Calcutta, and employed 15 recruiters, against 12 in the preceding year, who registered between them 5,227 coolies, against 4,164 in 1896. Of these all but 55 were registered in the 24-Parganas, which shows clearly, as was noticed last year, that contractors depend largely on the numerous free emigration depôts in Calcutta for their supply of labour. Of the coolies registered 63 per cent. were natives of Bengal; 18 per cent. came from the Central Provinces; 14 per cent. from Central India; 1 per cent. from the North-Western Provinces; and only 0·76 per cent. from the congested districts of Bihar. These details, however, are based on the statements of the emigrants themselves, and cannot be regarded as absolutely correct. Out of 5,227 emigrants 5,223 arrived in the Calcutta depôts, their numbers being diminished by one desertion, one death, and two releases. To this number must be added 155 coolies who were already in the depôts on the first day of the year, and four children who were born in them, raising the total number of persons accommodated in the depôts to 5,382. Of these, 117 were discharged, 200 deserted, 37 died, and 99 remained over in the depôts at the close of the year. The percentage of sickness during 1897 rose as high as 1·82, against percentages of 0·42, 0·26, and 0·86 in the three previous years, while the death-rate per mille was 6·87, against 1·41. These figures show a considerable increase in both sickness and mortality during the past year. No case of small-pox or of chicken-pox occurred during the year, and although there were some cases of measles, there were no resulting deaths. Cholera broke out in one depôt at Intally, causing 15 deaths. The depôt was at once closed for a month and disinfected, while certain structural improvements were made; no fresh outbreak of the disease occurred after it was re-opened. The unusual prevalence of sickness in all the depôts is attributed to the scarcity and high prices of food-stuffs. The emigrants not only increased in numbers, but generally arrived at the depôts in poor health and lowered physical condition. The percentage of contracts for four years on the total number of contracts registered rose to 81 as against 46 in the previous year.

The emigrants despatched to Goalundo numbered 4,950, including the 78 who were despatched from Calcutta on the 31st December 1896. Of these, 3,467 emigrants were landed in Assam and 1,470 in Sylhet and Cachar.

Special Local Agents.

Eight special local agents were licensed, against seven in the previous year. Their recruiting operations, which were confined to the districts of Manbhum, Lohardaga, and the Sonthal Parganas, resulted in the enlistment of 15,471 emigrants, or an average of 1,933 to each agent, against 1,134 in the previous year. This large increase is attributed to the prevailing scarcity, which made people more willing to leave their homes. The proportion of labourers to dependants was approximately two to one. Of the entire number, Manbhum contributed no less than 73 per cent., Lohardaga 24 per cent., and the Sonthal Parganas 2 per cent. Of the total number of emigrants, 13,998 were registered for Assam, 915 for Cachar, and 558 for Sylhet. Of these 11,983 were despatched to Goalundo, where they arrived without casualty; while at Goalundo there were 31 releases, 2 desertions and 12 deaths, thus reducing the number of emigrants to 11,938, of whom 9,967 were embarked for Assam, 905 for Cachar, and 1,066 for Sylhet. Of the number despatched to Assam, 15 deserted and 69 died, 63 of the deaths being due to cholera—a lower percentage, however, than in the previous year. There were two deaths among the coolies despatched to Cachar. No casualty occurred among the emigrants embarked for Sylhet. Fifty-one emigrants left for Assam *viâ* Dhubri, and duly arrived at their destination.

There were 4,439 certificated garden sardars and 65 sardarnis, against 4,748 sardars and 73 sardarnis in 1896. The marginal table gives the number of each for the last five years. The decrease during the last two years has not been accompanied by any decrease in the numbers of emigrants registered, which has in fact largely increased. No licenses of local agents were cancelled, but 14 certificates of garden sardars were withdrawn at the

Certificated Garden Sardars.

Years.	Number of—		Local agents.
	Sardars.	Sardarnis.	
1893 ...	4,762	104	127
1894 ...	5,274	156	138
1895 ...	5,317	164	172
1896 ...	4,748	73	164
1897 ...	4,439	65	119

instance of the managers. The number of coolies registered by garden sardars and sardarnis amounted to 18,775 and 184, against 9,037 and 93 in the previous year. This large increase is obviously attributable to the scarcity and high prices which, as has been noticed, increased emigration by other methods. But whereas the number of emigrants registered in Bengal was greater by 9,831 than in the previous year, the increase being specially remarkable in the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Lohardaga, the numbers registered in Bihar decreased by 2. It may be inferred, therefore, that the relief works organised in the area actually stricken by famine completely effected their purpose. Of the 18,959 emigrants, 15,931 were registered for Assam, 988 for Cachar, and 2,040 for Sylhet. The total number of emigrants who left the districts of recruitment during the year for embarkation at Goalundo was 21,136, of whom one was released and 35 died at Goalundo. Of the remaining 21,100, 17,267 were embarked for Assam, 1,674 for Cachar, and 2,159 for Sylhet. After leaving Goalundo, there were 169 deaths and 10 desertions among the Assam coolies, thus reducing the number of emigrants who arrived at their destinations to 17,088, while 3,821 reached Cachar and Sylhet after losing 11 by death and one by desertion. Out of 6,726 sardari emigrants who were despatched to Assam *viâ* Dhubri, 148 died and 11 deserted previous to embarkation, while 150 emigrants were subsequently landed on account of sickness, and 71 died.

Free Emigrants.

The figures as to free emigration, which are only approximately accurate, are derived from information received from the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri as to the numbers passing through these ports. Their reports show that 46,940 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 7,994 for Dhubri, giving a total of 54,934, against 59,014 in 1896. It is noticeable that while emigration under all other methods has increased, the number of free emigrants has declined, though still considerably in excess of 44,960, the figure during 1895. Of those travelling *viâ* Goalundo, 50 deserted, 78 died, and 69 were released on the way to and at Goalundo, the total casualties being 197 compared with 63 during 1896. Of the remaining 46,744 emigrants (adding one child born on the way to Goalundo), 22,707 were bound for Assam, among whom there were 4 desertions and 80 deaths against 60 in the previous year. Of the 8,280 and 15,757 free emigrants embarked for Cachar and Sylhet, 8,277 and 15,741 respectively reached their destinations. Out of 7,994 free emigrants who were despatched to Dhubri, 7,807 eventually arrived, the casualties numbering 187, against 224 in the previous year. In addition to this number, 19,759 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, bringing the actual number of arrivals at Dhubri to 27,566. Of the number embarked at Dhubri 25,963 executed labour contracts, and 1,130 proceeded as free emigrants. There were two desertions, 246 were landed *en route* on account of sickness, and 108 died, giving a slightly higher percentage of total casualties than in 1896.

Execution of Contracts.

The following statement gives the figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882:—

Place.	Three years.				Four years.				Grand Total.
	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	.....	157	7,760	7,917	2,794	9,142	560	12,496	20,413
Cachar	81	263	228	572	247	342	244	853	1,425
Sylhet	613	223	508	1,344	.....	161	530	691	2,035
Total for 1897 ...	694	643	8,496	9,833	3,041	9,645	1,354	14,040	23,873
Total for 1896 ...	1,639	187	943	2,769	1,490	5,716	4,607	11,723	14,492

23,873 contracts were executed during the year, of which 41 per cent. were for three years, and 59 per cent. for four years. In 1896 the number was 14,492, of which 19 per cent. were for three years and 81 for four years. Taking

the figures for Assam, Cachar and Sylhet separately, 39 and 61 per cent. of the Assam contracts were for three and four years, respectively. Of those for Cachar, 40 were for three and 60 per cent. for four years, while for Sylhet 66 per cent. were for three and 34 for four years.

Summary.

The following table summarises the statistics of emigrants registered to proceed during the year from the recruiting districts to the labour districts in Assam *viâ* Calcutta, Goalundo and Dhubri:—

	1896.				1897.			
	Viâ Calcutta.	*Viâ* Goalundo.	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total.	*Viâ* Calcutta.	*Viâ* Goalundo.	*Viâ* Dhubri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number registered through licensed contractors.	4,164	.....	.....	4,164	5,227	.....	.....	5,227
Number registered through special local agents.	.....	7,347	593	7,940	.....	11,881	3,590	15,471
Number registered through certificated garden sardars.	.....	7,145	1,985	9,130	.....	15,519	3,440	18,959
Free emigrants	.....	53,260*	5,754	59,014	.....	46,940*	7,994	54,934
Total	4,164	67,752	8,332	80,248	5,227	74,340	15,024	94,591

* *N.B.*—These figures include the free emigrants who were landed at Dhubri for execution of contracts.

The number recruited under the free system, though greater than the number recruited under the other systems put together, was smaller than in the previous year; emigration under all other methods of recruitment increased. The result of the year's operations shows that the number embarked for the labour districts in Assam in 1897 amounted to 99,011, including the number left over in the previous year, against 84,717 in 1896.

Transport.

Special attention was given during the year to the accommodation and feeding of emigrants during their voyage on the river steamers, and it is reported that all suggestions for improvement were promptly carried out by the Companies concerned. The average length of the river journey to Assam is now from seven to eight days, and to Cachar and Sylhet from three to four days. Out of the batch way-bills of emigrants proceeding *viâ* Goalundo only 86 per cent. and of those covering emigrants *viâ* Dhubri only 78 per cent. were eventually returned to the Superintendent.

Casualties.

With the increase in the number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts during the year under report, there has been also an increase in the total number of casualties, which amounted to 2,507, or 2·53 per cent., against 1,623, or 1·89 per cent., in 1896. Deaths from cholera amounted to ·99 per cent., against ·58 in the preceding year, while the mortality from other causes rose from ·09 per cent. in 1869 to ·12 per cent. in 1897. The number of casualties amongst free emigrants increased from 1·79 per cent. in 1896 to 2·53 per cent. in 1897. The number of deaths amongst this class of emigrants was greater by 243 than in the previous year, being ·98 per cent. in 1897 against ·50 per cent. in 1896.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

In Calcutta the death-rate rose from 35·7 to 36·1 per thousand, and in Howrah from 37·34 to 38·49. The rates in both instances are lower than in 1895 (when they were 39·6 and 42·84 respectively), but higher than the rates recorded during the preceding six years, 1889 to 1894, which were as follows, viz.—

	Calcutta.	Howrah.		Calcutta.	Howrah.
1889	... 28·7	22·71	1892	... 29·6	23·68
1890	... 29·8	20·62	1893	... 29·5	21·41
1891	... 31·5	18·29	1894	... 32·9	25·95

It is noteworthy that the death-rate during the past three years—1895, 1896, and 1897—has been in Calcutta largely, and in Howrah very largely, in excess of the rates recorded for a number of years previously. The high current rates were referred to in the reports for 1895 and 1896, but the continuance for a third year of what it is hoped is an exceptional mortality deserves further examination. The increase in Calcutta and Howrah has now been maintained for three successive years, and appears to deserve more attention than it has yet received.

The deaths from cholera in Calcutta and Howrah fell from 3,449 and 1,118 to 2,349 and 395, respectively. In all other diseases, however, Calcutta shows an increase of mortality, while in Howrah there has been a considerable diminution in the number of deaths from bowel-complaints and "Other causes." Small-pox prevailed in an epidemic form during the early part of the year, though to nothing like the extent to which it grew in Calcutta in 1895.

The numbers of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last two years in the hospitals of Calcutta and Howrah are compared in the following table:—

Name of Institution.	1896.								1897.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients treated, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.				Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,485	248·29	298	35,457	243·24	39,942	532	11·86	4,672	230·75	298	36,424	240·89	41,096	568	12·10
2. Eden Hospital ...	1,645	61·29	80	8,432	26·72	10,077	143	8·69	1,695	67·79	80	3,811	18·64	5,406	125	7·83
3. Ezra Hospital ...	205	13·92	20	1,611	10·1	1,816	3	1·46	178	9·63	20	1,063	7·94	1,241	4	2·24
4. Shama Charan Law Hospital.	517	46·64	41	13,206	161·34	13,723	.....	.....	554	40·92	51	15,941	158·45	16,495	1	·18
5. Presidency General Hospital.	2,836	179·83	238	356	7·88	3,192	152	5·35	2,391	110·05	238	525	5·08	2,916	97	4·05
6. Campbell Hospital	9,208	413·07	462	21,766	150·48	30,974	2,035	22·10	12,041	636·04	962	21,308	148·10	33,349	2,918	24·23
7. Police Hospital ...	2,202	78·85	194	.....	.....	2,202	29	1·31	2,577	101·45	194	.....	.....	2,577	31	1·20
8. Mayo Native Hospital	1,865	77·19	105	32,460	211·05	34,325	226	12·11	1,978	84·26	105	32,486	219·13	34,464	245	12·38
9. Chandney Hospital	389	13·90	12	45,357	312·8	45,746	23	5·91	243	8·4	12	41,941	320·39	45,184	23	9·46
10. Park Street Dispensary.	.....	.....	.....	29,266	165·8	29,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,046	160·	29,046	.....	...
11. Chitpur Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	22,466	159·11	22,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,484	166·13	22,484	.....	...
12. Sukea Street Dispensary.	.....	.....	.....	17,480	139·25	17,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,750	133·45	16,750	.....	...
13. South Suburban Hospital.	219	22·32	12	7,332	174·34	7,551	25	11·41	766	40·90	48	18,888	166·85	19,654	154	20·10
14. Bhawanipur Dispensary.	.....	.....	.....	5,278	73·22	5,278	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
15. Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	296	18·05	15	7,374	758·11	7,670	2	·67	185	10·58	15	5,305	43·81	5,490	1	·54
Total ...	23,867	1,173·35	1,723	247,571	1,894·05	271,738	3,170	13·28	27,180	1,340·77	2,023	248,972	1,793·81	276,152	4,167	15·33
16. Howrah General Hospital.	1,780	65·16	112	10,923	79·67	12,703	421	23·65	1,775	67·39	112	11,834	80·91	13,609	492	27·71
Grand Total ...	25,647	1,238·57	1,835	258,794	1,973·72	284,441	3,591	14·00	28,955	1,408·16	2,135	260,806	1,874·72	289,761	4,659	16·09

The number of outdoor patients rose from 258,794 to 260,806.

There was an increase of 3,308 in the total number of indoor patients treated, and the daily average attendance rose from 1,238·51 to 1,408·16. The increase of 2,833 at the Campbell Hospital, essentially the hospital of the poor, is the most noticeable, and was caused by the large number of pauper patients who were admitted during the famine.

Including outdoor and indoor patients, 177,770 men, 48,981 women, and 63,010 children were treated during the year. The total number of men rose by 6,290 and of women by 2,269, while the number of children treated fell by 3,239, the net increase, taking all classes together, being 5,320. The number of Europeans and Hindus treated increased by 242 and 10,159, respectively, while that of Eurasians and Muhammadans diminished by 1,296 and 4,338.

Excluding the cases treated in the Eye Infirmary, at which there was one death, due to old age, the death-rate for all the institutions rose from 14·2 to 16·40, the highest mortality recorded for 11 years. This increased death-rate is no doubt correctly attributed to the admission of a large number of persons who came to Calcutta from the famine-stricken districts in a moribund condition. The mortality in the several hospitals varies widely, depending to a great extent upon the class of patients admitted and the condition in which they are brought to the hospital. Thus the death-rate for men ranged from 1·20 at the Police Hospital to 23·07 at the Campbell Hospital, while at the Howrah Hospital, where an unusual number of moribund cases, many of them pilgrims, were admitted, it reached 28·35. Similarly, in the case of adult women, the Dufferin Victoria Hospital shows a death-rate of ·63 and the Campbell Hospital of 28·63. The death-rate among men and women was higher than last year in the Campbell, Howrah General, and South Suburban Hospitals, where many of the patients were brought for treatment in a very emaciated condition. The returns for these very large hospitals have, of course, markedly affected the total statistics.

Small-pox was more prevalent during the year, and the number of patients admitted into hospital suffering from the disease rose from 57 to 218. With the exception of one case, which was taken to the Medical College Hospital for educational purposes, the rest—the majority of which were received from Howrah—were treated at the Campbell Hospital. Of these persons, 146 were unprotected, either by vaccination or inoculation, and 60 of them, or 41·09 per cent., died. Of 58 persons who had been vaccinated, 4, or 6·89 per cent. died. In two of these the vaccinal scars were faint. The total death-rate was 29·81, against 22·80 in the previous year.

The number of admissions to hospital of persons suffering from cholera was 1,200 against 1,007 in the previous year, and 664 cases proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 55·33 per cent. The increase is most marked in the Campbell Hospital, where many cases from the cooly depôts in Entally were admitted. Among the patients there were 36 Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 20 died, being a ratio of 55·55 per cent., the same as in the previous year. There was only one case of local origin in the Campbell Hospital against 26 in 1896, notwithstanding the overcrowding of patients in the institution throughout the year. In the Medical College Hospital, which had enjoyed immunity for several years, two local cases occurred. These could not be traced to any defects in the food or sanitary arrangements; and it is noted that at the time the cases occurred, cholera was prevalent in an adjoining bustee.

The admissions to hospitals on account of dysentery increased from 7,778 to 8,415, and the death-rate from 27·81 to 33·81. The Campbell, South Suburban, and Howrah General Hospitals show a high rate of mortality: dysentery and diarrhœa were the main causes of mortality among the cases from famine-stricken districts. Diarrhœa patients also rose from 8,020 to 9,836, and the death-rate increased from 39·87 to 40·64. Conversely, in the case of malarial fevers, the admissions fell from 48,982 to 46,025, while the death-rate increased from 9 49 to 11·38 per cent. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases increased from 14,216 to 14,523, the more serious cases sharing in the increase. Fifty lepers were admitted into the hospitals during the year against 22 in the previous year, and of these, 35 were dealt with in the Campbell Hospital. There were 27 cases of enteric fever and 869 cases of remittent fever, against 23 and 1,075 respectively in 1896. The cases recorded

as enteric were more numerous than in any year since 1877, and the Superintendent of the General Hospital, where 22 of the 27 cases were treated, attributes the increase to a tendency to include cases of remittent fever in the category of enteric fever. Of the 27 cases, 26 were Europeans or Eurasians, and only one was a native.

The total number of surgical operations increased from 24,067 to 25,745. Death followed in 178 cases, giving a percentage of ·70 against ·73 in the previous year.

The total number of women and children admitted at the Eden Hospital as indoor patients fell from 1,579 to 1,535, of whom 220 were Europeans, 501 Eurasians, 701 Hindus and Muhammadans, while 173 belonged to other classes. The death-rate for Europeans and Eurasians was 4·99 and for the others 10·18, the figures for the previous year being 6·47 and 10·50. The mortality among native children was rather high, being 33·64 against 25·36, and is explained by their being brought in in a moribund condition. Confinement cases decreased from 640 to 616. Of these only 22 proved fatal, against 49 in the previous year. There were 24 cases of septicæmia, of which 11 died. None were contracted within the hospital. There were 1,146 operations performed, against 3,478 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the exclusion from the returns of repetitions in the passing of catheters in the same individual. Of the 13 cases in which ovariotomy was performed, 11 proved successful.

The increase in the number of indoor patients treated during the year in the Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital was nominal, while the number of outdoor patients rose from 13,206 to 15,941. There was a diminution in the daily average attendance, which was 158·45 against 161·34, but the number of operations rose from 597 to 1,197, of which 327 were extractions of lens for cataract. Vision was restored in 83·24 per cent. of these cases, against 80·40 in the previous year.

The work done by trained nurses at the Medical College, Howrah General, Campbell and South Suburban Hospitals is well spoken of by the Medical Officers concerned. The nursing at the Presidency General Hospital is under the superintendence of the Clewer Sisters, whose devotion to their work is spoken of in high terms of praise. The Superintendent has, however, noted a tendency on the part of the nurses to restrict their work to taking temperatures and administering medicines, relegating their other duties to menial servants. Steps have been taken to check this. The whole question of nursing in this hospital has been under the consideration of a Committee, and much-needed reforms both here and at the Eden Hospital will, it is hoped, be introduced before long.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah Hospitals shows a decrease from Rs. 5,96,100 to Rs. 5,92,700. Rupees 600 was invested during the year by the Medical College Hospital, and securities to the face value of Rs. 4,000 were sold by the Howrah General Hospital. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the year:—

Income.

	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.
Opening balance	28,954	33,945
From Government	4,46,699	5,18,580
Local Funds	79,476	66,037
Municipal „	40,221	41,217
Interest on investments	26,061	25,974
Receipts from paying patients	48,293	50,567
Miscellaneous receipts	3,746	11,131
Subscriptions { Europeans	9,426	10,573
Subscriptions { Natives	3,940	1,543
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	.....	.....
Total receipts from sources other than Government	2,11,163	2,07,042
Sale-proceeds of Government securities ...	.....	3,880
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,86,816	7,63,447

Expenditure.

	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.
Establishment	2,63,676	2,68,502
Bazar medicines ...	5,730	5,791
European „	30,954	41,152
Diet	1,24,312	1,41,662
Miscellaneous charges	1,01,209	1,12,384
Buildings and repairs	1,28,563	1,63,550
Total ...	6,54,444	7,33,041
Invested during the year	2,500	600
Closing balance	29,872	29,806
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,86,816	7,63,447

The total income, excluding the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 7,29,502, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 71,630. The cost to Government shows an increase of Rs. 71,881, due to larger expenditure on buildings and repairs, on diet, and on European medicines. Receipts from paying patients show an increase of Rs. 2,274, mainly due to the fact of the Campbell Hospital having received a sum of Rs. 4,575 from the Bengal Branch of the Indian Famine Fund for dieting of patients. Rupees 7,943 were also received from the same fund by the Campbell Hospital for the pauper patients treated in the sheds built by the Calcutta Municipality. There is a reduction of Rs. 13,439 in the receipts from local funds, which is attributed chiefly to smaller receipts from the Hospital Port Dues Fund, owing to smaller admissions of seamen in the Medical College, Presidency General, and Howrah General Hospitals. There was a slight increase in the receipts from municipal funds and in subscriptions from Europeans, while subscriptions from natives decreased by more than half. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 6,54,444 to Rs. 7,33,041. The amount spent on buildings and repairs increased by Rs. 34,987 owing to quadrennial repairs at the Medical College, and the construction of the outdoor department and sheds for the accommodation of extra patients at the Campbell Hospital. There was also an increase both under Diet and Miscellaneous charges. The large increase from Rs. 6,706 to Rs. 11,349 in the expenditure on European medicines in the General Hospital was plainly due to imperfect supervision, there having been eleven Assistant Surgeons in charge of the dispensary during the year. The whole management of this hospital has lately been investigated by a Committee, whose report is now under consideration.

The Inspector-General has expressed doubts as to the propriety of continuing the appointment of a lady-doctor for the Chandney Hospital, and the question is still under his consideration.

The construction of a new building for the Presidency General Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,00,000 has at last been sanctioned. It is impossible to provide so large a sum at once; and arrangements have been made to construct the new buildings gradually, the subsidiary buildings which will be of immediate advantage to the existing hospital being taken up first. In the current year's budget 3 lakhs have been provided, and it has been decided, in addition to such construction of the male block as the funds permit, to take up the following works in the first instance and in the following order, viz.—(1) the contagious diseases ward, (2) the main kitchen, including a milk store and dairy, and (3) the steam laundry, and thus provide at once these most necessary appendages to the existing hospital.

The entire work will take some years to carry out, but when complete it will supply one of the most pressing wants of the town. The Committee appointed to state how the existing defects of the hospital can best be remedied, to examine the nursing arrangements, the supply of bedding, &c., and to report on the general system of supervision, and the adequacy of the staff of servants and to suggest rules for management, have only recently submitted their report, which is now under the consideration of Government.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

During the year 356 patients and 57 attendants were admitted into the Sanitarium.

The following statement compares the number of residents of each class during the past four years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5
First class	51	73	47	37
Intermediate class	50	62	82	95
Second „	139	140	152	146
Third „	109	145	183	135
Total ...	349	420	464	413

The total of admissions is lower than in the two previous years, but higher than in 1894. As compared with 1896, the number of the third class declined, and that of the intermediate class rose. The latter result is said to have been due to improved dietary arrangements.

Of the 356 patients treated, 291 were adults and 65 children. The daily average of patients (37·02) was higher than in 1893 and 1895, but lower than in 1894 and 1896. As usual, the most prevalent complaints among the persons admitted were malarial fever and diseases of the digestive system. The average period of residence of each patient was 25·60 days, against 26·09 in 1896 and 23·88 in 1895. There were 3 deaths in 1897, as compared with 5 in 1896 and 3 in 1895, the percentage on admissions being ·84 against 1·07 in 1896 and ·86 in 1895. Two hundred and ninety-four persons left the institution completely restored to health and 59 much improved. During the year 89 operations were performed, against 109 in 1896 and 133 in 1895, but none were of an important character. The number of confinements in the institution during the year was 8, against 6 in 1896 and 5 in the year before that. There are four free beds in the Sanitarium maintained for the Calcutta hospitals, and during the year provision was made for the maintenance of a fifth. The patients who occupied these beds numbered only 20, against 26 in the preceding year. A third free cot for children was opened during the year.

The total income of the institution fell from Rs. 36,878 in 1896 to Rs. 33,908 in consequence of a smaller sum having been received from patients, and the Superintendent remarks that no reason can be given for the variation in the number and class of patients from one year to another. The expenditure, which decreased in about the same proportion, amounted to Rs. 32,839, against Rs. 35,822 in the previous year, diet expenses falling from Rs. 14,832 to Rs. 12,830, and the cost of furniture from Rs. 2,864 to Rs. 1,147. The average daily cost per patient on the other hand increased from Re. 1-5-6 in 1896 to Re. 1-5-11. The year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 9,032, against Rs. 8,794 in 1896 and Rs. 7,738 in 1895.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries open at the close of the year was 477—a net increase over those open in 1896 of 22 institutions. Twenty-five new dispensaries were opened during 1897, and two others which previously existed submitted their returns for the first time and were brought on to the Government list. Of those newly opened, 1 was in class I, 15 in class II, 6 in class III-A, and 3 in class III-B. The steady increase in the number of

class II dispensaries shows a laudable desire on the part of local bodies to bring medical relief within easy reach of the people. The District Board of Backergunge alone has established no less than 11 dispensaries during the last two years. The addition of eleven new institutions in class III shows that private individuals also were not behindhand in providing medical relief for their poorer neighbours. Five dispensaries are shown as having been closed in 1897. Of these, the dispensary at Bangaon was not really closed, but was removed from the Government list owing to the transfer of the management of the Bengal Central Railway, by which it is maintained, to a private company; the two Lady Dufferin zanana hospitals at Bhagalpur were amalgamated, and three were actually closed. The 477 dispensaries remaining open at the close of the year are classified as follows:—

Class I	30
Do. II	275
Do. III-A	98
Do. III-B	74
Total ...	477

The following table shows the distribution of dispensaries in each Division according to population:—

Division.	Population.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of people to each dispensary.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	7,688,818	55	139,796
Presidency	7,853,566	67	117,217
Rajshahi	8,019,187	74	108,367
Dacca	9,844,127	85	115,813
Chittagong	4,190,081	41	102,197
Patna	15,811,014	63	250,968
Bhagalpur	8,582,490	40	214,562
Orissa	4,047,352	34	119,039
Chota Nagpur ...	4,628,792	20	231,439
	70,665,427	479*	147,526

* Although the total number of dispensaries at the close of the year was 477, the working of 479 dispensaries is shown in the annual returns.

The following table shows the chief statistics in respect of area, population, and number of dispensaries and patients treated in Bengal in 1897, as compared with corresponding figures for other provinces for

the year 1896. The figures for Calcutta and Howrah are, as usual, excluded:—

Province.	Number of dispensaries.	Area of the provinces in square miles.	Square miles per dispensary.	Population of the province.	Population per dispensary.	Number of patients treated.	Number of patients per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	479	151,543	318	70,665,427	147,526	2,834,112	5,941
Bombay	314	125,144	398	18,901,123	60,194	2,319,346	7,386
Madras	475	141,189	297	35,630,440	75,011	4,042,533	8,510
Central Provinces	95	71,582	753	9,501,401	100,014	1,374,129	14,464
Punjab	267	110,667	410	20,860,913	78,131	3,122,994	11,696
North-Western Provinces	350	107,507	307	46,905,085	134,014	3,955,359	11,301
Burma	96	171,430	1,785	7,605,560	79,224	708,489	7,380

Medical officers in charge of dispensaries.

Of the 477 dispensaries open at the close of the year, 234 were in charge of Medical officers of the Government establishment and 243 in charge of local native doctors, against 235 and 220 respectively in the previous year. Of the 234 officers of the Government establishment, 73 were Assistant Surgeons and 161 Civil Hospital Assistants.

Inspections.

The number of dispensaries inspected by Civil Surgeons rose from 374 to 382, and the number visited four times and over, as required by Rule 29 of the Dispensary Manual, from 153 to 161. The number of dispensaries visited less than four times remains the same as in the previous year, while the number not inspected at all rose from 17 to 27.

The following table shows the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the last three years, and the ratio per cent. of this number to the population of the area concerned:—

Year.	Patients.			Population, excluding Calcutta.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1895 ...	45,243	2,434,536	2,479,779	70,665,427	3·51
1896 ...	47,109	2,637,501	2,684,610		3·79
1897 ...	55,644	2,778,468	2,834,112		4·01

The total number of patients treated during the year shows an increase of 149,502 over the previous year. The figures show that the annual increase in attendance at hospitals still lags far behind the normal increase of population, which in Bengal is not less than ·7 per cent. per annum. In seven dispensaries the increase in the number of patients was over 3,000, the most marked improvement being in the Bhanga Dispensary in Faridpur (6,494) and the Kalimpong Mission Hospital in Darjeeling (5,640). On the other hand, there was a decrease of 2,000 and upwards in the case of 16 dispensaries, the largest being in Laheria Sarai, in the district of Darbhanga, where the number fell off by 9,427. Increases are attributed either to the growing popularity of the dispensary or to the greater appreciation by the people of medical charity, while decreases are ascribed to the healthiness of the year and to the panic caused in Bihar by the publication of the plague regulations towards the end of the year. Nine out of the 16 dispensaries which show a large decrease were situated in districts affected by famine, and it is probable that a certain number of persons who would have attended them received medical relief in poor-houses.

Indoor patients.

Indoor patients were received in 201 dispensaries as compared with 192 in the previous year, and the number thus treated rose from 47,109 to 55,644, being an increase of 8,535, or more than one-sixth. The number of beds available increased from 3,057 to 3,247, and the daily average attendance from 1,898 to 2,226. The increase in the daily attendance is satisfactory, but it is still far below the number of beds provided, and this will continue to be the case until suitable accommodation for relatives of patients is provided near each dispensary. The attention of dispensary authorities has more than once been drawn to the matter, but their funds do not permit of very rapid progress being made. The number of deaths among indoor patients rose from 5,487 to 8,172 and the death-rate from 11·64 to 14·68. In the year under review a large number of patients was no doubt admitted in an emaciated and anæmic condition. The pilgrim centres of Gaya and Deoghur record a higher death-rate than in the previous year. At Gaya it was almost double, viz., 16·6, against 8·25 in the previous year. The Puri Dispensary shows a death-rate of 28·38, against 32·17 in 1896.

Outdoor patients.

The number of outdoor patients rose from 2,637,501 to 2,778,468, or 140,967 more than in 1896. The steady increase in the number of outdoor patients is so far satisfactory, but the number still falls short of the number treated in 1896 in the North-Western Provinces (3,892,918) and the Punjab (3,070,117), where the population is far less than in Bengal. The daily average attendance was 19,494 as compared with 18,377, the increase being on a far smaller scale than that of in-patients. Twenty-one dispensaries had an average daily attendance of 100 and upwards in 1896 as well as in 1897, as against 26 in the year 1895. The largest daily attendance (223·43) was at the Dumraon Dispensary.

Diseases treated.

The number of cases of malarial fever treated rose from 506,757 to 536,428. There was an increase under this head in all the Divisions except the Presidency, where the number of cases fell from 103,559 to 96,891. The increase was largest in the district of Mymensingh. In Hazaribagh, where fever was very prevalent, the number treated rose from 3,648 to 5,103. In Rangpur and Dinajpur, which also had a high mortality from this cause, there was a large diminution in the number treated, of which no explanation is given. The number of cholera cases treated rose from 14,388 to 16,845. The district which suffered most from this cause was Chittagong, where there were two epidemics of the disease during 1897—one in the hot weather and one after the cyclone. The increase in cholera in the Chota Nagpur Division is ascribed to famine. Bowel-complaints (dysentery and diarrhœa) account for 166,516 admissions as against 137,568 in 1896. The number of cases of small-pox treated rose from 185 to 208. Although the number of cases treated under the various heads shows an increase, this must be ascribed more to the fact that the prevailing scarcity made the people readier to accept charity than to the unhealthiness of the year. The death-rate among the general population was only 32·94 per mille, against 34·17 in 1896.

Surgical operations.

The total number of surgical operations performed rose from 124,067 to 135,505. Of these, 13,115 were principal and 2,390 secondary operations, against 122,187 principal and 1,880 secondary operations in 1896. Of the patients operated on, 125,454 were cured, 6,542 relieved, 1,080 otherwise discharged, and 216 died. The more important operations numbered 3,596, of which no less than 2,718 were extraction of lens. The number of operations for lithotomy shows an increase of three cases, and for litholopaxy a decrease of seven cases. The largest increase was under the head of "Amputations," viz., 53. The number of cases of ovariotomy was the same as in 1896, viz., 15. The result of operations was not, however, so satisfactory—one-third of the cases having ended fatally.

Sex of patients.

The number of males treated increased from 1,603,533 to 1,711,742, and the number of females from 423,238 to 458,670. The number of children admitted also increased from 657,839 to 663,700. The average daily attendance of indoor patients of the female sex rose from 372 to 448, but was still very small in relation to the

accommodation available. It is hoped that the new plan of Cottage Hospital, which has been circulated for adoption in the construction of new buildings, and which provides for the separate treatment of female patients, both in the indoor and outdoor departments, will have the effect of increasing their number.

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the income and expenditure of dispensaries during the last two years:—

INCOME.	1896. Rs. A. P.	1897. Rs. A. P.
Cash balance on 1st January	25,497 3 10	27,048 13 5
From Government—		
As salaries. Medical officers	45,810 9 4	48,157 9 3
As salaries. Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants) ...	6,316 9 9	7,150 15 7
As registers and forms	4,655 0 7	5,413 8 10
„ European medicines	1,850 7 8	2,545 3 2
For diet, including police cases	4,556 9 9	6,331 3 1
Sale of medicines supplied by Government ...	.....	.....
Special allowances given by Government ...	7,715 10 1	14,188 3 2
Total ...	70,904 15 2	83,786 11 1
From local or other funds—		
Local funds	2,24,444 2 5	2,59,516 11 5
Municipal funds	2,04,291 12 7	2,23,452 7 5
Interest on investments	39,484 13 10	34,267 8 9
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	26,833 12 5	37,804 3 4
Subscriptions From Europeans ...	21,578 5 3	26,684 8 6
Subscriptions „ natives	2,30,699 6 4	2,24,641 12 9
For diet (by paying patients, &c.) ...	1,930 9 7	1,713 3 1
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	683 2 3	1,465 4 6
Miscellaneous receipts	8,971 12 6	10,197 6 2
Total Income ...	8,55,320 0 2	9,30,578 10 5
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid by Government as salaries—		
Medical Officers	46,428 9 4	48,290 7 8
Nursing establishment	.....	.....
Compounders, dressers, &c.	3,292 2 8	3,577 14 5
Menial servants	3,204 5 1	3,894 13 2
Paid from local sources as salaries—		
Medical Officers	2,44,262 3 11	2,55,719 15 9
Nursing establishment	5,543 15 8	6,299 13 3
Compounders, dressers, &c.	54,757 3 10	58,569 4 2
Menial servants	58,623 0 8	65,551 2 11
On bazar medicines	19,842 6 9	20,028 8 0
„ European „	1,15,446 14 1	1,20,398 14 2
„ diet	78,222 8 5	1,06,680 10 8
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government)	60,025 5 6	69,264 7 5
„ buildings or repairs	97,905 11 2	1,07,714 2 5
Invested during the year	41,818 4 1	24,212 5 0
Total Expenditure ...	8,29,372 11 2	8,90,202 7 0
Cash balance on 31st December ...	25,947 5 0	40,376 3 5

The total income of the dispensaries during the year 1897, inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 27,048, was Rs. 9,30,578, against Rs. 8,55,320 of the

previous year. The net increase, excluding opening balance, was Rs. 73,707. The Government contribution rose from Rs. 70,904 to Rs. 83,786. The chief item of increase (Rs. 2,347) was under the head of salaries of medical officers, and is due to the order issued in Government Resolution No. 2977Medl., dated the 18th July 1896, requiring local bodies to contribute the average salaries of medical officers employed by them, Government undertaking to meet their grade pay. Receipts from municipal and other local funds amounted to Rs. 4,82,969, or 51·89 per cent. of the total income, as against Rs. 4,28,735, or 50·12 per cent. the previous year. The amount derived from municipalities shows an increase of Rs. 19,160. Subscriptions from Europeans and natives combined constituted 27 per cent. of the total income, or 2·49 per cent. less than in 1896. The amount subscribed by Europeans shows an increase of Rs. 5,106, and that by natives a decrease of Rs. 6,057. The decrease in subscriptions from the latter is ascribed to the general financial pressure consequent on the scarcity which prevailed during the year. Receipts from paying patients also show a decline, the figures being Rs. 1,713 as against Rs. 1,930 in 1896.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,29,372 to Rs. 8,90,202, owing in the main to increases in the number of dispensaries and of patients treated. The chief item of increase was salaries, but charges on account of diet also rose from Rs. 78,222 to Rs. 1,06,680, and the cost of European medicines from Rs. 1,15,446 to Rs. 1,20,398. The increase of Rs. 28,458 under the head Diet is partly due to the dearness of food-grains and partly to a more liberal scale of diet having been granted to patients who were admitted in a weak or emaciated condition owing to the scarcity of food-grains. The cost of buildings and repairs shows an increase of Rs. 9,808, and is attributed to the damage done by the earthquake. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 40,376.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The number of patients in the five native asylums during the past two years and the main facts regarding them are shown in the following statement:—

			1896.	1897.
Remained on 1st January	...	...	921	918
Admitted and re-admitted	...	...	181	201
	Total	...	1,102	1,119
Discharged cured	...	...	61	64
„ improved	...	...	27	23
„ not improved	...	...	2	8
„ otherwise	...	...	4	11
Died ...	...	...	90	90
	Total	...	184	196
Remaining on 31st December	...	...	918	923
Daily average strength	...	...	914	927

The total number of admissions was 183, against 156 in the previous year. An increase occurred in all the asylums except Patna, where the number fell from 38 to 33, and was most marked at Dullunda, where an unusually large number of criminal lunatics was received. The number of re-admissions fell from 25 to 18, of which 7 occurred in the Dullunda Asylum, comprising two cases of recurrent lunacy, two of lunatics sent back from jail, two re-admitted as non-criminal lunatics after being discharged from the criminal list, and one who had been made over to his friends as improved,

but was found by them unmanageable. Of the 201 lunatics admitted and re-admitted to the five asylums during the year, 114 were criminals and 87 non-criminals, against 104 and 77 respectively in the previous year. The criminal lunatics remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1897 numbered 485 against 477 at the end of 1896 and the non-criminal lunatics 442 against 441. Of the total number of criminal lunatics in confinement, 182 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 269 were detained as incapable of making their defence, and 34 had become insane while in jail. The corresponding figures for 1896 were 191, 260, and 26. The statistics of the last eleven years show that the daily average strength of criminal lunatics has risen since 1887 from 390·88 to 480·62.

The number of discharges rose from 94 to 106. The increase of 10 at Dullunda is accounted for by the transfer of six lunatics to other provinces, and by the larger number who were made over to friends. The increase of 5 at Dacca is said to have been due to an unusually high proportion of recoveries. At Patna there was a decrease of 6 owing to a smaller number of improved cases having been made over to friends. Criminal lunatics are required under the rules to remain in the asylum for a probationary period after recovery, and at Patna several applications for the release of relatives had to be refused for this reason.

The accommodation available was sufficient in all the asylums, except that at Dullunda both the male and female wards were for a time slightly overcrowded, but on this being reported 34 males and 4 females were at once transferred to other asylums. The five asylums can accommodate 1,137 patients, allowing 50 square feet for each, but the number confined in any one night did not exceed 992.

Of the 201 admissions, 126 are classified under mania, 45 under melancholia, 7 under idiocy, and the remainder under various other types. Sixty-four are attributed to physical causes, 15 to moral causes, and in 122 cases the causes were unknown. Of the 64 cases attributed to physical causes, 25 are ascribed to ganja-smoking, 3 to spirit-drinking, 20 to heredity, 2 to fever, 6 to epilepsy, 1 to bhang, and 7 to other causes. There were 5 more ganja cases than in the preceding year, 9 being reported from Dullunda, 7 from Patna, 4 from Cuttack, 3 from Berhampore, and 2 from Dacca. A careful diagnosis was made in every instance. In most of the Dullunda cases, however, it is said that the patients were also addicted to opium or alcohol, so that ganja was not the sole cause of their insanity.

The number of admissions to hospital fell from 898 to 667, but there was again a considerable increase in the average daily number of sick, which rose from 84·64 to 128·57. The rise in the daily number of sick at Dullunda is ascribed by the Superintendent to the fact that a comparatively larger proportion of the lunatics admitted there were of an advanced age, and that the great majority of them were admitted in exceptionally bad health, due probably to the effects of the famine. The maintenance at Dullunda and the formation at Dacca of an "infirm gang," the members of which received special care and treatment without being sent to hospital, seems to account for the small number of admissions to hospital at those two asylums. It is satisfactory to notice that there was no cholera in any of the asylums, although several cases occurred in the neighbouring jails. The number of deaths amounted to 90, the same high figure as in the previous year. The death-rate (9·70) was lower than that shown for the year 1896 by Bombay, but higher than that of Madras, the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Burma for the same year. A variety of much appreciated amusements was provided in all the asylums.

The number of injuries and accidents was 14 against 16 in 1896, and were mostly of an unimportant character. At Dacca, however, a lunatic committed suicide by hanging himself from the gratings of the cell. A judicial enquiry was held, and one of the warders found to have been guilty of negligence: he was, however, only reduced to a lower grade, as the evidence did not warrant a criminal prosecution. At Patna a lunatic was found with several ribs broken: a jemadar was reduced and a warder fined, but a special enquiry by the Magistrate failed to elicit what had happened. It is supposed he had been kicked by another lunatic. No escape took place from any of the asylums during the year.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the past two years are shown below:—

Income.	1896. Rs. A. P.	1897. Rs. A. P.
1. Received from treasury ...	83,349 11 0	90,341 8 8
2. Ditto from paying patients ...	2,150 12 10	2,472 12 6
Total ...	85,500 7 10	92,814 5 2
3. Received from manufacturing department, less cost of raw materials	4,066 0 7	4,587 1 3
4. Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Depôt, and Stationery Office ...	4,389 5 6	12,432 12 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	93,955 13 11	1,09,834 2 9
Expenditure.		
Establishment proper	17,339 6 4	20,016 13 6
Superintendence	17,362 11 4	16,709 8 7
Diet	41,207 0 5	46,429 0 8
Clothing and bedding	2,743 7 9	2,368 11 6
Bazar medicines	203 6 6	308 12 0
Contingencies proper	6,266 13 2	7,073 1 10
Repairs and maintenance ...	462 0 11	1,783 15 4
Rates and taxes	3,981 10 0	2,711 7 0
Miscellaneous	.....	.....
Printed forms and stationery ...	116 0 11	98 3 3
English medicines	871 4 10	1,272 15 3
Public Works	3,401 15 9	11,061 9 10
Total ...	93,955 13 11	1,09,834 2 9

The increase in the gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,878, and occurred chiefly under the heads of Public Works, Diet, and Establishment Proper. The increase under the first-named head was chiefly due to repairs, which were necessitated by the earthquake. High prices in consequence of the famine and the grant of grain compensation allowance mainly account for the larger sums spent under the other two heads.

The gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums for the past two years and the cost per head of average strength are given in the following table:—

	1896. Rs. A. P.	1897. Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	113 5 11	129 14 10
Dacca	107 12 4	119 3 8
Patna	93 1 5	104 8 4
Cuttack	190 6 0	160 3 2
Berhampore	84 2 5	113 8 11
Average cost in all asylums ...	102 12 0	118 0 0
Details of cost.		
Establishment	37 15 3	39 9 8
Diet	45 1 0	50 1 1
Clothing and bedding	3 0 0	2 8 10
Medicine	1 2 10	1 11 3
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	7 5 9	9 8 10
Public Works Department charges ...	3 11 6	11 14 10
Rates and taxes	4 5 8	2 14 10
Forms and stationery	0 2 0	0 1 8
	102 12 0	118 7 0

In the dairy farm at Dullunda there was a loss of Rs. 1,133-8-3, about which the Superintendent has been asked to submit a special report. The

dairy at Dacca was improved, while that at Berhampore, which was opened in 1896, did not yield very satisfactory results.

There were 17 persons admitted and 2 re-admitted to the European Asylum at Bhawanipur, a number in both instances identical with that of the preceding year, while there were 36 patients remaining from the previous year. Recoveries, as in the preceding year, numbered 6; 10 persons were transferred to the care of their friends and 4 died, thus leaving 35 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 21·65 males and 15·73 females, and the largest number confined in any one night was 24 males and 17 females. There was thus no overcrowding, as the asylum can accommodate 23 males and 19 females. There were only 8 admissions to hospital, and the general health of the inmates was good. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 21,269 to Rs. 21,772, but towards this Government contributed only Rs. 4,218, against Rs. 11,635 in the previous year, and the average cost of each lunatic fell from Rs. 369 to Rs. 114. The reason for this was the larger sum realized from paying patients, Rs. 17,543, against Rs. 9,424 in the preceding year—an improvement mainly due to the exertions of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Lawton.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

During the year 1897 the number of analyses performed reached the exceptionally high figure of 4,518, against 3,655 in 1896 and 3,342 in 1895. The increase was most marked in poisoning cases, in articles tested for blood stains, and in analyses performed for the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, mostly in connection with the Merchandise Marks Act. The Chemical Examiner was also consulted on a number of technical questions, including the classification of blasting powder, the composition of Gelignite, Gelatin-Dynamite and blasting Gelatin, the comparative accuracy of hydrometers and specific gravity bottles, the constituents of chandu, and the cause of the corrosion of telegraph cables and of lead piping.

The medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year numbered 1,376, and the number of articles sent for examination in connection with them 2,549, the corresponding figures for 1896 being 952 and 1,732. The number of cases of human poisoning increased from 507 to 637, and of cattle-poisoning from 297 to 545. The viscera of 428 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year as against 306 in 1896, and in 56·54 per cent. of these cases poison was found, against a percentage of 54·24 in 1896 and 54·45 in 1895. Opium was found to have been used in 25·81 per cent. of the cases of fatal poisoning, against 24·50 per cent. in the previous year, and the percentage of the next most common form of poison, arsenic, rose from 11·76 to 18·34. In 186 out of 428 human viscera and in 369 out of 779 other suspected substances sent up for analysis, no poison was detected. The number of cattle viscera examined was 295 as against 174 in the preceding year, and in these arsenic was discovered in 77·28 per cent. against 66·08 per cent. in 1896.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality, which rose from 1,923 to 1,969, comprised 553 samples of explosives, 516 of petroleum and inflammable oils, and 9 samples of tinned meat.

The number of analyses of drinking-water conducted during the year was 132 against 169 in 1896. The results were as follows :—

Good ...	... 4	Indifferent ...	... 27
Fair ...	... 74	Bad ...	... 27

Of the waters received, 3 per cent. only was classified as good and 56·06 as fair, *i.e.*, usable. The Chemical Examiner mentions the water of the Bally khal and some water taken from a canal sluice at Narkaldanga as being specially impure.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

THE following table shows the number of schools and colleges in Bengal and the number of pupils in them at the end of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Number under instruction.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
University ... Arts Colleges	38	6,384	38	6,440
Secondary ... High English schools ...	393	83,640	400	86,069
Secondary ... Middle English schools ...	942	69,653	948	72,465
Secondary ... Do. vernacular schools ...	1,140	66,441	1,129	66,370
Primary ... ... Upper primary schools ...	4,038	162,371	4,113	165,192
Primary ... ... Lower ditto ...	45,612	1,081,432	43,482	1,036,635
Special (including Madrassas and institutions for professional training).	216	10,248	129	9,574
Female	3,261	69,419	2,861	63,147
Total ...	55,640	1,548,593	53,100	1,504,892
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
(1) Advanced teaching—				
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,219	14,014	1,201	13,946
(b) Sanskrit	1,763	17,627	1,641	16,598
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—				
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards	598	9,428	605	9,377
(b) With less than 10 pupils	3,607	21,403	3,452	21,693
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,717	59,790	4,348	55,840
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.	303	3,920	166	2,474
Total ...	12,207	126,182	11,413	119,293
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,847	1,674,775	64,513	1,624,815

Compared with the figures for 1896-97, the total number of institutions decreased in 1897-98 by 3,334, or 4·91 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 49,960, or 2·97 per cent. The number of colleges remained stationary, but there was a slight increase in the number of pupils attending them. There was some increase in the number of high English, middle English, and upper primary schools and in the number of pupils attending them, but there was a falling off both in the number of and attendance at all other classes of schools. The lower primary schools decreased by 2,130, and the pupils attending them by 44,797. Similarly in private institutions there was a loss of 794 schools and

of 6,259 pupils. The falling off has been in both cases attributed generally to the scarcity, and no doubt this must have been an important factor in the very large decrease which has taken place; but it is difficult to believe that so large a decrease can be solely attributed to the famine, which at the commencement of the year had already almost reached its zenith, especially when it is remembered how surprisingly quick and complete was the return to prosperity, and that in the previous year the loss of pupils attributed to famine was only 2,227.

Turning to results by divisions, it would appear that in Patna, where the famine was severest, there was only a decrease of 886 pupils; while Chittagong shows a decrease of 16,518 pupils, Dacca of 7,229 pupils, the Presidency of 6,442, Orissa of 6,307, and Chota Nagpur of 3,464. It is hoped that the decreases in Dacca and Chittagong may be largely attributed to distress caused by the earthquake and the cyclone, and that they are temporary in nature; but the decrease in all five divisions seems larger than can fairly be attributed to the national calamities for which the year 1897 is so memorable.

Ratio of pupils to population.

The population of Bengal, excluding Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, the schools of which are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,520,000 were boys and 104,815 were girls. Thus of all boys of school-going age 27·8 per cent. and of all girls of school-going age 1·9 per cent. were at school in 1897-98. The percentages in the previous year were 28·5 and 2·0, respectively. As has been before remarked, the percentage of pupils at school to the number of boys of school-going age varies enormously from district to district. Progress has, however, been made in the more backward districts. Thus where there were ten districts in 1894-95 that showed a percentage of less than 15, there are only seven now. Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga and the Sonthal Parganas have risen out of this class, and it is hoped they will maintain their improved position. On the other hand, Champaran has descended in the scale, and the percentage in Saran has also decreased.

Schools classified according to their management.

The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1897.		1898.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under public management.				
Managed by Government	252	25,044	171	24,787
Managed by District or Municipal Boards ..	200	13,097	195	13,493
Under private management.				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	41,172	1,202,292	37,270	1,117,662
Unaided	14,016	308,160	15,464(a)	348,950
Total ...	55,640	1,548,593	53,100	1,504,892
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Of indigenous instruction	12,207	126,182	11,413	119,923
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,847	1,674,775	64,513	1,624,815

(a) Including schools maintained by Native States.

The decline in the number of schools managed by Government from 252 to 171 is due chiefly to the abolition of the guru-training classes attached to

middle schools. The schools managed by District Boards decreased by five. The number of aided schools diminished by 3,902, while the number of unaided schools rose by 1,448.

Financial results.

The total expenditure during the year under report was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 26,140. The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off by Rs. 2,09,176, from District funds by Rs. 59,326, and from Municipal funds by Rs. 3,811. The decrease under the first head is solely due to the fact that much less was expended on buildings, the reduction on this account alone amounting to nearly two lakhs and-a-half. The total income from other sources, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 2,46,173, and betokens, on the part of those for whom education is provided, a satisfactory appreciation of the advantages offered, and an increased readiness to avail themselves thereof. The increase of Rs. 29,818 against superintendence was due mainly to the appointment of two Inspectors to the Bhagalpur-Chittagong and Rajshahi circles, which have been newly formed.

Inspection tours.

The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for 51 days outside Calcutta, and visited the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Singhbhum, Patna, Cuttack, Dacca, and Chittagong. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the province is shown and compared with that of the preceding year in the following statement:—

	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	176	7	146
Inspector, European Schools	1	74	1	69
Inspectress of Schools	1	67	1	40
Assistant Inspectors	10	161	10	153
Deputy Inspectors	48	174	48	177
Sub-Inspectors	210	221	210	218

The increase in the number of Inspectors has been alluded to in paragraph 5. The work done by these officers is reported to have been satisfactory, though the large decrease in the number of days devoted to inspection can scarcely be compatible with the maintenance of the very high standard of supervision that has heretofore obtained. The Inspector of European Schools and the Inspectress of Schools have heavy inspection duties at head-quarters, and are not expected to go as much into the interior as their brother officers do. The Assistant Inspectors, who have very little office work to do, are expected to show a higher average than only 153 days' touring in the year. Some of them have, indeed, exceeded 180, and there is no reason why others should not do the same. Four Deputy Inspectors failed to put in the prescribed minimum of 150 days' touring, but in only one case was the explanation unsatisfactory. The prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring for Sub-Inspectors has on an average been exceeded in all Divisions, though there have also been individual shortcomings in all. The disposal to allow District Boards at their option to substitute for inspecting Pandits a limited number of "Assistant Sub-Inspectors," who would be drawn to a great extent from the

same class of men as the present Sub-Inspectors, is under the consideration of Government.

District Boards.

It is satisfactory to notice that the relations between the District Boards and the Educational Department continued on the whole to be harmonious.

University education.

The number of Arts Colleges open during the year was 38, the same as in the previous year. The Uttarpara College has been transferred from the aided to the unaided list. The Harendra Lall College at Munshiganj and the Hetampur College in Birbhum (both unaided) appear in the list for the first time, while the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department, and La Martinière for Girls disappear from it. Eleven colleges are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 6 are aided, and 20 are unaided. The total number of college students increased from 6,384 to 6,440.

Cost of college education.

The total expenditure on colleges rose from Rs. 7,47,764 in 1896-97 to Rs. 7,71,372, or by 3·1 per cent., as against an increase of 5·7 per cent. in the preceding year. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, while both in the Government and the aided colleges the cost decreased by over Rs. 10,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on Government colleges declined from Rs. 2,69,884 to Rs. 2,49,710, due to the transfer of certain officers from the head "Government colleges" to that of "Inspection." There was a decrease of Rs. 9,610 in the Presidency College, Rs. 6,331 in the Hooghly College, Rs. 8,431 in the Patna College, Rs. 3,283 in the Ravenshaw College, and Rs. 3,134 in the Rajshahi College; while there was an increase of Rs. 6,729 in the Krishnagar College, and Rs. 3,631 in the Bethune College. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on aided colleges remained nearly the same as in the preceding year, the small reduction being chiefly due to the reduced grant to the Victoria College, Narail. The annual cost per student under collegiate instruction declined from Rs. 113-13-7 to Rs. 111-8-5, and the Government share from Rs. 45-2 to Rs. 39-11-6.

Success at University examinations.

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-four candidates appeared at the First Arts Examination held in March 1898 as compared with 2,631 in 1896-97. The percentage of successful candidates increased from 38 to 46. In Government colleges the percentage was 55, in aided colleges 49, in the Municipal College at Midnapore 47, and in unaided colleges 43. All Government colleges, with the exception of those at Hooghly, Patna, and Rajshahi, passed more than half the candidates, the Presidency College having passed 76 per cent. Of the aided colleges, the General Assembly's Institution passed 55 per cent. of its candidates. Among the unaided colleges, the Loretto House passed all its three candidates, and the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and the Hetampur College passed 66 per cent., the Century College 65, the Arya Mission Institution 62, and the Bangabasi College 53 per cent. of their candidates.

The total number of candidates for the B.A. degree rose from 1,521 in 1896-97 to 1,588, or by 4·4 per cent., and the number of successful candidates increased from 386 to 391, or by 1·2 per cent. The percentages of successful candidates in both courses together were 35·2 in Government, 22·3 in aided, and 19·9 in unaided colleges. Of 991 candidates in the A course, 26·3 per cent. passed as against 26·1 in 1897; while of 597 candidates in the B course, 21·7 per cent. passed as against 23·9 in 1897. In the A course the Government colleges passed 39·4 per cent., the aided colleges 25·2, and the unaided colleges 20·2 per cent. In the B course the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 29·3, 18·3, and 19·4. Among Government colleges the highest place, as usual, was taken by the Presidency College, which passed 46·8 per cent. of its candidates—62 per cent. in the A and 31·8 per cent. in the B course.

Though the number of candidates for the M.A. degree declined from 194 in 1897 to 172, the number of those successful was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 83. Of the successful candidates, 51 belonged to Government colleges, 21 to aided colleges, and one only to an unaided college; while of the remaining ten, nine were private students and one a teacher. The Presidency College again shows by far the best results.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS
for 1897-98.
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. 10 per cent and upwards.
" 2. 5 to 10 per cent
" 3. 2½ to 5 "
" 4. below 2½ "
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CALCUTTA
CHOTA NAGPUR
BIHAR
BENGAL
ASSAM
NEPAL
BHUTAN
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
BURMA
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased slightly in the last year from 2,451 to 2,453, and the pupils attending them from 215,131 to 220,159. High schools showed an increase of 7 in number and of 2,264 pupils. Middle English schools increased by 6 and their pupils by 2,835; while middle vernacular schools decreased by 11 and their pupils by 71. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,854, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 50,241. The total expenditure on secondary education increased from Rs. 28,97,402 to Rs. 29,45,789.

High schools.

The number of Government high schools increase by one, owing to the Uttarpara Collegiate School (returned in the previous year as aided) having been separated from the Uttarpara College and taken over as a Government school from 1st April 1897. The number of schools under the management of District or Municipal Boards remained the same, viz., five. Though the number of aided schools decreased by 1, there was an increase of 516 pupils. The number of unaided schools increased by 7, and the pupils attending them by 996. At the University Entrance examination 2,658 boys passed out of 4,754 candidates (55·8 per cent.), against 2,792 out of 4,667 candidates (59·6 per cent.) in 1896-97. The Hindu School, the Hare School and the Dacca Collegiate School also each gained over 50 in merit marks.

Drawing.

In conformity with the orders of Government, that the marks obtained by candidates in drawing at the Entrance examination in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, arrangements for teaching this subject have been made in all Government high schools (except Rangamati) and in many of the schools under private management. The number of candidates who took up this subject in Government schools rose from 589 to 655, but the number who came out successful fell from 217 to 199, due, it is believed, to the test being more difficult in 1897-98. The University contemplates making the drawing examination a greater test of merit than it has hitherto been.

Middle schools.

The middle English schools increased from 927 with 67,769 pupils in 1896-97 to 933 with 70,604 pupils. The number of schools under public management remained unchanged, but the pupils attending increased by 102, or 4·7 per cent. The aided middle English schools decreased from 657 to 654, but their pupils increased from 48,956 to 50,218, or by 2·5 per cent. The number of unaided schools increased by 9, and the pupils attending them by 1,471.

The number of middle vernacular schools fell from 1,140 with 65,441 pupils in 1896-97 to 1,129 with 65,370 pupils. The schools maintained by Government rose from 37 to 39, owing to the establishment of two schools in the Chota Nagpur Division. The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards decreased by five. The aided schools declined from 811 with 45,035 pupils to 799 with 44,547 pupils. The unaided schools rose from 143 with 8,782 pupils to 147 with 9,234 pupils.

The following table shows in a condensed form the results of the Middle Scholarship examination from the two sets of schools (Middle English and Middle Vernacular) for the last two years:—

1896-97.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the Middle English examination.	Passed at the Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools ...	3,315	938	1,080	2,081
„ Vernacular „ ...	3,452	81	2,018	2,099
Total ...	6,767	1,019	3,098	4,117

1897-98.

Middle English schools ...	3,433	858	901	1,759
„ Vernacular „ ...	3,428	96	1,494	1,590
Total ...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349

Discipline and moral training.

Happily there has been a considerable reduction both in the number and the degree of gravity of the more serious offences, but much remains to be done. Three cases of assault with violence on masters are reported, while at one school two boys were expelled for bringing a courtezan into the school-house at night. There are still cases of boys and masters tampering with school registers and certificates; while punctuality and regularity in attendance are both, on the part of masters and pupils, often not even aimed at or expected and are almost always poor. The Director of Public Instruction fully recognises the gravity of the whole question. A power of maintaining discipline and imbuing his pupils with a good moral tone is the first essential in a school-master, the absence of which will be held an insuperable barrier to promotion or to the holding of positions of responsibility which necessitate its exercise.

Boarding-houses.

The number of hostels or boarding-houses for boys and girls and the number of their inmates at the end of the year were, respectively, 195 and 5,475, as compared with 170 and 4,483 in the previous year. The total expenditure in these boarding-houses also increased from Rs. 2,23,123 to Rs. 2,42,845, and the results of the year under this head are most satisfactory.

Physical training.

Cricket and foot-ball are reported to continue in undiminished popularity and to be extending to many places in the mufassal. Country games, too, have been increasing in favour, specially among boys who cannot afford to buy any expensive article for the playground. The question of the introduction of physical drill in schools with a view to eventually making it compulsory to all is one which might receive the consideration of the Director and his subordinates. In addition to the benefit to health that is derived therefrom, the habit of prompt obedience and orderliness it develops is certainly useful as a factor in improving the standard of discipline.

Primary education.

The number of primary schools and their pupils during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635

Reg. No. 403. Inst.—Dec. 98—1,500.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

The steady increase in the number of upper primary schools, notwithstanding many exceptionally adverse circumstances, is a sign of healthy development, since it takes years for a lower primary to develop into one of the upper class. As regards the decreases shown in the various Divisions, that in Chittagong is, as was surmised in paragraph 2, attributed to the cyclone, the storm-wave, and the cholera epidemic which succeeded it; while in Noakhali and Tippera floods and failure of crops are held to be responsible. No specific reasons other than the scarcity are advanced for the other decreases.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

The expenditure incurred by Government and by District Boards on account of primary schools for native boys and girls for the last two years is compared in the following table:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools ...	1,27,359	1,27,769	1,80,915	1,71,137	3,08,274	2,98,906
Non-stipendiary schools	26,847	20,919	3,69,066	3,21,989	3,95,913	3,42,908
Subordinate inspecting agency.	13,326	14,196	90,572	88,628	1,03,898	1,02,824
Lower primary scholarships.	2,873	2,202	23,274	24,047	26,147	26,249
Buildings and furniture	5,723	5,067	1,402	978	7,125	6,045
Charges for abolished schools.	3,339	4,541	12,588	9,538	15,927	14,079
Examinations, prizes and rewards.	4,759	5,828	38,153	32,596	42,912	38,424
Miscellaneous ...	13,170	9,058	22,194	24,348	35,364	33,406
Total ...	1,97,396	1,89,580	7,38,164	6,73,261	9,35,560	8,62,841
Allotments ...	2,01,428	1,97,470	7,53,245	7,46,616	9,54,673	9,44,086
Savings	4,032	7,890	15,081	73,325	19,113	81,245

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds; nor does it include a sum of Rs. 1,73,616, which represents 80 per cent. of the charges on account of Sub-Inspectors, and under Government orders is chargeable to the cost of primary education. The expenditure on primary education came to Rs. 8,62,841 as against Rs. 9,35,560 in the preceding year. The allotments from District funds were Rs. 7,46,616 as against Rs. 7,53,245, but the savings effected came up to very nearly 10 per cent. of their allotments in 1897-98. The municipal expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 62,319 as against Rs. 63,095 in 1896-97.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools.

The apportionment of the grants from Provincial revenues and District funds between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown division by division in the following table, which has been condensed from that in paragraph 103 of the report :—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,60,075	28,670	56,644	765	6,854	28,921	179,452	37·4	8·2	15·8	5·05
Presidency	1,21,852	18,511	55,020	420	3,532	18,657	111,464	44·07	15·57	15·87	7·88
Calcutta	11,000	1,617	6,541	5	177	1,104	7,569	107·8	36·9	23·4	13·8
Rajshani	1,38,881	23,570	63,666	420	2,639	15,237	68,979	56·1	24·1	25·4	14·7
Dacca	1,47,343	32,719	49,144	875	3,537	31,162	87,476	37·4	13·9	16·7	8·9
Chittagong	1,01,764	20,612	34,491	407	2,033	16,794	51,722	50·6	16·9	19·6	10·6
Patna	1,81,444	16,781	75,350	178	3,948	8,650	106,429	94·2	18·5	31·04	11·02
Bhagalpur	1,13,299	17,103	48,140	244	2,473	10,366	58,134	70·0	19·4	26·3	13·9
Orissa	87,538	15,054	25,588	243	3,002	9,260	49,975	66·4	8·5	26·7	8·1
Chota Nagpur ...	82,293	9,050	54,225	124	1,855	5,741	48,259	72·9	29·5	25·2	17·9
Total for 1897-98 ...	11,45,489	1,83,687	4,66,809	3,691	30,030	145,832	769,459	49·7	15·5	20·1	9·7
Total for 1896-97 ...	11,41,998	1,89,575	5,37,708	3,691	33,909	146,785	854,636	51·3	15·8	20·6	10·0

The annual cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has fallen from 20·6 annas in 1896-97 to 20·1 annas, and in a lower primary school from annas 10 to annas 9·7. The Director remarks:—

"The comparative advancement of different districts explains the wide variation in cost in the different divisions. The strange divergence which appears in the cost of educating each pupil in districts which adjoin each other, and which are apparently similarly circumstanced, is to be found in the extent to which the stipendiary system is followed in them. Thus, in Birbhum, where the stipendiary system is wholly abolished, the annual cost of an upper primary school was only Rs. 27·4, whereas in the adjoining district of Burdwan, where the stipendiary system is more in favour, it was Rs. 42·2. The average cost of upper primary schools is heavy in the Patna Division, owing to stipends being given on a more liberal scale than in the districts of Bengal Proper. This is also the case in the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea districts of the Bhagalpur Division."

Primary Scholarship examination.

The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private students, for the last four years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	2,434	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·	56·2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79·9	66·2

The yearly increase in the percentages of successful schools and of successful candidates indicate a most satisfactory improvement in the progress of education.

In the Lower Primary Scholarship examination the number of competing schools increased from 13,326 to 13,725, and the number of successful schools from 10,063 to 10,460. The number of successful candidates advanced from 27,088 to 28,761, and the number of successful Muhammadan candidates from 5,235 to 5,884.

School post office.

There were 745 school post offices during 1897-98 as against 697 in the preceding year. The system is generally working well, but a complaint comes from one district that schools suffer greatly by this arrangement, since during school hours teachers

are interrupted when the mail is received and despatched. It was a condition of the experiment that postal work was to be considered subordinate to educational duties, and where such a practice prevails the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should address the Inspectors of Post Offices with a view to the removal of the hindrance.

Training schools.

The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 29 as against 118 in the previous year, and the pupils in them decreased from 1,770 to 1,262. The guru-training classes attached to middle schools were, with the exception of three schools in the Chota Nagpur Division, abolished during the year. As in the previous year there were 9 aided training schools for mistresses, but the pupils attending them increased by 26. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions increased from Rs. 97,055 to Rs. 97,648, or by Rs. 593; while the total expenditure from the District funds, fees and fines, and other sources declined by Rs. 49, Rs. 2,853, and Rs. 9,668, respectively, the net result being a decrease of Rs. 11,977. The average cost of each pupil per annum in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 137-7 to Rs. 154-7, chiefly on account of the poor attendance in the English classes which were opened in 1896 in connection with the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna and Cuttack for the training of English teachers for secondary schools. The experiment has not yet been given a long enough trial to warrant any final opinion being passed as to its want of success.

The results of the English Teachership examination show that 12 certificates were granted—7 in the second grade and 5 in the third grade. The total number of candidates that appeared at the Vernacular Mastership examination held in 1898 was 420 as against 412 in the previous year, but the number of successful candidates was only 275 as against 292. A common examination for a special certificate in drawing was held for the training schools, and the results are shown in the following statement :—

Calcutta	...	...	... 4
Hooghly	...	...	... 6
Dacca	...	...	... 3
Chittagong	...	...	... 2
Rangpur	...	...	... 2
		Total	... 17

Law classes.

The number of law schools was the same as in the preceding year, viz. 16, but the number of pupils attending them increased by 83. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs. 52-4-5 as against Rs. 51-6 in 1896-97. The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor of Law fell off by 32, while the students attending the pleadership classes increased by 115.

The total number of candidates who appeared at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law was 468 as against 400 in the previous year; while the number of successful candidates also increased from 204 to 239, of whom the Ripon College passed no fewer than 120.

Medical schools.

The total number of medical institutions fell off from 11 to 9, and the number of students attending them from 1,950 to 1,815. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 583 as against 588, 511, 484 and 419 of the four preceding years. Of the students that competed at the various examinations, 44 per cent. were successful against 53·2 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of students in the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March 1898 was 229, of whom 15 were females. Sixty-eight male and 10 female students appeared at the second or final Diploma examination, 56 of the former and 9 of the latter being successful. All the female students, excepting one, who is married, were boarders in the Lady Elliott Hostel. The number on the rolls of the Dacca Medical School on the 31st March last was 145, of whom 9 were females. Thirty-eight students (one female) succeeded in passing the final examination. The number attending the Temple Medical

School at Patna on the 31st March 1898 was 136, of whom 4 were females. Twenty-eight candidates passed at the final examination. In the Cuttack Medical School the number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898 was 99, of whom were 4 females. Thirty-one students passed the final examination.

Sibpur Engineering College.

In the Engineering Department, which is affiliated to the University, there were 118 students, all of them, with the exception of 5 Europeans and Eurasians and 2 Muhammadans, being Hindus. In the Apprentice or Foreman Merchanic Department there were 184 students, of whom 153 were Hindus, 30 Europeans and Eurasians, and 1 a Muhammadan, while the Artizan class had 11 students. An Agricultural Department was opened in connection with the college in June 1898. There was an increase of 20 pupils in the Engineering Department, and a falling off of 21 pupils in the Apprentice Department. The Artizan class gained four pupils. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1898 was 313 as against 310 in 1896-97. At the L.E. examination two candidates appeared, both ef whom failed. At the B.E. examination 13 candidates appeared, of whom 6 passed—2 in the first division and 4 in the second division. Of the 15 candidates for the B.E. and L.E. examinations of the University, 10 were students of the college and 5 ex-students who had failed previously. Three overseers and 20 sub-overseers' certificates were granted to students leaving the college without going through the full course. The results of the annual examination of the Apprentice Department were satisfactory. The mining scholarships are reported to be unpopular, only one student having elected, since the scholarships were established, to undergo a mining course. The attempt to induce B.E.'s to undergo a special training in electricity, so as to pass the Honours examination in Engineering in this subject, has not met with success. The electric light installation was in working order in July 1897, and on the whole the plant has been successful. Of the high merit and value of this college there can no longer be any doubt. Its students get employment as fast as they are declared qualified. It so clearly meets a great want under the conditions of the time that it is entitled to and will receive all the help that can be given it.

Survey schools.

The number of pupils in the three Government Survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack on the 31st March 1898 was 190, 182, and 84, respectively, as compared with 324, 194, and 73 the previous year. The large decrease in the Dacca school is attributed to a rumour that vernacular students were not qualified for admission, and to the enforcement of the rule that only those who had some knowledge of English should be allowed to join the second-year class. The latter proved a bar to the progress of 60 out of the 113 pupils who appeared at the annual examination. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca and Patna Survey schools, especially in cadastral survey with plane-tables and theodolites. The number of pupils from these schools who appeared at the final examinations was 235, the number who passed being 158.

School of Art.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1898 was 226, of whom 206 were in Division I, the practical art side, and 20 in Division II, the fine art side of the school. The course in Division I includes, besides the general classes for drawing, classes for architectural and mechanical drawing, lithography, and wood-engraving and modelling. Division II affords an ordinary artistic training in drawing, painting, and sculpture, similar to that given in art academies in Europe. The intention of the new regulations was, on the one hand, to develop the practical side of the school, especially in the direction of decorative art, and on the other to give a higher aim and better training to those who entered the school to become painters or sculptors. In Division I special attention is given to fresco decoration for walls, the designing and making of stained glass windows, and lacquer work and stencilling. Under the new regulations specially low fees are charged to those actually employed in any branch of industrial art. The number of pupils admitted in the artizan class under these rules at the close of the year was 12, most of whom were the sons of silversmiths.

Reg. No. 809, Inst.—Dec. 98.—1,300.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Female education.

The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	278	259	194	19,864	...	...	3,496	720	24,080
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	147	131	73	...	...	891	20	...	911
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,370	51,380	48,380	36,671	65,393	34,680	10,046	25,616	1,72,249	3,07,984
Unaided	442	7,002	6,368	4,985	...	...	...	832	8,453	9,285
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,817	58,807	55,138	41,923	85,257	34,680	10,937	29,964	1,81,422	3,42,260
					1,30,874			2,11,386		
Total for 1896-97 ...	3,218	65,213	60,418	46,105	93,207	39,174	11,216	31,222	1,80,589	3,55,408
					1,43,597			2,11,811		
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,356	65,974	61,444	46,450	1,43,940			2,31,462		3,75,402
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	1,46,682			2,58,796		4,05,478
otal for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	1,39,786			2,46,703		3,86,489

There was a large falling off both in the number of schools for girls and of the pupils attending them during the year under review, which is ascribed to the great agricultural distress which prevailed during the year 1897. Besides the girls shown in the above table, there were also 36,806 girls in boys' schools as against 38,530 in the previous year. The net result of the year is a loss of 401 schools and of 8,125 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The decrease in the number of schools was largest in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions, and was considerable in the Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions. On the other hand, in Calcutta, there was an increase of more than 11 per cent. in the number of schools, and of more than 3 per cent. in the number of girls. There was a decrease of Rs. 12,723 in expenditure from public funds and of Rs. 425 from private funds. The net decrease in expenditure during the year under review, as compared with that of 1896-97, was Rs. 13,148. The only two girls' schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The Bethune School sent up seven girls at the last Entrance examination, of whom three passed, while in 1897 all the six candidates sent up passed. The total number of girls who passed the modified middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary, and lower primary examinations for boys was 4, 13, 82, and 899, respectively, figures which show a very material advance on those of 1896-97, and fully justify the Director's contention that if the quantity of female education has decreased its quality has improved. The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province is still pending, and practically nothing further in this direction has been done in the year under review. The question must not be considered as disposed of, however, and it is trusted that the Director will see a way to overcoming the difficulty.

Education of Europeans.

The following table shows the number of Government, aided and unaided schools for European education for Bengal, and the number of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

	31st MARCH 1897.				31st MARCH 1898.			
	Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary schools. Government	1	109	...	109	2	143	55	198
Secondary schools. Aided	42	2,788	2,796	5,584	41	2,753	2,749	5,502
Secondary schools. Unaided	10	1,108	277	1,385	11	1,275	299	1,574
Secondary schools. Total	53	4,005	3,073	7,078	54	4,171	3,103	7,274
Primary schools. Aided	20	411	548	959	17	353	501	854
Primary schools. Unaided	4	35	58	93	3	31	61	92
Primary schools. Total	24	446	606	1,052	20	384	562	946
Government schools	1	109	...	109	2	143	55	198
Aided schools	62	3,199	3,344	6,543	58	3,106	3,250	6,356
Unaided schools	14	1,143	335	1,478	14	1,306	360	1,666
Grand total of all Schools	77	4,451	3,679	8,130	74	4,555	3,665	8,220

During the year a new Government school for girls has been opened at Kurseong. The number of schools fell from 77 in 1896-97 to 74, while the number of pupils attending them increased from 8,130 to 8,220. The total cost of European education was Rs. 13,84,365 as against Rs. 13,56,392 in 1896-97, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,07,364 as against Rs. 2,27,579. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance examination was 30 as against 100 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 24 as against 66. Of this number three pupils gained scholarships, the corresponding number last year being two. The Inspector of European Schools explains that this falling off in the number of candidates for the Entrance examination is due mainly to the majority of schools adopting the High School Pass examination, in the belief that the proposed High School Honour examination will shortly be established as the test of students wishing to qualify for entrance into Government service.

Muhammadan education.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 477,019 to 445,179, *i.e.*, by 1·0 per cent. In public institutions there was a decline of 25,614 Muhammadan pupils, and in private institutions of 6,226 Muhammadan pupils. With the exception of the lower primary schools, training schools, and Madrassas, all classes of public institutions gained pupils of the Muhammadan persuasion. Arts colleges, middle English schools, middle vernacular schools, upper primary schools, professional colleges and technical schools showed an increase both in the number and in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils; while high English schools showed an increase in the number of pupils only as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, both the number and the percentage of Muhammadan school-going pupils decreased very much in lower primary schools, which were the first to feel the effects of the calamities of the year. The loss in private institutions, mainly due, it is said, to the above cause, was shared by all classes of schools, the *Koran* schools and elementary schools having suffered most. There was a decrease of Muhammadan pupils in all Divisions, with the exception of Burdwan, in which there was a slight increase. In Chittagong the loss of Muhammadan pupils reached the enormous total of 20,119, owing to the cyclone and tidal-wave which swept away almost all the school buildings in the parts chiefly affected by these calamities. There were heavy losses in the Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna and Dacca Divisions, and everywhere the causes are alleged to have been the scarcity and the agricultural depression which affect Muhammadans more than the rest of the community.

There was a slight increase in the number of successful Muhammadan candidates at the B.A. and F.A. examinations, but a heavy decrease in the number who were successful in the Entrance examination. The total number

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
for 1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch=60 Miles
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. 20 per cent and 40
" 2. 10 and 20 per cent.
" 3. 5 and 10 "
" 4. below 5 "
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BENGAL
Bay of
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
HILL TIPPERA
NEPAL
BHUTAN
CALCUTTA
CUTTACK
JASHPUR

of successful candidates at these and the M.A. examinations was 267, as compared with 308 in the previous year.

The number of candidates at the central examinations of Madrassas declined from 261 to 205, and that of successful candidates from 155 to 123. This decrease is shared by all the Madrassas except those of Dacca, Sasaram, and Sitakund. The total number of pupils in the Madrassas under Government management was 1,570 as against 1,667 in the preceding year. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 32,129 and Rs. 69,021, respectively, as against Rs. 24,455 and Rs. 54,877, respectively, in 1896-97. The increased expenditure is due to a great extent to the increased salaries which several officers draw under the system which came into force when the Department was reorganised.

Education of aborigines.

The number of pupils of aboriginal races decreased from 37,848 in 1896-97 to 33,708 in 1897-98, or by 4,140. The decrease is shared more or less by upper and lower primary schools for boys and by girls' schools. The loss of aboriginal pupils in the lower primary schools was 2,992. Upper primary and girls' schools lost 385 and 1,022, respectively; while high schools gained 7 pupils, middle English 37, middle vernacular 163, and special and private schools 52. The decrease of these pupils is found in all the Divisions of Bengal except Orissa, where there is an increase. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 192 schools with 6,323 pupils in 1897-98 as against 203 schools with 6,271 in the preceding year. This year no aboriginal pupil passed the last Entrance examination, but 683 pupils, as compared with 627 in the previous year, passed other departmental examinations, and the increase in the middle scholarship examinations was very marked.

Private institutions.

There are a large number of private institutions scattered throughout the Province, which do not conform to any particular departmental standards of instruction and submit to no public test, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching. They include the elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tols* and *muktabs* for teaching the *Koran* or Arabic and Persian. The number of these schools and that of the pupils attending them during the last two years are shown below:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Schools	12,207	11,413
Pupils	126,182	119,923

Sanskrit.

The number of Sanskrit *tols* decreased by 122 and their pupils by 1,034. With reference to this the Director writes:—

"The education imparted in the *tols* has been rendered methodical, and their standard of teaching and general tone have been elevated since they have been brought under the rules and regulations prescribed by Government. Two separate examinations for *tols* are now conducted with the same examiners and the same set of questions prepared under the general supervision of the Principal of the Sanskrit College. The standards for these examinations were so arranged as to lead up eventually to the Sanskrit Title examination, which has been annually held since 1878. Now that regular courses are prescribed for these institutions and their progress is tested by examinations held under the auspices of the Department, it appears that the time has come when those which appear on the books of the 'Registrar of the Examinations for Sanskrit *tols*.' should be transferred from the class of private institutions conforming to no departmental standards to the class of institutions for special instruction."

At the Sanskrit First examination, 463 candidates passed in 1898 as against 411 in 1897; at the Second examination, 178 passed as against 187 in 1897; at the Sanskrit Title examination, 87 out of 217 candidates passed in 1898 as against 61 out of 168 in the previous year. The total expenditure during the year under review from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *tols* amounted to Rs. 21,270, exclusive of Rs. 700 spent on the conduct of Sanskrit Title and Sanskrit First and Second examinations.

The Central Text-book Committee.

The Central Text-book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjea as President and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. All the members, with three

exceptions, are Fellows of the Calcutta University, and 11 are unconnected with the Education Department. During the year under review the Committee dealt with 283 new books, of which 64 were approved for various purposes, 97 were rejected, and upon the rest no opinion had been recorded before the close of the year owing to the fact that no less than 164 were submitted for examination in the last month of the year. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there is a Branch Committee at Patna for the selection of Hindi and Urdu books, and another at Cuttack to consider Uriya publications. The Patna Committee dealt with 43 books, and prepared during the year a revised list of books approved as text and prize-books. The Orissa Committee reported on 12 books during the year, of which 3 were approved.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

THE principal newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1896-97 were the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Indian Volunteer Record*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Asian*, the *Capital*, the *East*, the *Bihar Times*, and the *Bihar Herald*. The total number of English newspapers was 56 and the total number of periodicals was 54.

Fifty-six vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to the Government, against 52 in 1896-97. Ten newspapers were started, while six papers were discontinued.

The following important publications other than annual reports were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

Revised Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for the year 1897.
Rules regulating the Grant of Loans from General Revenues.
Fifth Financial Statement made before the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled on the 20th and 27th March and the 3rd April 1897.
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway General Rules, 1897, Parts I and II.
The Certificate Procedure Manual of 1895.
Land Acquisition Manual, 1896.
Rules under the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, corrected up to 31st December 1896.
Revised Rules for the Management and Supervision of the Bengal Police Training School at Bhagalpur, 1897.
Bengal Police Code, Volume I, 1897.
Ditto ditto, Volume II, 1897.
Reports of Enquiries made regarding Food-stocks in Bengal, 1896-97.
Bengal Police Inspection Manual.
Bengal Jails Diet and Ready Reckoner.
Report on the yield of a well at Andra, Patna.
The Bengal District Officers' Note-book.
Manual of Rules for the Preparation of Crop Reports and Agricultural Statistics in Bengal, second edition, 1897.
Reprint of the Circulars of the Board of Revenue from July 1896 to June 1897 which relate to survey and settlement, and which have not been superseded, Part III.
The Wards' Manual, 1897 (revised edition).
Selected papers relating to the introduction of the road cess in Bengal.
Selected papers relating to the famine of 1896-97 in Bengal, Volumes II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X.
Income-tax Manual, 1897 (revised edition).
Stationery Manual, 1897, Volumes I and II.
Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition, 1897.
Report on the Operations for the Prevention and Relief of Famine in the Patna Division during 1896 and 1897.
Final Report on the Famine and on Relief Operations in the district of Champaran in 1896-97.
Report on the system of Agriculture and Agricultural Statistics of the Dacca district.

Report on the Agriculture of the district of Cuttack.
Report on the Administration of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund in Bengal.
Minute by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the services of Government officers and private gentlemen in connection with the famine of 1896 and 1897 and the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the famine.
Regulations for preventing collisions at sea.
Monograph on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal.
Mahamarhi, or the Plague, in British Garhwal and Kumaun.
Report on the Calcutta Building Commission.
A Manual of Jail Hygiene for the use of Medical Subordinates.
The Bengal Veterinary Institution.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received and catalogued in the Bengal Library during 1897 was 2,282, against 2,346 in the year before, showing a decrease of 64, or a little over 2·72 per cent. Viewed in the light of the disclosures made in the course of the last year, this number can hardly be accepted as anything approaching the actual number of publications issued during the period in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. Since the passing of Act X of 1890, which put a stop to the system of payments for publications supplied to Government, many have evidently ceased to present books for registration, trusting to the supposed absence of any machinery to bring their transgressions to light.

Out of 2,282 publications received last year, 1,607 are books and 675 periodicals. Of the books, 1,431 are original publications and the rest republications and translations.

Bengali.

The number of publications in Bengali language received last year was 784, against 752 in the year before, showing an increase of 32, or about 4·3 per cent. Of these, 758 are original publications and the rest republications and translations.

The subjects of which they treat are classified below:—

Subject.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3
Art	5	3
Biography	23	10
Drama	32	43
Fiction	83	57
History and Geography	37	34
Language	149	179
Law	7	4
Medicine	39	29
Miscellaneous	113	110
Philosophy	...	3
Poetry	99	132
Politics	1	1
Religion	117	123
Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)...	36	33
Science (Natural and others) ...	10	22
Travels	1	1
Total ...	752	784

English.

The number of publications in this language received last year was 230, against 263 of the year preceding.

Hindi.

The number of publications in this language received last year is 92, against 106 in the year before.

Musalmani-Bengali.

Twenty-two books in this language were received last year, against 30 in the year before.

Sanskrit.

Fifty books in this language were received last year, against 54 in the year before. The books fall under the following heads:—Drama 2, Language 6, Medicine 2, Miscellaneous 4, Philosophy 5, Poetry 3, Religion 27, Science (Mathematical) 1; the corresponding figures for the year before last being—Drama 2, History 1, Language 6, Medicine 2, Miscellaneous 2, Philosophy 6, Poetry 6, Religion 28, and Science (Mathematical) 1. Of these, the following deserve notice:—

Urdu.

Only 24 books in this language were received last year, against 13 in the year before. They fall under the following heads, viz., Biography 1, Fiction 5, History 3, Medicine 4, Miscellaneous 2, Poetry 3, Religion 5, and Science (Mathematical) 1. None of them call for any notice.

Uriya.

One hundred and eighty books in this language were received last year, against 156 in the year before.

Bi-lingual publications.

One hundred and eighty-five publications under this head were received last year, against 270 in the year before. They consist of works written generally in any two of the following languages:—Arabic, Armenian, Assamese, Bengali, English, Hindi, Kashmiri, Latin, Manipuri, Musalmani-Bengali, Persian, Sanskrit, Sonthali, Tibetan, Urdu and Uriya. But among them, those written in Bengali and Sanskrit are the most important. They consist mostly of editions of ancient Sanskrit works on history, language, medicine, miscellaneous, philosophy, poetry and religion.

Tri-lingual publications.

Sixteen works under this head were received last year, against 26 in the year before. They fall under several groups, and consist mostly of notes, meaning books, etc., and do not call for notice.

Periodicals.

Periodicals received in the Bengal Library are generally classed under the heads of Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, and Religion. The number of periodicals received last year was 675, against 647 in the year before. They represent 114 distinct issues, against 100 in the year before, and are written—61 in Bengali, 37 in English, 2 in Garo, 2 in Hindi, 2 in Sanskrit, 2 in Bengali-English, 9 in Bengali-Sanskrit, and 2 in English-Sanskrit. The above list gives the number of distinct issues as 117, and the discrepancy is accounted for by counting twice each of the following journals, which changed from uni-linguals into bi-linguals in the course of the year, viz., *Hánimán Patriká* (once appeared in Bengali and afterwards in Bengali and English), *Vidyodaya* (once in Sanskrit and afterwards in Sanskrit and English), and the *Journal of the Buddhist Text Society* (once in English and afterwards in English and Sanskrit). Forty-seven new journals were started, and 33 old ones disappeared in the course of the last year.

Working of Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-eight publications were delivered under the Act, as compared with 2,175 in the previous year, showing an increase of 3 books. One thousand four hundred and forty-two publications were registered at Calcutta and Alipore, and the remainder at the mufassal offices. The total fees realised amounted to Rs. 70. It is reported that steps are being taken to prosecute some printers who have been found to evade the law and fail to deliver books.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

An expenditure of Rs. 102 was incurred on the conservation of the brick stupa at Vaisali, in the district of Muzaffarpur. Sanction was also accorded to an annual grant of Rs. 6 from 1st April 1898 to the Mohunt for the maintenance of the stupa.

A sum of Rs. 3,844 was sanctioned for repairing the Khosbagh and Roshinbagh mausoleums at Murshidabad, which were badly damaged by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897.

The museum at Budh-Gaya has, at a cost of Rs. 327, been enclosed on all four sides with a light open wrought-iron railing having two gates. A general view of the specimens in the museum can be obtained from outside, but if any one wishes to inspect them more closely, he will be allowed to do so by the custodian.

The mosque on the west of Makhdoom Shah's tomb at Maner in Patna was tied across with iron rods and the dome partly restored. This will prevent it from falling. Jungle was removed from all the other buildings.

Some repairs were carried out to the palace and buildings at Rohtasgarh.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Administration.

WITH the exception of the appointment of an extra minister of the Additional Clergy Society, there was no change in the Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

There were 44 marriages registered under the Act during the year under report, against 21 in 1896-97. The increase unmistakeably indicates that the class of people to whom this Act applies is gradually widening.

Thirty-seven of these marriages were registered in Calcutta, 5 in Dacca, and 1 each in Bogra and Cuttack.

There are 21 Marriage Registrars under the Act, besides 28 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars. Of these, only 7 Registrars and 1 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrar registered marriages during the year. The ages of the bridegrooms varied between 20 and 52 years, while the ages of the brides ranged from 14 to 36 years. There were eight widow-marriages, the ages of the widows ranging from 15 to 36. Three of the widows were married to widowers. The marriage solemnized at Cuttack was between people who had been formerly married by the then Magistrate of Puri, but whose marriage had been declared invalid by Government on the ground that the Magistrate was not authorized by law to solemnize marriages.

A short account of the working of the Christian Burial Board for the year 1897-98.

The receipts of the Board during the last official year amounted to Rs. 31,862-4-2, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,407-14-4, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,454 5-10. There were 699 burials during the year 1897-98. In 1896-97 the number was 608 and in 1895-96 765.

The alteration in the drainage system of the Ekbalpur cemetery, reported to be in progress last year, was completed during the year under report, and the Board now hope that the swampy character of the cemetery may be improved.

The old gate-house in Park Street south cemetery sustained some damage during the earthquake. The Board had the building pulled down and a new one constructed in its place.

The system of granting *pattas* for masonry graves was introduced last year, but few applications have been received.

The work of repairing the old tombs has been steadily carried on during the past year. All such tombs in the Ekbalpur and Park Street north cemeteries have been repaired, and the workmen are now attending to those situated in the Circular Road and Park Street south cemeteries. The Board have found a number of graves and tombs in the disused cemeteries in Park Street which are beyond repair. They contemplate dismantling them after giving notice in the daily papers.

The work of raising 'low-lying' land has been carried on as usual, and calls for further attention.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	7,70,778	7,21,058
Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rates of the year ...	+50,327	—25,337
Corrected value of stores at the beginning of the year	8,21,105	6,95,721
Value of stores received during the year ...	23,74,970	29,26,351
Total ...	31,96,075	36,22,072
Value of stores issued during the year	24,75,017	29,41,253
Value of stores in stock at the close of the year ...	7,21,058	6,89,819
Gain (+) by valuing the stores in stock at the close of the year 1897-98 at the issue rates of the year	.....	+36,435
Corrected value of stores at the close of the year ...	.....	7,17,254

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, a price-list is prepared every year in the Stationery Office, based on the average of the prices of the previous nine months, and the issues of the year are valued according to this list. The receipts, however, are originally valued with reference to the invoice and actual prices paid for the articles, plus a per-centage for charges, and the value of the stock balance at the end of the year as hitherto shown merely represented the difference between the value of the receipts and issues thus calculated, added to or subtracted from the value of the stock balance at the beginning of the year. This of course was merely a paper value. In order, therefore, that the accounts of each year might be closed once for all, the Superintendent of Stationery was directed in future to calculate the closing balance of each year at the issue rates of that year. When this closing balance is carried forward to be the opening balance of the following year, it is recalculated according to the rates of that year. In this way the transactions of each year are complete in themselves, and the closing balance will correctly represent the value of the stores in stock at the end of the year. Effect has been given to these orders in preparing the statement for the year under review.

The value of stores received and issued during the year rose by Rs. 5,51,381 and Rs. 4,66,236, respectively, as compared with the preceding year, but the value of the stores in stock at the close of the year decreased by Rs. 3,804. The increase in the value of the receipts was due to an advance of Rs. 1,67,469 in the value of imported stores, of Rs. 2,90,372 in the value of country-made paper, of Rs. 39,752 in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles, and of Rs. 17,300 in the value of English stores purchased locally. The rise in the value of imported stores was mainly due to the receipt from England of 100 tons of various kinds of paper for comparison with similar paper locally manufactured and of certain stores due on indents of the previous year; while that in the value of paper locally purchased is attributed to the introduction into the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of water-marked paper for use with adhesive Court-fee stamps; to the supply of different kinds of paper to the Government Press at Allahabad on account of the previous year's

indent, which at the request of the indenting officer was deferred till March 1897; to an increase in the demand of the Postal Press at Aligarh and of the Presses under the Government of India, and the Governments of Bengal, Punjab, Burma, and Central Provinces; and to the increased requirements of regimental officers on field service during the Frontier disturbances. Larger purchases of cream-wove envelopes from the Bally Paper Mills, of leather envelopes for regimental officers on field service, and of water-colours, writing and binding materials and miscellaneous articles enhanced the value of country-made miscellaneous articles. The advance in the value of English stores purchased locally is ascribed to the Superintendents of Government Printing, India and Bengal, having increased their demands for tub-sized foolscap paper and hand-made medium and bank post papers; to the purchase of cream-laid foolscap and note papers of special kinds required for certain high officers; to the more extensive purchases of cyclostyles, type-writers and their accessories, travelling and screw-top inkstands and automatic pencils for staff and regimental officers on field service, and of padlocks, the demand for which increased considerably.

The value of stores issued to Local Governments, including Vernacular Departments, rose by Rs. 1,76,006, and all the Provinces, except Upper Burma, shared in the increase. The largest increase, amounting to Rs. 62,032, took place in Bengal. The value of stationery used by officers and departments of the Government of India rose by Rs. 2,07,014. The issues to the Postal and Telegraph Departments show an increase of Rs. 28,843.

The stock of country-made articles in store at the close of the year has been further reduced, and now represents less than one month's consumption.

The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with adhesive Court fee stamps rose by 19,300 reams, and its value by Rs. 62,725. The increase is mainly attributable to the fact that the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, which purchased this kind of paper for the first time during the year under review, were supplied with 16,294 reams. There was also an increase in the amount supplied to Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, and the Native States of Orissa, and a decrease in the amount supplied to the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,953 and Rs. 1,09,877, against Rs. 5,044 and Rs. 1,03,604 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts was mainly due to the realisation of a smaller amount than in the year before, on account of the 10 per cent. commission on the sale of stationery supplied on payment; while the advance in expenditure is chiefly attributable to an increase under the head "Packing cases" and in other expenses incidental to the despatch of a large number of cases of water-marked paper to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of numerous cases and parcels of stationery to the North-Western Frontier for the Tirah Expedition.

The total value of the different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, rose by Rs. 4,64,679. This advance is attributed to the increased demands of the various Government Presses and to the very large requirements of the Military Department on account of the Frontier war. The principal increases occurred under Writing paper (Rs. 1,19,094), Printing paper (Rs. 1,45,993), Coloured paper (Rs. 22,562), Water-marked paper (Rs. 62,817), Carbonic, Papyrographic, and other kinds of paper (Rs. 32,710), Leathers (Rs. 33,124), and Other articles (Rs. 20,442). The most marked decrease was under the head "Tracing-cloth," which shows a falling off of Rs. 12,364. The supply of paper to the various Government Presses shows an increase of Rs. 2,26,641, and all the Presses, with the exception of the Assam Press, shared in the advance. The consumption of the Government of India Presses was the largest, the increase amounting to 20,799 reams valued at Rs. 1,09,774. In Bengal there was an increase amounting to 8,197 reams valued at Rs. 55,476.

The substitution of country-made for European paper and of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 30,696 and Rs. 7,538 respectively.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office worked satisfactorily during the year. The number of

newspapers and books and maps supplied fell off by 234 and 2,484 respectively, but that of exercise books and periodicals rose by 4,427 and 27. The total payment on account of newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 84,420, against Rs. 1,20,324 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 35,904 is said to be mainly due to smaller demands and to the favourable rate of exchange obtained when sending remittances for the purchase of foreign periodicals and books.

The receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the survey and settlement forms, printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, show an increase of 16,665,312 and 6,171,806, respectively, as compared with 1896-97. The advance in receipts is attributed to the receipt of printed copies of certain newly-introduced forms, to larger demands of local officers, and to certain forms which were due in 1896-97 and others which were not due till 1898-99 having been supplied during the year of report. The first two of these causes led in turn to an increase of issues.

The receipts of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 37,763 and the charges to Rs. 47,637, against Rs. 36,757 and Rs. 48,578, respectively, in 1896-97. The increase in receipts was due to a larger demand for forms by the Local Funds in Bengal and Assam, while the decrease in charges was due to no extra establishment having been employed, and to a reduction in freight charges by the India General and British India Steam Navigation Companies.

PRINTING.

The following table compares the cash transactions of the year with those of 1896-97:—

Heads.	Receipts.		Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	*Secretariat Press (Proper).*	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	17,509	18,977	Establishment	2,08,552	2,21,775
			Materials	1,145	769
			Contingencies (including postage) ...	13,329	13,356
„ of Indian Law Reports ...	48,797	45,582		2,23,026	2,35,900
			Darjeeling Press.		
„ of Civil List	1,342	1,219	Establishment	8,543	9,875
			Contingencies	434	1,029
„ of Miscellaneous Publications	5,215	7,481		8,977	10,904
			Tibetan Press.		
			Establishment	2,312	1,427
Total credited to Publishing Department.	72,863	73,259	Materials	9	305
			Contingencies	387	966
				2,708	2,698
			Publishing Department.		
			Contract and Miscellaneous Printing	7,171	6,905
			Total Secretariat Press ...	2,41,882	2,56,407
Printing done for local bodies ...	5,714	3,135	*Presidency Jail Press, Convict Branches.*		
Sale of waste paper	4,500	3,672	Establishment	17,574	21,571
			Materials	9,320	1,106
			Contingencies	14,250	11,656
„ of miscellaneous articles ...	1,236	16	Pig lead	351	.....
				41,495	34,333
Total cash receipts	84,313	80,082	*Presidency Jail Press, Free Branch.*		
			Establishment	34,411	43,827
			Materials	813	369
			Contingencies	3,562	3,884
			Pig lead	2,451	.....
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts.	2,42,772	2,60,960		41,237	48,080
			Total Jail Press ...	82,732	82,413
			Total debitable to Presses ...	3,24,614	3,38,320
			Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for Survey and Settlement Forms recoverable from the Settlement Department.	2,471	2,222
Grand Total ...	3,27,085	3,41,042	Grand Total ...	3,27,085	3,41,042

The receipts amounted to Rs. 80,082 against Rs. 84,313 in 1896-97, showing a falling off of Rs. 4,231. The decrease occurred mainly under the heads "Printing for semi-Government offices or local bodies" (Rs. 2,579), and "Sale of miscellaneous articles" (Rs. 1,220). The sale of a lot of useless and unserviceable stock and stores, including two worn-out printing machines, contributed to the increase under the latter head in the previous year.

The expenditure, including charges for freight and packing of Survey and Settlement forms, recoverable from the Settlement Department, amounted to Rs. 3,41,042 against Rs. 3,27,085 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 13,957. This increase is mainly attributable to a rise in the establishment charges, which exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 27,968.

The following statement shows the outturn of the Presses during the past two years:—

Heads.	1896-97.						1897-98.					
	For Government offices.	Government periodical publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	For Government offices.	Government periodical publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Value of printing work done.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat Press	2,30,631	69,858	1,750	61	210	3,02,510	2,62,452	80,263	1,310	92	104	3,44,221
Tibetan Section	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	1,089	.....	.....	...	1,089
Darjeeling Press	8,669	.....	12	.....	...	8,681	10,217	.....	117	.....	...	10,334
Contract and Miscellaneous Printing.	.....	7,934	.....	.....	...	7,934	.....	7,662	.....	.....	...	7,662
Jail Press, Convict Department.	1,47,182	1,376	597	3,977	...	1,53,132	1,34,850	157	537	3,099	...	1,38,643
Jail Press, Free Department	26,518	8,514	455	805	...	36,292	45,502	8,483	737	1,102	...	55,824
Total printing work ...	4,13,000	87,682	2,814	4,843	210	5,08,549	4,53,021	97,654	2,701	4,293	104	5,57,016
Value of leads and quotations (material only).	2,991	.....	.....	.....	...	2,991	2,539	.....	.....	.....	...	2,539
Value of casting work, &c.	31,081	.....	.....	.....	...	31,081	22,420	.....	.....	.....	...	22,421
Total value of outturn ...	4,47,072	87,682	2,814	4,843	210	5,42,621	4,77,980	97,654	2,701	4,293	104	5,82,733

The total value of work done in the presses, including that done by an outside press, amounted to Rs. 5,82,733 against Rs. 5,42,621 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 40,112. There was an increase in the outturn of all the presses, except the Convict branches of the Jail Press, where there was a decrease of Rs. 14,489 as compared with the preceding year. It is said to be partly due to the employment of untrained men in place of the trained convicts released in June 1897. Out of the total increase of Rs. 42,226 in the Secretariat Press under "Government offices" and "Government Periodical Publications," Rs. 21,447 is said to be due to famine. The value of work done for "Government offices" shows an increase of Rs. 40,021, and that under "Government Periodical Publications" of Rs. 9,972 as compared with the previous year.

The Darjeeling Tour Press and the Tibetan Section worked at a loss, as in the previous year. The loss in the case of the former was solely due to the selection of more highly paid compositors to work there. The net result of the working of the several presses was a profit of Rs. 1,01,633, against Rs. 89,316 in 1896-97. This result is mainly attributable to the smaller quantity of materials purchased during the year, which cost Rs. 2,549 only, as against Rs. 11,288 in the previous year.

The following statement shows the value of the stock at the close of the year:—

	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Tour Office Press, Darjeeling.	Tibetan Section, Darjeeling.	Presidency Jail Press.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value on 1st April 1897 ...	2,64,406 6 0	4,499 1 0	15,247 4 11	3,06,947 5 8
Depreciation	22,579 9 10	353 10 2	1,359 11 5	21,852 7 7
Net value of old stock ...	2,41,826 12 2	4,145 6 10	13,887 9 6	2,85,094 14 1
Value of stores issued ...	2,337 11 11	.....	21 3 9	9,212 7 4
	2,39,489 0 3	4,145 6 10	13,866 0 9	2,75,882 6 9
Added by purchase or manufacture during 1897-98 ...	9,651 15 2	246 5 6	304 12 9	24,411 6 8
Net value on 31st March 1898 ...	2,49,140 15 5	4,391 12 4	14,170 13 6	3,00,293 13 5

Zoological Garden.

THE number of paying visitors fell to the lowest figure recorded during the last five years, while the expenditure on establishment showed an increase of Rs. 1,888, attributable for the most part to the compensation granted to the menial servants on account of the high price of food-grains. The feeding charges of the animals also rose by Rs. 1,821. There was a noticeable falling off in the donations and subscriptions received, which amounted to Rs. 566 only as against Rs. 1,460 in the previous year. The total receipts of the Garden were Rs. 57,875, which sum includes an opening balance of Rs. 18,318. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 39,557 as compared with Rs. 40,643 during 1896-97, which in their turn were less by Rs. 3,704 than those of the preceding year. The number of visitors who paid entrance money is shown below in comparison with the numbers since 1891-92:—

Year.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	162,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152
1896-97	160,008
1897-98	151,640

The total expenditure of the Garden rose from Rs. 42,211 in 1896-97 to Rs. 50,544 during the year under report; but of this, Rs. 10,779 were spent on the construction of servants' quarters at Begunbari. The establishment charges, as explained, amounted to Rs. 14,269-8-3 as against Rs. 12,381-15-11 in 1896-97, the increase being also due to the payment of a personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the Garden Superintendent. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 7,331.

The collection of animals in the Garden received an addition of 105 mammals, 186 birds, and 72 reptiles during the year. Of these, only four mammals were born in the Garden, and the rest were received as gifts, or obtained by purchase or by exchange with foreign zoological gardens. The special thanks of the Committee are given to the Maharani of Dumraon for the presentation of a valuable collection of animals, including a well-grown tiger and two leopards, and to the Thakur Sahib of Sohagpur for a fine tiger.

In commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress it was resolved to construct a house for the smaller carnivora. The sum of Rs. 13,725 was subscribed, and some progress was made with the building. It is also stated that the Library is in want of important zoological works, but these are usually beyond the means of the Committee to purchase.

In consequence of the retirement of Dr. Cunningham no experiments of importance were conducted in the Laboratory during the year.

The year under report was marked by the retirement of Mr. E. V. Westmacott, I.C.S., late President of the Committee of Management of the Garden, and of Sir Georpe King, K.C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S., who had been a member of the Committee since its foundation in 1875.

Economic and Art Museum.

During the year 1,472 specimens were received and registered. As many as 754 duplicate specimens were forwarded to the Imperial Institute, and the Director of Kew Gardens has, on behalf of the Economic Museum, been supplied with several of the more interesting samples.

Considerable changes were made in the arrangement of the artware exhibits; and all the metal and horn and ivory manufactures, lacware, hats, damascened work, and *bidri* work were cleaned and re-arranged. Considerable damage was done to this section of the Museum by the earthquake of the 12th June. The work of re-arranging, labelling, and cataloguing the exhibits is being pushed on. Satisfactory progress was made in the work of re-arranging and cataloguing the exhibits in the Ethnology Court.

Two large rooms on the groundfloor were fitted up as a chemical laboratory in connection with the Economic Section, and 100 examinations were made.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY—

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—

1.—Geographical area of the territories under the civil and political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1897-98 i

B.—CLIMATE, 1897 ii

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY iv

D.—POPULATION viii

E.—FISCAL—

1.—Fiscal Statement of outturn and cost of Bengal Survey Parties for 1897-98 . xii

2.—Land revenue demand, collections, remissions, and net balances for 1897-98 . xiv

3.—Land revenue xiv

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION—

A.—LEGISLATIVE—

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1897-98 and duly assented to in accordance with law xvi

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1897-98, but not passed into law during the year xvii

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1897, with the cost of tribunals xviii

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xx

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897 xxii

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xxii

5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 . . xxiv

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the criminal tribunals during 1897 xxvi

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xxix

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xxx

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 . xxxii

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xxxiii

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xxxv

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xxxviii

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897 xl

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1897 xl

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1897 xlii

15.—General statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1897-98 xliv

PAGE.

C.—PRISONS—

General Summary.—Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 . . . xlvi

I.—(Judicial).—Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lx

II.—(Judicial).—Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxi

III.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences lxii

IV.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 who have been previously convicted . . lxii

V.—(Judicial).—Showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxiii

VI.—(Judicial).—Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxiii

VII.—(Judicial).—Showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxiv

IX.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs lxv

X.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years lxvii

XI.—(Financial).—Showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxviii

XII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxviii

XIII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cost of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxix

XIV.—(Vital).—Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxix

XIV(*a*).—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(*a*) of the Jail Code during the year 1897 lxx

XV.—(Vital).—Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxx

XVI.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 according to length of original sentences lxxi

XVII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 according to length of time passed in jails lxxi

XVIII.—Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxxii

Statement A.—Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxxii

Statement B.—Showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxxiii

Statement C.—Showing working of the mark system in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxxiii

Statement D.—Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1897 lxxiv

D.—POLICE—

1.—Statement showing strength and cost of police during 1897, including the Railway Police lxxv

2.—Statement showing the distribution and employment of the police force, including the Railway Police, during 1897 lxxviii

3.—Statement of village and town police not subject to rules of regular police during 1897 lxxxii

4.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general management of the force during the year 1897, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta lxxxiv

5.—Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police during the year 1897, exclusive of the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta lxxxiv

6.—Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1897 in the several districts in Bengal . . lxxxv

7.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta lxxxvi

7*a*.—Return of criminal cases cognizable by the police in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1897 xcviii

8.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta cvi

8*a*.—Return of criminal cases not cognizable by the police during 1897 in Calcutta and the Suburbs cviii

PART III.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

A.—FINANCE—

I.—Account of gross revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1897-98 . . cxii

II.—Account of expenditure from the net income of the revenues of Bengal for the year 1897-98 cxiii

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—

1.—Statement showing the expenditure on public works during the year 1897-98 . cxv

2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of major and minor irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works, for the year 1897-98 cxvi

C.—RAILWAYS, 1897 cxvii

D.—MARINE—

I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1897-98 cxviii

II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1897-98 cxviii

II.—TRADE—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98 cxx

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures, and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98 clxviii

III.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98 ccxvi

IV.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country and foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98 ccxvii

V.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1897-98, compared with the totals of the year 1896-97 ccxviii

VI.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1897-98, compared with the totals of the year 1896-97 ccxxiv

VII.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1897-98, compared with the totals of the year 1896-97 ccxxviii

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY—

1.—Coinage ccxxx

2.—Calcutta circle of issue of paper currency for the year 1897-98 ccxxx

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—

Charitable institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1897 ccxxxii

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL—

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897-98 ccxxxiii

B.—EDUCATION—

I.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1897-98 ccxxxiv

II.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98 ccxxxvi

III.—Return of colleges and schools and of scholars attending them in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98 ccxxxviii

IV.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98 ccxl

V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for secondary and primary education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1897-98 ccxlii

VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98 ccxliv

VII.—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98 ccxlvi

VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98 . . . ccxlviii

PAGE.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—

1.—Return of scientific and literary societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898 ccl

2.—The Press:—Annual return of presses worked and newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98 cclxx

---

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1897 cclxxxiv

A2.—Statement showing the number of deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1897 cclxxxv

B.—Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of diseases in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1897 cclxxxvi

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1897 . . . ccxciv

PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1897-98.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,532*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,965
Total directly administered ...	151,535
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,969

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	14·87	45·90	6·63	67·40	99·7	77·9	110·5	70·8
Suri	6·66	37·04	7·15	50·85				
Bankura	9·84	48·07	5·20	63·11	103·2	79·4	112·1	70·6
Midnapore	12·36	39·45	6·55	58·36	100·1	78·6(c)	109·4	69·2
Hooghly	11·74	46·90	7·18	68·82				
Howrah	7·04	41·91	8·08	57·03				
Saugor Island ...	7·68	43·93	15·01	66·62	93·2	82·2	95·9	74·0
Alipore	7·61	42·11	8·61	58·33	95·8	79·0	104·4	70·2
Krishnagar	11·31	37·42	4·14	52·87	97·4	77·7	103·3	69·7
Berhampore ...	9·32	34·55	6·21	50·08	97·6	77·2	105·0	72·3
Jessore	8·28	47·53	8·60	64·41	97·1	78·9	102·0	67·7
Khulna	8·17	64·52	7·89	80·58				
Rampur Boalia ...	8·42	43·01	4·76	56·19	96·4	76·5	101·0	68·1
Dinajpur	16·55	41·43	8·33	66·31	91·8	73·8	101·8	66·8
Jalpaiguri	13·15	94·07	5·70	112·92	88·2	72·6	93·9	66·1
Darjeeling	11·41	74·46	13·62	99·49	65·4	52·0(a)	72·1	45·7
Yatung	10·67	31·48	7·61	49·76				
Cooch Behar ...	28·05	88·58	6·86	123·49	86·5	72·8	93·3	67·0
Rangpur	15·68	74·23	8·35	98·26	98·7	73·3	98·2	67·7
Bogra	12·41	36·66	8·16	57·23	91·8	74·2	101·3	69·2
Pabna (Sirajganj) ...	16·64	34·88	10·27	61·79	90·0	74·2	98·3	68·2
Narayanganj ...	16·47	44·89	5·78	67·14	92·5	77·3	95·6	71·2
Mymensingh ...	22·11	52·77	4·20	79·08	88·6	72·3	94·7	68·1
Faridpur ...	8·97	53·00	4·76	66·73	94·6	76·5	99·8	71·4
Barisal	9·81	52·24	10·31	72·36	93·7	78·6	98·3	71·4
Agartola	22·57	73·14	1·70	97·41				
Comilla	16·49	64·25	1·80	82·54	91·9	75·8	96·3	66·8
Noakhali	9·87	88·91	6·29	105·07	92·2	78·2	100·0	68·8
Chittagong	6·79	80·61	12·40	99·80	92·7	77·9	98·2	69·1
Rangamati Hills ...	12·78	70·83	11·95	95·56				
Patna	2·49	50·43	7·13	60·05	102·4	78·1	111·1	66·3
Gaya	2·62	48·93	6·79	58·34	108·7	82·7	115·5	71·8
Arrah	2·87	53·25	4·54	60·66	105·2	79·6	112·4	68·5
Chapra	1·14	40·50	4·32	45·96	103·7	78·7	112·2	67·1
Motihari	4·15	32·24	6·73	43·12	99·3	76·0	106·0	61·8
Muzaffarpur ...	3·98	36·07	11·25	51·30	98·1	77·2	108·7	68·2
Darbhanga	7·49	35·70	7·19	50·38	95·6	77·0	104·5	66·4
Monghyr	3·71	46·31	7·69	56·71				
Bhagalpur	6·43	40·68	7·59	54·70	101·0	77·4	110·8	66·1
Purnea	5·51	43·98	10·43	59·92	95·8	75·6(c)	106·3	65·3
Malda	5·47	37·20	7·86	51·13	98·6	76·3	106·1	68·0
Naya Dumka ..	5·14	48·54	8·34	62·02	100·8	78·5	109·9	70·8
Cuttack	8·46	44·97	9·14	62·57	101·8	82·5	108·3	73·2
False Point ...	10·95	47·84	15·24	74·03	91·2	81·6	92·5	69·6
Balasore	12·49	36·98	14·94	64·41	99·0	79·5	106·5	70·9
Puri	8·28	41·19	15·89	65·36	91·0	81·0	92·7	70·1
Hazaribagh	6·79	41·61	5·51	53·91	103·4	77·7	110·6	62·3
Ranchi	6·60	34·75	5·89	47·24	102·2	77·6	110·3	64·9
Purulia	7·76	41·91	6·05	55·72				
Chaibassa	10·86	32·94	2·62	46·42	106·6	79·4	114·7	71·0
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	4·39	34·81	6·84	46·04	110·4	82·2	116·1	71·0

(a) Mean of
(c) ,,
(d) ,,

1897.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
91·2	79·9	101·9	75·8	78·4	56·2	82·3	50·8	3·6	7·7	2·8
92·7	79·0	105·1	73·1	77·0	53·9	80·4	55·7	2·2	6·6	2·4
91·3	79·1	102·3	73·6	78·4	54·3	83·8	47·1	2·5	5·0	2·3
89·2	80·5	94·4	75·5	76·3	58·1	80·0	51·7	4·6	8·6	4·3
88·8	78·8	97·9	74·7	75·7	55·7	78·8	49·2	3·7	7·6	2·8
91·1	79·3	98·7	75·7	77·5	52·9	81·5	44·3	2·9	6·9	2·8
90·9	79·6	100·6	74·8	76·1	55·6	79·2	49·1	3·2	7·7	2·4
90·3	79·8	97·0	75·7	76·8	55·2	81·6	47·1	3·6	7·8	3·1
90·7	79·9	99·1	75·6	75·4	54·9	78·1	49·6	2·2	6·7	2·1
90·6	78·5	97·3	73·7	77·1	51·4	79·3	47·5(*d*)	2·8	7·7	1·9
88·6	76·7	93·9	71·6	76·8	51·3	79·4	46·6	2·1	5·6	0·6
66·3	57·1	71·1	54·8	47·8	35·6	53·1	31·3	3·7	7·7	3·5
88·4	75·4	93·4	74·1	76·3	52·5	78·4	48·3	2·7	7·9	1·8
89·4	79·1	93·2	74·2	76·3	53·4	78·2	48·9	3·1	7·2	2·4
90·5	78·6	97·2	73·7	76·6	54·5	80·3	49·5	3·7	6·6	2·6
88·5	78·4	93·3	74·2	75·1	54·7	78·3	50·9	3·5	7·8	1·7
88·7	79·4	94·1	75·2	77·5	57·7	81·6	53·3	5·1	8·4	3·8
87·8	78·3	92·7	74·6	76·5	55·4	80·4	50·5	5·3	7·6	5·2
89·1	78·8	95·3	72·9	76·0	54·9	80·2	50·5	2·5	6·3	2·3
88·6	78·9	95·3	75·9	77·5	54·6	81·8	50·2	3·6	8·6	3·5
88·0	77·1	92·3	74·8	79·4	51·0	85·4	49·1	4·1	7·7	2·5
86·0	77·8	88·5	72·8	78·0	54·6	83·9	49·0	3·7	6·1	2·2
86·3	77·2	91·2	74·1	Not recorded.				3·5	7·9	4·5
92·4	80·7	100·5	76·7	74·2	52·5	77·2	45·0	1·6	6·9	1·6
95·3	80·1	106·9	74·8	76·3	51·3	79·4	46·9	1·8	5·7	2·3
93·1	80·3	102·9	77·0	75·5	49·0	79·1	43·8	1·2	4·4	1·2
92·6	80·5	101·3	77·1	75·3	50·7	78·7	45·0	1·7	6·2	1·7
92·2	79·1	100·0	73·8	75·3	47·5	78·0	42·9	0·6	2·7	0·7
91·7	79·9	98·7	76·2	74·2	50·3	77·2	44·8	1·3	5·4	1·4
91·3	80·6	98·0	77·5	75·1	53·2	78·0	48·3	1·6	5·9	1·5
93·0	80·2	101·3	75·6	75·8	51·0	77·8	45·0	1·8	7·0	2·6
91·5	79·5	97·3	75·7	75·5	50·7	77·8	45·3	3·9	8·8	2·3
92·3	80·0	100·1	77·0	76·0	51·7	79·2	45·2	1·4	5·3	1·3
92·2	78·7(*e*)	104·5	70·3	74·7	51·6	78·1	45·0	2·8	8·4	2·9
91·6	79·3	104·4	74·2	79·1	57·3	84·4	51·1	3·2	6·9	3·1
88·4	78·9	101·5	72·6	76·7	56·1	81·4	46·9	4·4	8·0	4·2
90·3	78·6	100·5	75·7	78·7	53·4	81·8	44·4	2·4	5·4	2·4
88·5	79·4	94·2	73·6	79·6	60·2	88·2	53·6	3·0	6·0	2·9
87·9	75·3	99·2	71·3	71·1	49·1	74·2	42·2	2·3	8·3	3·2
87·7	74·6(*e*)	100·7	71·4	72·0	49·4	75·4	40·9	1·2	6·5	2·2
92·2	78·0	103·5	74·5	78·5	50·1	82·5	42·9	2·0	7·1	2·4
94·9	79·8	108·1	75·0	75·5	44·2	79·0	37·0	1·1	3·1	1·3

25 days.
30 ,,
27 ,,

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6	
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION. Head-quarters town.	Population.
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477
		Birbhum	2	1,752	798,254	Suri	7,481
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	18,743
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,516	Midnapore	32,264
		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,034,296	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,069
		Howrah	2	510	763,625	Howrah	116,606
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,689,239		242,631
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033	.....	...
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560
		Nadia	5	2,793	1,644,108	Krishnagar	25,500
		Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore ...	23,515
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667
		Total ...	20	12,066	8,535,126		747,544
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,329	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407
		Dinajpur	2	4,117	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,204
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	680,736	Jalpaiguri	9,682
		Darjeeling	2	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216
		Bogra	1	1,452	817,494	Bogra	6,584
		Pabna	2	1,839	1,361,223	Pabna	16,486
		Total ...	16	17,356	8,017,402		94,724
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,782	2,395,602	Dacca	82,321
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,186	Nasirabad	11,555
		Faridpur	3	2,281	1,823,543	Faridpur	10,774
		Backergunge	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482
		Total ...	16	15,040	9,845,296		120,132
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,491	1,782,935	Comilla	14,680
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,009,693	Noakhali	5,479
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,419	107,286	Rangamati	2,336
		Total ...	8	12,121	4,190,081		46,564
		Total of Bengal ...	77	70,532	38,277,144		1,251,595

* Reduced to the status of a subdivision.

British Territory.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		Remarks.
							1896-97.	1897-98.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,560	11	108	28	13	624	.....	32,92,843	33,15,699	
3,193	9	30	28	...	272	.....	10,84,155	10,73,781	
5,497	9	36	29	15	367	.....	5,21,559	5,13,630	
14,934	17	75	45	15	861	.....	26,04,185	25,96,556	
2,504	12	97	31	10	837	.....	15,28,222	15,39,085	
1,413	5	88	19	9	667				
31,101	63	434	...	...	3,628	.....	90,30,964	90,38,751	
5,765	21	179	69	10½	1,332	.....	17,13,567	17,59,130	
1	5	107	...	...	2,921	.....	19,540	22,784	
2,982	10	112	26	26	721	.....	10,05,406	9,62,339	
3,627	9	71	26	15	768	.....	11,53,045	11,51,179	
4,851	16	76	29⅕	18⅖	503	.....	9,61,912	9,70,834	
3,209	9	37	62	14	453	.....	7,20,008	7,46,595	
20,435	70	582	...	...	6,698	.....	55,73,478	56,12,861	
5,219	6	163	46	24	475	.....	9,87,277	10,95,579	
7,676	7	17	Criminal 60 Civil 30	30 15	423	.....	17,43,129	16,26,711	
3,331	2	36	...	...	336	.....	5,70,619	7,57,965	
1,319	...	25	70	20	395	.....	1,57,858	1,65,806	
3,537	10	67	25	10	465	.....	11,52,647	11,46,765	
4,223	2	32	42	22	230	.....	5,35,327	5,44,606	
3,883	7	37	32	8	403	.....	4,70,892	4,69,337	
29,188	34	377	...	...	2,727	.....	56,17,449	58,06,769	
6,793	21	83	48	12·5	697	.....	6,00,313	6,08,761	
7 959	21	102	44	16	695	.....	10,57,316	10,69,960	
4,432	12	68	35	31·6	433	.....	6,66,257	6,47,392	
4,708	18	61	38	29	648	.....	18,72,626	18,34,658	
23,892	72	314	...	...	2,473	.....	41,96,512	41,60,771	
6,318	21	38	30	15	377	.....	11,64,737	11,77,084	
2,625	9	31	30	12	281	.....	7,15,999	7,27,354	
1,234	16	39	62	12·4	497	.....	11,00,088	10,16,834	
1,029	...	3	80	40	170	.....	.....	.....	
11,206	46	111	...	...	1,325	.....	29,80,824	29,21,272	
115,822	285	1,818	...	...	16,851	.....	2,73,99,227	2,75,40,424	

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF

1		2	3	4	5	6	
						CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.	
PROVINCES.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Head-quarters town.	Population.
BIHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,075	1,772,352	Patna	165 192
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,138,331	Gaya	80,383
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,060,579	Arrah	46,905
		Saran	3	2,656	2,466,065	Chapra	57,352
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,859,465	Motihari	13,108
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,712,857	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga ...	73,561
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagalpur	69,106
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,944,658	Purnea	14,555
		Malda	1	1,899	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818
		Sonthal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,753,775	Dumka	3,624
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,673		643,873
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,632	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186
		Balasore	2	2,056	994,625	Balasore	20,775
		Angul*	2	1,681	170,058	.....	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,998	Puri	28,794
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,841	4,047,352		96,755
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh ...	16,672
		Lohardaga	1	7,132	1,128,885	Ranchi	20,306
		Palamau	1	4,912	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,965	4,628,792		61,149
		GRAND TOTAL ...	133	151,535	71,346,961		2,053,372
		GROSS REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE. ...	...	...	...		...

* Including Khondmals.

Note 1.—The Provincial grand total of population shows a decrease of 26 and is accounted for thus :—

Add, transfer from the North-Western Provinces to Shahabad		590
Deduct ditto Jalpaiguri to Assam		616
Decrease ...		26

Note 2.—The total cost of Administration (column 13) consists of expenditure under the following heads :—The figures for 1897-98 are open to final revision and adjustment next year.

	1896-97. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
3.—Land Revenue (District Administration)	31,95,714	30,72,007
18.—General Administration	20,64,383	19,90,844
6.—Stamps	6,75,360	6,83,531
7.—Excise	6,96,420	6,73,986
8.—Provincial rates	4,14,734	3,96,094
10.—Assessed taxes	1,82,442	1,89,776
19A.—Courts of Law	81,31,517	83,08,018
19B.—Jails	16,20,863	14,90,980
20.—Police	55,37,585	57,67,555
22.—Education	33,23,473	33,16,262
24.—Medical	19,58,712	21,18,878
30.—Stationery and Printing	10,27,931	10,77,355
45.—Civil works	38,14,497	34 05,051
Total ...	3,26,23,636	3,24,90,337

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		REMARKS.
							1896-97.	1897-98.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,663	10	76	26	11·5	1,325	.....	16,92,148	17,17,939	
10,095	7	63	48	24	767	.....	17,27,538	17,73,901	
4,883	9	79	56	35	614	.....	18,97,200	19,06,495	
4,296	7	49	53	41	565	.....	14,49,584	15,89,076	
5,117	2	26	60	...	385	.....	6,82,252	8,45,224	
4,104	9	47	32	15	509	.....	12,37,949	14,99,312	
3,890	3	59	50	15	471	.....	10,40,026	10,51,273	
3,867	6	67	40	25	487	.....	10,45,499	10,36,442	
5,067	7	125	45	25	473	.....	7,50,786	7,60,266	
5,994	8	49	45	20	570	.....	13,24,411	12,80,230	
3,248	3	19	50	26	278	.....	4,71,077	4,66,863	
11,266	...	54	35	14	388	.....	2,76,757	3,31,744	
66,490	71	713	..	...	6,832	.....	1,35,95,227	1,42,58 765	
5,429	7	46	40	25	571	.....	10,10,558	10,32,983	
6,311	1	31	40	12 to 15	396	.....	4,57,143	4,88,011	
1,443	...	3	...	...	150	.....	.....	.....	
5,000	1	22	70	20	388	.....	4,64,951	6,58,325	
18,183	9	102	...	...	1,505	.....	19,32,652	21,79,319	
8,087	5	31	70	30	493	.....	2,01,349	1,76,877	
3,578	3	13	83	41	419	.....	1,00,675	1,02,442	
3,901	1	6	70	49	256	.....	1,05,081	1,23,780	
8,317	5	45	60	30	353	.....	1,22,152	1,47,403	
2,377	1	11	71	30	184	.....	63,493	1 47,907	
26,760	15	106	..	...	1,705	.....	5,92,750	6,98,409	
227,255	380	2,739	...	...	26,893	{ 1896-97—3,26,23,636 / 1897-98—3,24,90,337 }	(a) 4,32,25,690	(b) 4,43,66,751	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,33,30,889	5,34,11,864	

Note 3.—The following are the items of revenue which make up the gross items:—The figures for 1897-98 are open to final revision and adjustment next year.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Stamps	1,75,74,296	1,77,59,416
V.—Excise	1,33,99,312	1,27,47,747
VI.—Provincial Rates (Local)	46,66,026	48,16,682
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	49,18,440	49,49,352
X.—Registration	15,44,695	15,80,164
XII.—Interest	18,81,591	19,68,138
XIII.—Post Office (Local)	20,933	23,791
XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	8,22,123	8,03,424
XVIB.— Ditto Jails	9,70,703	10,26,570
XVII.—Police	10,32,376	10,24,013
XIX.—Education	6,17,456	6,52,663
XX.—Medical	2,21,837	2,57,373
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,33,042	2,48,260
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,19,523	2,38,831
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,96,425	2,31,362
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12,08,589	11,01,080
XXIX.—Irrigation Major Works	19,09,613	21,89,577
XXX.— Ditto Minor ,, ...	8,23,519	8,05,306
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,70,385	10,08,115
Total ...	5,33,30,889	5,34,11,864

(*a*) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans Rs. 44,148, and of the South Lushai Hills Rs. 4,398, and Account current Rs. 6,722, but excludes Rs. 3,49,434 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district actuals are available.

(*b*) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans Rs. 23,104, and of the South Lushai Hills Rs. 475, but excludes Rs. 3,33,745 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district actuals are available. The figures for 1897-98 are open to final revision and adjustment next year.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,067	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,008	104,594	41,287	105,931	33,255	798,254	455
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	152,338	66,890	154,617	49,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,247	847,933	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,516	511
Hooghly	275,833	327,592	355,377	124,163	57,430	123,638	46,096	1,034,296	859
Howrah	154,892	232,043	236,147	108,265	44,536	108,466	34,168	763,625	1,497
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,689,239	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,528	363,880	170,495	51,505	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,078
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	96,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	352,918	409,342	182,925	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	595,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,738	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,652	567
Total ...	1,571,373	2,704,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,392	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,313,336	564
Dinajpur	275,615	435,286	439,583	244,885	81,876	242,160	62,045	1,555,835	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,463	186,577	101,811	38,385	101,193	28,923	680,736	230
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,536	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	192
Rangpur	365,078	645,964	611,906	308,237	107,611	306,844	84,902	2,065,464	592
Bogra	143,233	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	817,494	563
Pabna	245,530	383,191	406,460	221,500	72,561	222,682	54,829	1,361,223	740
Total ...	1,448,547	2,435,941	2,338,846	1,244,011	432,118	1,238,425	328,677	8,017,402	461
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	435,601	656,526	695,338	379,972	151,339	389,523	122,904	2,395,602	861
Mymensingh	618,795	1,020,521	951,044	558,490	209,605	570,514	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	343,748	509,528	542,776	280,177	116,791	282,408	91,863	1,823,543	799
Backergunge	436,443	647,737	606,763	325,962	130,744	336,225	106,534	2,153,965	590
Total ...	1,834,587	2,834,312	2,795,921	1,544,601	608,479	1,578,670	483,313	9,845,296	654
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,482	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,065	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,824	394,037	217,447	83,597	213,492	66,770	1,290,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused.				107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,525	1,154,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,332,107	11,412,483	11,411,130	5,672,591	2,254,514	5,683,228	1,736,107	38,277,144	543

* Reduced to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.				
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.			
68	32	422	593,602	169,752	...	71	34,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.			
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	258,953	266,988	Bengali and Sonthali.			
73	12	1,460	2,821,424	171,412	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.			
162	69	402	842,077	189,469	...	19	2,053	45	275,726	233,459	Ditto.			
826	810	436	605,171	156,022	5	47	194	114	129,012	255,832	Ditto.			
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,400,390	999,191	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435				
2,010	246	10,726	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,880	Bengali.			
12,516	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,329	Ditto.			
196	75	7,116	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.			
68	18	454	620,163	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	349,412	Ditto.			
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.			
17	17	929	572,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	430,417	187,564	Ditto.			
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196				
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	1	46	298	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.			
30	5	476	740,442	802,597	...	104	10,694	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.			
215	18	124	449,161	222,236	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.			
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,011	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	81,539	Tibetan dialects and Pahari.			
86	157	100	768,283	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,703	221,102	Bengali.			
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	108,022	Ditto.			
96	46	20	361,957	998,776	...	298	...	30	425,302	251,950	Ditto.			
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,193	5,024,058	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	1,187,313				
223	189	10,064	934,063	1,450,250	...	89	401	323	727,001	460,836	Bengali.			
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	158	1,296,380	492,236	Ditto.			
99	55	3,385	699,307	1,120,612	...	12	...	73	663,943	242,553	Ditto.			
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	769,727	334,716	Ditto.			
400	289	18,196	3,359,317	6,430,050	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,457,051	1,530,341				
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,876	253,923	Bengali.			
10	56	575	248,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.			
256	575	360	302,333	924,849	...	61,615	161	18	366,765	249,103	Ditto.			
15	1	2	25,802	4,868	...	74,128	489	1,981	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.			
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,133	1,400,044	696,916				
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,699	19,582,110	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456				

of a subdivision.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,772,352	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,666	108,328	2,060,579	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,466,065	930
Champaran	297,559	567,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,712,857	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,604	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	357,095	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428
Sonthal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,837	298,053	99,085	1,753,775	321
Total ...	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,069	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,673	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,266	58,116	994,625	481
Angul	18,840	48,846	47,596	25,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,352	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	185,687	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,164,321	166
Lohardaga	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
Grand Total ...	13,133,296	20,735,448	21,631,840	10,457,870	4,310,415	10,590,799	3,463,329	71,346,961*	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 18, and

* Owing to changes of jurisdiction the totals of the districts of Birbhum, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur and the Sonthal Parganas, and consequently of 8 and 20 and 21) are not available. The provincial grand

Add—Transfer from the North-Western

Deduct— Ditto Jalpaiguri to

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.	Remarks.
Christians.														
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,662	570	601	1,568,131	201,106	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.			
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.			
216	60	1	1,911,372	148,439	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.			
178	36	64	2,174,734	290,980	...	72	...	1	646,010	487,916	Hindi.			
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.			
123	49	199	2,379,280	332,906	1	...	...	299	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.			
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.			
2,593	879	2,941	13,997,123	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	952	4,381,268	3,266,694				
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	56	3,706	6	545,778	441,294	Hindi.			
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,634	Hindustani and Hindi.			
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267	...	249	2	15	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.			
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	213,610	186,307	Bengali.			
196	229	5,518	900,399	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	258,846	Sonthali and Bengali.			
1,065	786	6,411	6,098,791	1,698,265	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481				
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,095,914	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175				
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	482,385	458,172	Uriya.			
96	38	941	969,211	24,250	...	3	...	86	362,150	119,488	Do.			
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,695	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.			
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	235,881	Uriya.			
266	293	4,098	3,948,139	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,236				
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	6	308,921	258,013	Hindi.			
97	38	82,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.			
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	43,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.			
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,842	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.			
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.			
527	230	88,897	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021		...	...	
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,831	23,437,352	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888		74,530	3,751	

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Lohardaga.
the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions do not agree with the details as the revised figures of population classified by sex, age and occupation (columns 8, total shows a decrease of 26 persons and is accounted for thus—

Provinces to Shahabad	590
Assam	616
Decrease ...	26

E.—

1.—*Fiscal Statement of outturn and cost of*

Number of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending officer.	Division.	District under survey.
1	2	3	4
			TEMPORARILY-SETTLED AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.
			Minor Settlements.
		Chittagong ...	Noakhali—
			Government estates ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
		Burdwan ...	Midnapore, Majnamutha Test survey ...
			PRIVATE ESTATES.
			Major Settlements.
		Patna ...	Saran—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Diara topographical ... ...
			Darbhanga—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Diara topographical ... ...
			Revision ... ...
No. 4 Party (Bihar)	Captain R. T. Crichton, I.S.C.		Muzaffarpur—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
			Diara topographical ... ...
			Champaran ... ...
			WARDS' ESTATES.
		Bhagalpur ...	Gaya (Tikari wards' estate) ...
			Monghyr (Narhan wards' estate) ...
			Miscellaneous.
		Patna ...	Muzaffarpur (Govindpur Tira Rasia)— topographical ... ...
			Muzaffarpur (Manickpur-Sadipur) ...
			Darbhanga (Samastipur Municipality)—
			Traverse ... ...
			Cadastral ... ...
			Khanapuri ... ...
		Bhagalpur ...	Shahabad (Kachnar mahal) ... ...
		Patna ...	Bhagalpur and Purnea, Nepal Frontier ...
			Patna (railway ghât survey)—
			Traverse ... ...
			Topographical ... ...
		Orissa ...	Orissa Revision ... ...
Bengal Drawing Office.	Assistant Surveyor-General, Drawing Office.	Bengal ...	Bihar, "Badars" ... ...
			Orissa ,, ...
			Chakla Roshanabad, "Badars" ...
			Total ...

FISCAL.

Bengal Survey Parties for 1897-98.

Number of village circuits.	Total area in square miles.	Total cost of all kinds, including contingencies.	Share of Superintendent, Settlement-Surveys, Bengal, and office at 10 per cent.	Cost of instruments at 4 per cent.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Blocks 6	10	1,285	129	56	(*c*)1,470	(*a*) Inclusive of 10 villages in Bullia.
„ 6	10					(*b*) Represents 24 square miles for cadastral survey and 27 for topographical, which include 14 square miles of overlap in the Bullia district.
...	...	403	41	18	(*d*)462	
(*a*)86	(*b*)51					(*c*) This includes Rs. 589 for completion of records and pay of Noakhali district for October 1897, prior to abandonment.
877	555					
8, including 4 portions.		96,057	9,538	4,224	(*e*)1,09,819	
877	555					
(*a*)41	(*b*)27	3,188	318	140	3,646	(*d*) Completion of office records.
						(*e*) Includes Rs. 247 arrears expenditure.
911	598					
965	733	1,26,598	12,560	5,566	(*f*)1,44,724	(*f*) Includes Rs. 8,842 for arrears, completion of records, and move of camp, &c., and Rs. 1,461 cost of "Badar" establishment in the field.
965	733					
...	...	15	2	1	18	
...	...	2,356	236	104	(*g*)2,696	(*g*) Expenditure on revision of khanapuri of Babu Ganeshwar Prasad's villages to be met by the zamindar.
Portions 20	10					
5	2	415	42	18	475	
5	2					
Portions 10	4	857	86	38	981	
...	...	90	9	4	(*h*)103	(*h*) Completion of traverse records received from ate Nos. 4 and 5 Parties (Bihar).
...	...					
...	...	241	24	11	(*h*)276	(*i*) Expenditure met by Settlement Department.
		33	4	1	(*h*)38	(*j*) Debitable to Bihar grant.
						(*k*) Debitable to Bengal Government under head "Political."
1	3	82	9	4	(*i*)95	(*l*) Expenditure met by East Indian Railway Company.
...	...	17	2	1	(*h*)20	
7	1					
7	2	598	60	26	684	
7	2					
...	...	390	39	17	(*j*)446	
...	...	1,596	160	70	(*k*)1,826	
3	1	132	14	6	(*l*)152	
3	1					
...	...	19	2	1	22	
...	...	3,446	345	...	3,791	
...	...	1,583	158	...	1,741	
...	...	463	46	...	509	
...	...	2,39,864	23,824	10,306	2,73,994	

E.—

2.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

Division.	Demand.			
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,33,075	1,92,554	84,25,629	80,63,302
Presidency	51,39,779	1,71,825	53,91,604	49,67,529
Rajshahi	52,13,789	2,12,091	54,25,880	50,43,647
Dacca	35,65,341	1,57,667	37,23,008	34,43,763
Chittagong	27,40,950	1,59,931	29,00,881	24,87,447
Patna	82,21,300	2,95,524	85,16,824	79,82,672
Bhagalpur	33,79,605	84,427	34,64,032	33,15,622
Orissa	19,36,612	1,13,083	20,49,695	17,40,308
Chota Nagpur	4,97,706	43,122	5,40,828	4,43,654
Total ... 1897-98	3,89,18,157	14,30,224	4,03,48,381	3,74,92,944
Total ... 1896-97	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,215	3,74,86,196

3.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1896-97.		Revenue for 1897-98.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,47,82,220	3,48,57,092	3,50,90,749	3,50,72,505
Ditto ditto added to revenue-roll during present year.	21,172	...	1,33,822	...
Ditto ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year.	3,955	...	3,234	...
Collections from Government estates	39,53,626	36,25,845	36,96,820	35,76,850
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	31,417	...	26,728
Miscellaneous land revenue, not included in the above	...	4,35,045	...	10,00,457
Total ...	3,87,53,063	3,89,49,399	*3,89,18,157	3,96,76,540

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from those in column 4, because the latter Both the arrear and the current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1897-98.

COLLECTIONS.		Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,70,120	82,33,422	6,467	1,69,070	16,670	1,85,740	85,457
1,42,203	51,09,732	6,712	1,61,016	24,144	1,85,160	82,841
2,05,285	52,48,932	5,639	1,68,321	2,988	1,71,309	73,114
1,14,753	35,58,516	30,214	1,10,218	24,060	1,34,278	1,98,962
1,06,767	25,94,214	5,034	2,51,548	50,085	3,01,633	86,732
2,02,987	81,85,659	5,497	2,38,611	87,057	3,25,668	5,82,581
75,881	33,91,503	2,395	63,517	6,617	70,134	99,893
1,02,852	18,43,160	87,161	1,09,797	9,577	1,19,374	3,34,329
35,563	4,84,217	135	49,048	7,428	56,476	4,819
11,56,411	3,86,49,355	1,49,254	13,21,146	2,28,626	15,49,772	15,48,728
9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	14,23,981

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
...	3,50,72,505	7,40,542(*a*)	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
		8,09,230(*a*)	...	...	
2,19,074	33,57,776				
...	26,728	17,750	...	...	
...	10,00,457	26,090	...	...	
2,19,074	3,94,57,466	15,93,612	1,645	1,80,477	* The increase is mainly due to settlement of estates.

shows the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 11,56,411), as well as the current collections. column 8 after striking off Rs. 1,49,254 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—Legislative.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1897-98, and duly assented to in accordance with law.

1	2	3	4
Number, year and short title of Act.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
III of 1897.			
The Bengal Rain-gambling Act, 1897.	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.	The object of the Act is to suppress rain-gambling in common gaming-houses, which had assumed such proportions in Calcutta as to become a public nuisance, and which, it was feared, might spread to other centres if suppressed in Calcutta alone. The Act amends the existing Gaming Acts in force in Bengal, and extends to all places in which those Acts are in force.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 8th April, 1897. Governor-General's assent, 10th May, 1897.
IV of 1897.			
The Chota Nagpur Commutation Act, 1897.	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	The object of the Act is to amend the law relating to the voluntary commutation of conditions or services (other than rent) appurtenant to the occupation of land in Chota Nagpur, and to provide for the compulsory record, with or without commutation, of such conditions or services.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 7th September, 1897. Governor-General's assent, 5th October, 1897.
V of 1897.			
The Estates Partition Act, 1897.	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	The Act repeals Bengal Act VIII of 1876, and re-enacts it with several important modifications, the chief of which are designed (*1*) to simplify, cheapen and shorten the procedure for effecting partitions of estates, (*2*) to protect tenants from illegal enhancements of rent founded on entries in partition papers, and (*3*) to put an end to the undue multiplication of petty estates.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 11th September, 1897. Governor-General's assent, 23rd October, 1897.

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1897-98, but not passed into law during the year.

1	2	3	4
Title of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill.	Remarks.
Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act of 1885.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	It is proposed by the Bill to amend the Bengal Local Self-Government Act in certain particulars, the most important amendments being an extension of the objects on which the District Fund may be expended.	The Bill was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th April, 1896. Extensive additions to it have been proposed, and are under the consideration of the Government.
Bill to extend certain portions of the Police Act, 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.	The objects of the Bill are to authorise (*a*) the quartering of additional police in areas in Calcutta or the suburbs which are in a disturbed or dangerous state, and the recovery of the cost from the inhabitants, and (*b*) the award of compensation to sufferers from misconduct of rioters in such areas.	Since passed as Act I of 1898.
Bill to amend sections 30, 31, 39, 52 and 119 and Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	The main objects of this Bill are— (1) to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which had arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885; (2) to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale; and (3) to amend the law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents. The Bill also makes various minor amendments in Chapter X of the Act of 1885.	Since passed by the Council.
Bill to amend the law relating to the Municipal Affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, and to authorise the extension of the same to the Town of Howrah.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	It is proposed by this Bill to repeal the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1888, and to re-enact it with considerable modifications. The most important of these modifications are designed (1) to provide a responsible municipal executive, and (2) to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the present sanitary requirements of the city and to modern standards of municipal administration, (3) to give effective powers of control to the Government, (4) and to provide more workable building regulations. Provision is made for the extension of portions of the Bill to the adjoining town of Howrah.	
Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal.	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	The main objects of the Bill are— (*a*) to provide for the abolition of the system of salt passes (*rawanahs*), (*b*) to enable the Government of Bengal to resume charge of the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa; and (*c*) to introduce certain changes in the law which experience has shown to be necessary in the interests of the salt revenue.	

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1897, with the

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PROVINCE OF BENGAL.		Sq. miles.									
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,975	69,187,304	...	30	(b) 153	...	...	...	(h) 70	292
	Criminal...			(a) 30	45	(c) 131	13	...	32	(d) 46	(e) 2,495
	Revenue...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,569	2,031,119	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	23
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
TOTAL ...		151,544	71,218,423	31	78	294	14	1	33	118	2,810

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) One hundred and fifty-three Munsifis.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
Original.		Appeals.						
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
				Rs.	Rs.			
629,599	65,221	22,185	2,502			Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
205,553	(*f*)14,103	15,330	(*g*) 5,459	1,29,88,721	92,58,891	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — High Court Judges ...	10	3
13,923	917	695	17			District Judges ...	22	7
						Additional Judges ...	3	...
						Subordinate Judges ...	6	54
15,614	3,332	863	154	87,445	1,73,244			
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Small Cause Court Judges	6	4
864,689	83,573	39,073	8,132	1,30,76,166	94,32,135	Munsifs	5	287

(*e*) Three hundred and eighty Stipendiary and 2,115 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of Subordinate Judges.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1	2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy, Chapter VII ...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity, do. VIII ...	4,409	3,468	3,220
Do. by or relating to public servants, do. IX ...	176	141	139
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, do. X ...	6,073	5,784	5,642
False evidence and offences against public justice, do. XI ...	2,406	2,223	2,117
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, do. XII ...	283	259	242
Do. relating to weights and measures, do. XIII ...	245	232	231
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, do. XIV ...	6,703	6,536	6,175
Do. relating to religion, do. XV ...	43	33	22
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,286	1,159	913
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	186	152	88
Hurt	21,425	17,325	10,447
Attempt	1	1	1
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	3,730	2,365	1,767
Attempt	2	2	2
Criminal force and assault	45,349	32,331	16,413
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour	875	429	372
Rape	170	114	102
Unnatural offence	45	32	31
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	46,903	37,605	21,948
Attempt at theft	32	30	16
Extortion	731	337	300
Robbery and dacoity	959	831	467
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	698	438	360
Criminal breach of trust	3,364	2,047	1,609
Receiving of stolen property	2,915	2,742	2,637
Cheating	2,219	1,212	902
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	63	47	36
Mischief	11,270	7,580	4,911
Attempt at mischief	19	19	19
Criminal trespass	53,280	45,885	12,392
Attempt at criminal trespass	250	249	13
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	310	232	208
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	48	36	33
Offences relating to marriage, do. XX	4,029	1,939	1,192
Defamation, do. XXI	726	374	289
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, do. XXII	3,827	2,720	1,344
Offences under special and local laws	130,398	126,949	107,139
Total ...	355,448	303,858*	203,739
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	9,986	6,392	5,268
GRAND TOTAL ...	365,434	310,250	209,007

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
14,028	4,582	8,007	44	1,395	
183	81	88	...	14	
7,564	2,357	5,018	8	181	
2,700	1,032	1,505	7	156	
284	98	167	...	19	
250	84	164	...	2	
8,699	300	7,380	...	19	
42	19	20	1	2	
1,805	814	622	20	349	
106	34	59	3	10	
15,937	10,115	5,150	21	651	
1	1	...	...	...	
2,975	2,062	749	4	160	
2	...	2	...		
22,796	15,393	6,774	15	...	
				614	
695	418	212	4	61	
186	109	53	1	23	
37	22	12	...	3	
31,192	9,637	19,801	57	1,697	
20	5	15	...	...	
469	335	105	1	28	
2,203	1,045	811	38	309	
468	254	200	...	14	
2,625	1,168	752	6	99	
4,109	1,024	2,943	22	120	
1,268	824	369	5	70	
51	34	16	...	1	
7,155	4,569	2,307	8	271	
21	2	19	...	...	
18,370	9,348	8,314	42	666	
18	1	17	...	...	
372	210	94	4	64	
43	21	22	...	...	
1,650	1,365	184	9	92	
371	299	57	...	15	
1,919	1,389	506	...	24	
133,112	24,180	107,437	64	1,431	
283,126	93,731	180,461	384	8,560	* Of these 12,199 were pending at the close of 1897.
8,415	2,599	5,464	16	336	
291,541	96,330	185,915	400	8,896	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(*c*) and section 485 ...	22	22
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	5,078	17,969
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII. Security for good behaviour ...	4,655	4,809
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	585	1,945
5. Possession, Chapter XII	591	...
6. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	278	298
7. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	943	940
8. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,376	1,750
9. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, section 560	1,227	1,228
Total ...	14,755	28,961
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	301	538
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,056	29,499

NOTE.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, nine persons in 8 cases were concerned in proceedings under

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Special Magistrates under section 14	339	...	99	232	...
Subordinate Magistrates { Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	30,376	11	13,327	9,103	7,359
Subordinate Magistrates { Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	202,441	311	62,085	67,093	62,812
Subordinate Magistrates { Benches of Magistrates	46,407	25	15,630	8,597	21,137
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	331	...	14	310	...
Chief Magistrates of districts	3,004	15	1,122	1,140	490
Courts of Session	4,277	22	1,414	2,067	8
Superior Courts	157	...	40	104	...
Total ...	287,332†	384	93,731	88,646†	91,806
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,560	16	2,599	4,157	1,307
GRAND TOTAL ...	295,892	400	96,330	92,803	93,113

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
...	22	
6,454	10,905	
956	3,498	
743	1,174	
...	...	
221	75	
558	364	
255	1,483	
2	1,226	
9,189	18,657	
321	172	
9,510	18,829	

Chapter XI of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that eight persons were discharged and one convicted.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	8	296	4·5	371	
16	560	25,143	5·5	38,574	
3,918	6,222	137,015	8·6*	424,816	* Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mufassal. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
31	987	39,014	7·1*	56,313	
4	3	255	3·1	25	
117	120	1,894	6·3	5,553	
119	647	1,835	50·2	15,023	
...	13	101	39·2	390	
4,205	8,560	205,553	8·3	541,065	† One person concerned in two commitments, hence difference of one in convictions and persons under trial between statements 2 and 4.
145	336	5,127	...	16,858	
4,350	8,896	210,680	...	557,923	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(*Criminal*).—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—										
				IMPRISONMENT.							
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	2	3	...	231	...	...	...	219
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,382	74	...	14,284	27	36	26	12,871
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	29,200	786	...	86,988	3,719	14,230	2,884	75,148
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	1,212	69	...	28,258	11	291	8	26,766
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	159	2	...	12	164	3	...	3
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	527	33	...	902	66	214	157	770
Courts of Sessions	...	230	...	1,676	9	...	65	43	145	145	12
Superior Courts	16	31	1	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	16	261	1	34,213	977	...	130,740	4,030	14,919	3,220	115,789
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5	...	1,951	79	...	3,285	402	103	80	2,882
GRAND TOTAL ...	18	266	1	36,164	1,056	...	134,025	4,432	15,022	3,300	118,671

N.B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 1,840 persons were warned and discharged; 143 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 6 seamen were to give security under the Railway Act IX of 1890. In addition a boy was delivered to his guardian under clause 1 (*b*) of section 31 of the Reformatory School Act 1897; to keep the peace, and 2,221 persons were ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPING.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	530 0	530 0 0	80 0	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,348	57	8	...	...	67,267 0	57,498 0 0	3,168 0	608	820	53	...	...	20	6	1	1
10,725	846	258	9	2	6,46,231 0	5,54,266 0 0	47,862 0	6,036	18,923	7,728	70	...	1,689	1,688	342	113
1,458	30	4	...	...	83,277 0	78,279 0 0	5,004 0	601	656	32	...	...	11	...	...	...
8	1	...	...	...	410 0	150 0 0	...	11	40	88	...	...	86	70	8	22
106	19	5	2	...	9,288 0	6,304 0 0	681 0	123	252	260	73	...	28	31	7	9
43	8	2	...	...	2,903 0	2,914 0 0	386 0	11	171	440	1,096	111	...	7	36	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	40	4	...	...	...	...
13,700	961	277	11	2	8,09,906 0	6,99,941 0 0	57,181 0	7,394	20,863	8,613	1,279	115	1,834	1,802	394	146
367	25	10	...	1	25,456 0	20,559 0 0	1,833 0	566	1,280	160	50	...	117	271	14	3
14,067	986	287	11	3	8,35,362 0	7,20,500 0 0	59,014 0	7,960	22,143	8,773	1,329	115	1,951	2,073	408	149

ordered to forfeit their wages; 122 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 47 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; the guardian of a boy required one person was ordered to be placed on boardship and two persons were ordered to pay wages as claimed; 606 persons were required to find sureties, as also to give recognizance Code, to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1897.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments. (*Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.*)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	243	2	803	2	504	27	316	25	53	3	45	11	2,034
„ 380, „ ...	49	...	316	4	192	3	119	11	21	3	15	1	734
„ 381, „ ...	6	...	59	...	26	1	20	...	9	...	5	...	106
„ 382, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 389, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „ ...	4	...	78	...	93	2	58	1	14	2	14	4	270
„ 412, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	1	...	11	...	14	...	10	...	4	...	...	1	41
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	1	...	23	1	9	1	5	...	1	...	1	...	42
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	1	...	23	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	2	2	45
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	12	1	55	4	59	2	52	...	8	3	12	2	210
8. Offences under section 52, of Act IX, of 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	7
Total ...	317	3	1,348	11	907	37	581	38	116	11	94	26	3,489
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	19	...	66	...	118	3	74	13	32	...	3	...	328
Grand Total ...	336	3	1,414	11	1,025	40	655	51	148	11	97	26	3,817

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1897—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments. (*Sections 3 and 4.*)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C.	...	13	18	54	16	39	140
„ 380, „	...	8	11	42	8	31	100
„ 381, „	...	...	1	3	...	5	9
„ 382, „	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
2. Extortion, as defined in ... „ 388, „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 389, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 411, „	...	...	5	16	3	9	33
„ 412, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „	...	...	...	10	2	2	14
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „	...	1	3	8	5	14	31
8. Offences under section 52, Act IX, of 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 194, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 195, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 211 „ and „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... „ 354, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... „ 375, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... „ 377, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... „ 390, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... „ 391, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... „ 393, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... „ 394, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... „ 413, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... „ 463, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 466, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 467, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 468, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ 469, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... „ 443, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... „ 444, „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... „ 445, „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... „ 446, „ ...	...	2	1	2	1	1	7
Total ...	...	24	43	139	35	104	345
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	2	2	14	...	...	18
Grand Total ...	...	26	45	153	35	104	363

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1897—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act II of 1869 (Gambling) ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Sections 126 and 130, Railway Act, IX of 1890.	6	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Howrah Act, XXI of 1857 ...	...	...	17	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	23
Mischief by killing or maiming cattle.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Opium Act, I of 1878 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 25, Act XII of 1885 ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 34, of Act V of 1861 ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 160, Indian Penal Code	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 183, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 193, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 211, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 224, ditto ...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 241, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 243, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 279, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 285, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 289, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 304A, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 309, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323, ditto ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 324, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 325, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 352, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 354, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 363, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 377, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 379, ditto ...	4	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
„ 395, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 403, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 408, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 414, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 419, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 420, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 426, ditto ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 428, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 429 & 511, ditto ...	2	...	10	1	1	1	4	1	4	...	1	...	25
Section 447, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 448, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 454, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 456, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 457, ditto ...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 461, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	19	7	104	1	34	2	20	1	4	...	4	...	196
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	13	...	21	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Grand Total ...	32	7	125	1	52	2	20	1	4	...	4	...	248

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in which whipping might have been awarded.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	4,030	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	29,989	
3. Ditto of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total headings 1 and 2)	34,019	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	11·8	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts—		
1. Total number of whippings awarded	400	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	2,790	
3. Ditto of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (totals of headings 1 and 2) ...	3,190	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	12·5	

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.†	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	8,049	9	1,996	3,418	...	674	1,394	66	91	14	387	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	13,571	9	4,947	4,126	...	1,724	2,146	15	96	5	503	...	
Assistant Judge	50	...	16	21	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,944	5	943	395	...	255	220	...	26	...	100	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	533	...	230	122	2	78	63	2	15	21	...	...	
Total ...	24,150	23	8,132	8,082	2	2,733	3,836	83	228	40	991	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a)1,786	...	1,391	813	...	35	245	76	825	80	155	...	
„ Courts or Sessions ...	(a)2,882	...	2,482	964	...	6	72	57	1,011	528	389	...	
„ Superior Courts	(b)2,777	...	1,003	340	12	267	714	1	231	...	202	...	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	208	...	111	16	...	4	21	2	26	15	13	...	
Total ...	7,653	...	4,987	2,133	12	312	1,052	136	2,093	623	759	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,803	23	13,119	10,215	14	3,045	4,888	219	2,321	663	1,750	...	

(a) Besides these, there were 4,461 accused persons against whom applications were made by the complainants; those persons, though not shown in column 2, are shown in columns 4 to 12 according to the results of the applications.
(b) Out of those referred to the High Court the cases of seven persons were either returned or subsided.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.									Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	251,632	240,640	553	211	671	207	242,282	26,434	9,725	137	30,413	20	446	...	2,158	69,333	563,247	
Small Cause Courts	13,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,195	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,977	651	4	1	10	...	666	1,132	117	15	1,152	4	5	7	322	2,754	13,397	
Chief Courts of Districts	12	7	1	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	22	7	3	557	63	656	676	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,631	2,980	...	...	...	...	2,980	1,266	211	30	44	8	33	...	17	1,609	11,220	
Total ...	281,447	244,278	558	212	681	207	245,936	28,836	10,053	182	31,631	39	487	564	2,560	74,352	601,735	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	10,955	14	152	61	38	11,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,220	
District Courts	...	2,739	45	10	16	23	2,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,833	

Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	13,694	59	162	77	61	14,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,053
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	25,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,704
Superior Courts	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	8	...	97	...	9	8	13	355	904
Total ...	26,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	8	...	97	...	9	8	13	355	26,608
GRAND TOTAL ...	307,700	287,972	617	374	758	268	259,989	29,056	10,061	182	31,728	39	496	572	2,573	74,707	642,396

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	97,078	278,502	104,249	75,262	6,856	902	...	...	398	3,64,14,314	
Small Cause Courts	1,595	5,865	1,850	3,781	104	...	...	...	...	11,16,262	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	79	283	516	8,184	5	3,381	532	391	26	5,78,18,984	
Chief Courts of Districts	1	5	26	181	139	169	33	34	88	1,06,05,104	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3,301	5,744	1,439	957	57	48	10	6	58	16,84,632	
Total ...	102,054	289,999	108,080	88,365	7,161	4,500	575	431	570	10,76,39,296	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,721	5,543	1,728	1,133	66	10	6	...	13	5,58,791	
Collectors' Courts	494	1,183	571	467	68	20	1	...	29	2,62,464	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,215	6,726	2,299	1,600	134	30	7	...	42	8,21,255	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	4,338	11,268	3,817	4,904	832	545	...	...	...	30,28,383	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	354	115	77	358	50,33,252	
Total ...	4,338	11,268	3,817	4,904	832	899	115	77	358	80,61,635	
GRAND TOTAL ...	109,607	307,993	114,196	94,869	8,127	5,429	697	508	970	11,65,22,186	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.*

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.						
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	662,845	...	94,228	86,588	19,540	268,678	1,024	769	222	82,881	20,030	88,885	35,341	129	62	
Small Cause Courts	15,048	...	1,826	1,081	2,148	5,796	49	18	4	2,000	636	1,490	48	55	33	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	18,227	...	1,497	2,572	880	5,277	58	75	17	2,954	906	3,991	2,232	185	66	
Chief Courts of districts	991	...	95	122	12	100	33	4	1	211	140	273	187	151	138	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	12,903	...	2,221	929	2,617	1,858	84	298	99	1,447	793	2,557	118	...	...	
Total ...	710,014	...	99,867	91,292	25,197	281,709	1,248	1,164	343	89,493	22,505	97,196	37,926	120	61	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	16,223	...	2,488	1,131	1,251	5,734	83	21	1	2,590	623	2,301	359	93	51	
District Courts	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	18	...	...	25	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	474	...	12	...	...	73	8	44	...	...	28	308	285	..	...	
Total ...	16,716	...	2,500	1,131	1,251	5,807	92	65	1	2,591	651	2,627	644	93	51	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	27,661	...	2,203	7,550	5,734	7,053	53	159	47	2,632	776	1,454	121	36	21	
Superior Courts	1,948	...	268	75	98	202	46	2	1	129	99	1,028	871	391	182	
Total ...	29,609	...	2,471	7,625	5,832	7,255	99	161	48	2,761	875	2,482	992	58	25	
GRAND TOTAL ...	756,339	...	104,838	100,048	32,280	294,771	1,439	1,390	392	94,845	24,031	102,305	39,562	...	...	

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376 cases of contempt of Court, under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	57,539	...	10,243	3,517	2,695	12,389	1,073	35	6	11,626	7,234	8,721	1,682	55	
Small Cause Courts	894	...	87	42	8	189	27	...	...	287	172	82	...	33	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	6,201	...	1,271	256	156	1,110	64	3	3	1,432	1,103	803	280	63	
Chief Courts of districts	9,471	...	795	114	73	5,783	335	1	3	547	542	1,278	348	54	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,193	...	252	11	18	278	32	...	...	362	98	142	6	...	
Total ...	75,298	...	12,648	3,940	2,950	19,749	1,531	39	12	14,254	9,149	11,026	2,316	56	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	770	...	211	8	10	110	17	...	...	135	96	183	18	36	
District Courts	375	...	2	...	...	121	8	...	...	199	...	45	8	39	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,186	...	226	2	173	585	20	...	...	858	81	241	19	...	
Total ...	3,331	...	439	10	183	816	45	...	...	1,192	177	469	45	37	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,210	...	391	155	502	128	11	1	3	552	257	210	15	24	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,210	...	391	155	502	128	11	1	3	552	257	210	15	24	
GRAND TOTAL ...	80,839	...	13,478	4,105	3,635	20,693	1,587	40	15	15,998	9,583	11,705	2,376	54	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	15,464	...	...	1,156	139	32	103	21	6,874	1,106	2,214	538	3,281	2,810	217	634	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	14,950	...	38	908	221	16	84	27	3,859	716	1,138	326	7,617	5,039	198	585	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	597	...	1	6	77	1	8	15	245	19	71	55	99	7	...	...	
Total ...	31,011	...	39	2,070	437	49	195	63	10,978	1,841	3,423	919	10,997	7,856	209	1,219	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	786	...	4	13	3	...	1	1	410	75	109	79	91	16	63	...	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	786	...	4	13	3	...	1	1	410	75	109	79	91	16	63	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from original decrees	1,155	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	271	45	64	29	672	586	334	28	
Chief Court of Province. — Appeals from appellate decrees	5,486	...	246	104	...	...	...	...	1,411	56	90	279	3,300	2,704	400	69	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Total ...	6,646	...	246	178	...	...	...	...	1,686	101	154	308	3,973	3,290	388	97	
Grand Total ...	38,443	...	289	2,261	440	49	196	64	13,074	2,017	3,686	1,306	15,061	11,162	226	1,316	

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	620	...	...	59	10	...	23	3	286	9	105	46	79	16	80	1	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	1,940	...	36	164	57	...	40	5	791	50	315	63	419	113	81	10	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	112	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	51	3	24	11	15	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,672	...	36	225	72	1	63	8	1,128	62	444	120	513	129	81	11	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	1	6	...	56	...	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	38	...	13	3	15	4	1-10	...	
Total ...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	...	17	4	21	4	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	568	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	142	20	25	16	281	239	248	5	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	308	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	104	1	21	24	145	101	257	7	
Total for the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	15·9	...	
Total ...	881	...	5	82	...	...	...	...	249	21	47	40	437	340	...	12	
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,648	...	41	307	72	1	63	11	1,427	83	508	164	971	473	...	23	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	476,788	9,954	119,126	97,585	161,899	88,224	25,665	1,16,37,533	378
Small Cause Courts	11,279	558	1,230	1,817	6,628	1,045	5	95,614	34
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	20,812	1,089	3,318	4,197	8,181	4,027	1,789	84,91,088	35
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,126	214	230	153	255	274	200	7,25,666	3
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,571	6	1,658	1,221	4,223	1,463	132	99,623	...
Total ...	518,576	11,821	125,562	104,973	181,186	95,034	27,791	2,19,49,524	450
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	8,652	143	3,741	854	2,301	1,613	372	3,30,917	10
District Courts	379	21	116	38	159	45	2	33,179	...
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled Districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	461	...	268	3	5	185	137	4,977	...
Total ...	9,492	164	4,125	895	2,465	1,843	511	3,69,073	10
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	32,806	1,805	4,763	20,986	4,674	578	203	7,52,227	123
Superior Courts	1,723	19	44	26	23	1,611	1,408	7	5
Total ...	34,529	1,824	4,807	21,012	4,697	2,189	1,611	7,52,234	128
GRAND TOTAL ...	562,597	13,809	134,494	126,880	188,348	99,066	29,913	2,21,70,831	588

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS—											
On which the judgment-debtor was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.	REMARKS.
	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,377	13,906	6,552	62,126	364	47,331	120	7,197	47	27	15,786	
132	293	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	
81	399	260	1,487	10	1,011	6	376	6	21	1,382	
2	16	12	116	4	84	...	8	...	1	61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	936	1,096	138	51	170	1	456	...	...	405	
1,592	15,550	8,307	63,867	429	48,596	127	8,037	53	49	18,127	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	592	761	662	32	1,164	2	97	86	...	1,057	
...	3	4	43	...	117	2	7	...	...	...	
...	...	10	117	3	...	...	10	3	...	...	
14	595	775	822	35	1,281	4	114	89	...	1,057	
340	940	1,528	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	
10	7	6	11	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	
350	947	1,534	11	...	23	...	53	...	...	...	
1,956	17,092	10,616	64,700	464	49,900	131	8,204	142	49	19,184	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1897.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	145	51	10	12	30	...	...	42	9	11	7,517	113	197	28	
Chief Courts of districts	395	109	51	64	92	...	1	78	28	21	90,251	1,16,759	72,142	71,854	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	540	160	61	76	122	...	1	120	37	32	97,768	1,16,872	72,339	71,382	

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1897.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of juries or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials—				Number of accused persons in trials with assessors—				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—.			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	217	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Parganas. By a notification of the Government of Bengal No. 2360J, dated 19th April 1897, the system of trial by Jury was extended, with effect from the 1st June 1897, to the districts of Chittagong, Jessore, Mymensingh and Rajshahi. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XX of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. Other cases are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Sessions ...	Jurors(*a*)	5	848	796	52	39	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors(*a*)	2	...	...	...	...	2,412*	1,865	249	293	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors(*b*)	9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	21	8	7	6	
Total ...		...	1,110	1,013	52	39	2,433	1,873	256	299	

(*a*) Qualifications as described in Chapter XXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*b*) Ditto ditto in Rules 2 and 3 of the Jury Rules.
* In the case of five persons the opinions of the Assessors were not taken under Section 289 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1897.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSIONS.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under section 451B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
												To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against public tranquility, Chapter VIII	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	2	6	...	...	8	...	8	...	5	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	2	1	4	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	4	4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	...	32	3	...	...	35	...	35	...	17	18	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal misappropriation of property	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws	...	9	31	17	...	57	...	57	...	46	10	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	71	51	18	...	142	...	142	...	85	48	1	...	...	134	...	1	1	...	2

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1897.

DISPOSED OF—							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.									
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.																			
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	35						36			
													Of the toatl number of persons shown in—						Of cases shown in column 30—			
													Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.	Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
													Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 461 (2) o the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35							36			
													(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	5	3	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	1	3	4	5	3	4	...	...	...											
...	...	...	4	4	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	17	18	35	...	35	35	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	3	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	132	...	1	...	...	1	109	5	1	1
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	2	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...											
...	...	...	46	10	56	1	41	40	1	...	...	...											
...	...	...	86	49	135	7	121	116	7	...	...	...											

B.—JUDICIAL

15.—General Statement of Deeds registered in the

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I. — COMPULSORY. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (*b*) and (*c*), or section 8 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (*d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	OPTIONAL. Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
	1	2	3	4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BENGAL.										Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan	16	413	5,071	10,781	6,656	733	2,379	4,779	30,812	25,774 4	...	3,143	205	172	..	44	...	3,564	5,282 0
2	Birbhum	6	669	2,449	7,475	3,143	461	838	3,242	18,167	14,699 8	...	5,879	290	86	2	1	...	6,248	3,877 4
3	Bankura	9	205	2,164	6,117	5,822	137	3,117	1,830	20,392	16,206 12	...	7,547	249	101	...	168	...	7,965	5,052 12
4	Midnapore	20	779	6,831	19,866	9,942	1,029	2,234	10,516	51,197	39,586 0	...	22,896	504	193	...	93	...	23,676	14,327 0
5	Hooghly	11	336	2,919	6,929	2,759	392	709	7,426	21,424	15,784 8	...	3,421	223	98	1	46	1	3,790	2,349 8
6	Howrah	6	130	2,618	4,165	2,294	406	1,907	5,552	17,072	14,183 8	...	3,249	148	137	2	17	...	3,553	2,180 8
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas	20	316	7,154	12,001	8,099	980	8,992	14,626	52,159	43,386 12	...	14,617	382	1,749	3	4	1	16,756	9,739 4
8	Calcutta	2	70	1,320	36	995	914	26	805	3,966	59,833 8	...	11	...	31	18	4	1	65	120 8
9	Nadia	11	127	1,280	2,739	2,263	235	1,997	4,029	12,670	9,890 4	...	3,588	47	84	...	...	...	3,719	2,269 12
10	Murshidabad	7	288	1,674	5,431	1,850	376	471	3,933	14,022	11,782 12	...	3,318	62	92	...	...	1	3,473	2,153 12
11	Jessore	23	127	1,416	5,844	2,639	224	11,626	33,022	54,898	30,645 12	...	14,188	196	229	2	43	1	14,659	6,412 0
12	Khulna	13	94	1,567	3,284	3,409	244	6,877	16,867	32,333	20,653 12	...	6,248	159	702	8	125	8	7,250	4,312 0
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi	4	137	511	1,694	1,075	173	427	2,562	5,979	4,044 0	...	1,208	13	49	..	2	2	1,272	1,174 4
14	Dinajpur	7	152	2,555	8,747	2,080	169	55	2,275	16,533	12,639 8	...	5,191	77	290	1	34	...	5,593	3,420 4
15	Jalpaiguri	4	57	1,691	1,248	1,317	93	46	913	5,365	5,475 12	...	880	64	419	...	5	...	1,368	815 8
16	Darjeeling	3	15	121	22	145	16	...	122	441	931 8	...	12	...	3	...	...	1	16	10 12
17	Rangpur	12	252	4,471	8,367	2,691	213	34	8,062	24,090	17,391 4	...	3,214	154	2,045	...	190	...	5,603	3,253 12
18	Bogra	5	341	1,807	3,313	2,974	174	98	4,534	13,241	10,061 8	...	6,127	133	66	...	...	...	6,326	3,702 12
19	Pabna	7	336	2,270	4,228	1,773	182	400	4,163	13,351	10,189 12	...	2,363	10	53	...	242	...	2,673	1,669 0
	Dacca Division.																			
20	Dacca	11	810	3,864	5,274	3,867	459	906	10,557	26,237	21,300 8	...	6,215	760	493	..	67	...	7,535	4,677 0
21	Mymensingh	19	767	5,474	9,791	6,636	986	482	22,915	47,051	34,137 4	...	11,522	370	1,651	...	96	1	13,640	8,122 0
22	Faridpur	11	227	2,040	6,488	2,079	165	11,755	12,851	35,605	20,766 8	...	4,518	102	169	...	114	1	4,904	2,859 0
23	Backergunge	21	348	4,618	8,332	7,398	307	7,839	19,555	48,457	33,788 4	...	13,622	335	1,734	...	256	2	15,949	9,463 8
	Chittagong Division.																			
24	Tippera	20	710	7,955	16,351	7,002	577	2,469	14,636	49,700	33,714 0	...	8,628	484	502	1	124	...	9,799	5,765 4
25	Noakhali	21	176	3,854	12,520	3,205	393	5,033	12,351	38,532	24,806 8	...	12,557	590	1,204	1	838	1	15,251	8,935 0
26	Chittagong	24	190	6,144	14,216	4,879	822	16,245	4,514	47,007	31,437 4	...	21,356	509	3,584	...	1,115	1	26,865	15,455 4
	BIHAR.																			
	Patna Division.																			
27	Patna	7	81	3,677	2,351	4,945	541	305	3,456	15,356	23,563 12	...	2,721	64	75	...	...	1	2,861	1,740 12
28	Gaya	6	74	2,253	1,499	2,449	424	214	1,991	8,624	14,175 4	...	1,045	3	53	...	3	...	1,106	697 12
29	Shahabad	6	96	2,623	1,540	7,494	248	137	1,422	13,520	17,849 8	...	2,359	26	42	...	...	..	2,421	1,618 0
30	Saran	9	264	2,222	3,986	6,813	414	166	1,645	14,500	15,778 8	...	18,062	333	51	...	45	...	18,491	10,779 12
31	Champaran	5	74	1,332	4,832	2,510	35	25	1,017	9,825	9,026 8	...	6,654	48	137	...	112	...	6,951	4,177 0
32	Muzaffarpur	11	136	3,904	15,430	6,156	662	167	3,371	30,126	27,041 4	...	21,869	900	21	...	...	1	22,881	13,212 4
33	Darbhanga	9	78	2,337	8,622	5,992	131	80	10,377	25,617	19,344 8	...	16,084	282	18	...	851	...	11,235	7,018 12
	Bhagalpur Division.																			
34	Monghyr	8	48	2,484	2,399	3,788	368	50	6,000	15,137	16,666 8	...	1,935	37	82	...	11	...	2,065	1,313 4
35	Bhagalpur	7	57	2,061	5,268	3,057	647	61	6,876	18,017	15,096 4	...	4,620	150	41	...	4	...	4,815	2,889 12
36	Purnea	5	34	1,950	3,744	1,431	71	705	7,767	15,702	12,122 12	...	1,590	58	73	1	18	...	1,740	1,107 12
37	Malda	4	52	787	4,173	1,583	66	97	2,358	9,116	6,725 8	...	2,954	15	57	...	55	1	3,082	1,924 4
38	Santhal Parganas ...	6	66	403	...	999	49	154	865	2,596	2,656 4	1,641	2,184	143	28	...	...	...	4,193	2,480 0
	ORISSA.																			
	Orissa Division.																			
39	Cuttack	4	390	1,538	5,997	860	136	50	624	9,505	7,164 0	...	1,676	94	24	...	27	...	1,751	1,055 0
40	Balasore	3	213	782	3,983	716	59	115	872	6,740	4,647 8	...	2,039	110	96	...	118	...	2,363	1,456 12
41	Angul	1	2	6	47	2	...	4	...	61	41 12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	0 12
42	Puri	3	51	1,816	6,478	1,189	142	23	542	10,241	7,406 4	...	3,286	180	270	...	...	...	3,736	2,147 0
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
	Chota Nagpur Division.																			
43	Hazaribagh	4	47	533	996	1,107	97	264	1,471	4,515	4,424 0	...	2,409	17	519	...	4	...	2,949	1,641 4
44	Lohardaga	2	40	190	332	494	60	366	5,266	6,759	5,775 12	...	1,037	27	64	...	21	...	1,149	666 4
45	Palamau	2	19	367	168	367	50	27	581	1,579	1,989 4	...	223	...	10	...	11	...	244	153 12
46	Manbhum	5	88	1,152	3,187	2,247	91	1,324	2,556	10,637	8,950 4	...	7,692	61	53	...	14	...	7,820	4,458 4
47	Singhbhum	1	8	68	309	118	17	13	121	654	567 0	...	124	5	...	...	...	...	129	77 4
	Registrar of Companies (under Act VI of 1882).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	423	9,330	1,16,332	2,59,330	1,50,200	15,252	92,243	2,86,211	9,29,508	7,34,373 0	1,641	2,82,704	8,563	17,802	40	4,927	25	3,16,202	1,88,120 8
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97	408	9,392	1,03,911	2,31,056	1,30,706	15,428	93,498	2,81,696	8,65,587	7,73,904 0	1,648	2,30,914	8,757	15,648	31	4,734	31	2,61,753	1,56,815 8

STATEMENT—*concluded.*

Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1897-98.

Total value of immoveable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	COMPULSORY.																
	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause *d*).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 1 0	51,747 3 7
50,02,479	13	125	2,477	493	3,108	2,484 8	...	165	...	1	14	140	204	1,450	34,200 12	15,728 11 0	27,693 9 4
28,15,498	1	114	659	340	1,094	867 12	1	93	1	16	57	107	97	1,010	19,730 8	7,742 6 0	14,556 3 3
30,44,816	2	137	676	415	1,230	1,146 8	...	79	...	4	6	57	55	1,319	22,702 0	6,233 8 9	16,730 12 0
73,60,850	22	502	5,190	1,052	6,766	5,133 8	...	114	1	2	23	273	142	2,706	50,499 8	22,089 13 0	43,108 10 3
26,90,852	4	160	2,932	527	3,623	2,764 4	...	87	...	2	14	54	173	1,510	21,245 12	10,031 9 0	19,922 5 9
29,44,905	8	129	1,510	487	2,134	1,916 8	2	82	...	5	13	56	99	1,767	18,668 8	9,037 7 0	13,478 5 3
1,04,10,682	12	373	12,661	2,201	15,247	10,549 8	...	142	...	8	19	172	431	3,624	64,243 8	20,289 1 0	44,133 11 5
5,96,11,800	3	54	92	483	632	1,606 12	6	61	1	12	17	48	759	8,526	61,813 12	38,351 15 3	24,241 13 7
21,14,447	16	419	7,125	1,721	9,271	7,228 6	...	121	...	5	18	86	132	947	19,872 8	7,076 7 3	18,442 15 10
31,60,669	4	88	523	351	966	938 0	...	93	1	7	49	49	247	544	15,250 8	7,250 8 0	13,066 13 1
24,48,522	13	348	37,092	2,212	39,665	23,999 8	...	74	...	3	6	68	115	2,813	60,753 4	15,454 6 0	53,979 12 10
24,21,341	5	167	9,958	1,270	11,400	7,836 0	...	37	...	2	1	39	67	2,120	32,949 12	9,536 5 0	28,420 2 3
11,11,864	15	43	870	433	1,416	1,354 4	1	72	3	2	8	52	74	468	7,773 8	4,019 5 0	7,385 11 9
22,74,856	9	43	1,883	476	2,421	1,963 8	1	34	...	37	26	60	57	626	18,224 4	5,778 14 0	13,982 13 4
12,12,697	7	24	358	246	605	627 12	...	4	...	4	14	26	82	352	6,635 0	3,075 1 0	6,123 15 3
5,51,557	9	3	35	60	107	153 4	...	1	...	...	...	2	72	69	1,099 8	583 13 0	1,606 12 3
29,47,240	15	123	1,246	841	2,225	1,993 12	1	47	1	5	25	227	103	867	22,830 12	8,523 3 0	21,011 1 4
18,47,678	14	36	2,794	685	3,579	2,703 12	...	23	1	3	8	71	43	838	16,564 0	5,3 5 3 0	11,806 2 1
18,29,561	12	41	2,936	604	3,593	2,824 4	...	62	...	4	9	52	63	781	14,031 0	6,614 4 0	13,528 12 1
47,02,227	255	244	237	4,011	4,747	5,491 0	...	151	...	26	79	242	333	2,549	31,872 8	14,587 0 0	24,213 5 10
56,41,320	67	185	506	4,197	4,955	5,338 8	...	95	4	19	91	504	207	2,905	47,993 12	19,727 8 6	38,581 8 1
10,66,062	10	178	2,272	1,198	3,667	3,136 4	...	52	...	4	5	45	123	1,721	26,809 12	10,308 11 0	25,113 7 9
53,85,183	11	335	9,774	4,043	14,163	10,769 12	...	70	1	1	...	115	167	3,263	54,300 8	19,701 2 0	43,763 8 1
49,71,663	18	474	1,694	4,594	6,890	6,156 8	...	43	3	49	128	484	137	2,552	45,819 12	10,273 12 0	37,015 12 4
32,70,180	11	293	5,133	5,993	11,435	9,615 4	...	26	...	10	21	107	105	2,421	43,460 12	9,131 12 0	38,308 15 3
46,15,405	6	233	5,268	5,116	10,623	8,827 8	3	29	...	31	92	246	171	1,966	55,836 0	7,053 7 0	44,145 10 3
90,79,155	1	52	281	471	805	989 12	...	32	...	...	2	59	102	1,322	26,422 4	24,025 15 0	13,667 14 1
53,20,752	2	72	300	398	772	1,317 8	1	25	...	...	10	10	132	1,089	16,280 8	17,204 5 0	9,701 1 1
55,43,633	2	48	139	425	614	664 4	...	24	...	...	4	69	139	703	21,218 12	6,510 8 0	10,910 13 2
50,98,841	...	96	553	1,648	2,292	2,245 0	...	41	...	1	5	31	147	1,121	28,907 4	9,302 10 0	17,752 8 1
25,37,194	...	58	386	987	1,431	1,505 12	...	4	...	...	7	36	97	497	14,725 4	3,051 8 9	11,140 9 6
70,20,997	1	90	1,727	1,150	2,968	2,629 0	1	30	...	...	16	229	173	1,624	43,002 8	12,664 4 6	27,085 6 2
43,70,602	...	156	1,599	657	2,412	2,147 12	...	5	...	1	12	154	101	2,048	29,031 0	10,982 11 0	19,611 11 6
51,29,530	2	166	984	355	1,507	1,396 4	...	4	2	3	5	69	74	1,433	19,500 0	12,151 5 0	13,795 5 6
38,55,396	4	417	1,032	343	1,796	1,533 4	2	7	...	1	16	35	80	1,132	19,552 4	6,064 13 0	14,239 15 8
24,41,277	2	79	965	265	1,311	1,835 0	...	4	...	7	17	70	46	1,150	15,081 8	8,440 10 0	10,671 2 10
11,98,676	3	33	379	197	612	565 0	...	39	...	5	34	24	21	251	9,370 12	2,852 3 3	8,283 1 1
8,03,468	...	602	1,512	1,223	3,352	2,976 12	...	13	1	5	10	322	111	640	7,968 0	1,917 12 0	7,341 0 9
13,43,501	5	34	691	327	967	961 0	...	50	...	9	1	17	192	933	9,880 0	5,730 7 0	8,375 9 0
7,68,339	3	33	571	283	895	780 8	1	19	...	...	...	66	110	776	6,960 12	2,670 14 0	6,466 8 3
4,102	*	...	...	4	5	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	48 0	28 4 0	64 8 0
12,02,985	1	134	478	231	844	794 12	...	78	...	1	...	32	99	357	10,660 0	3,397 14 0	7,406 4 2
11,91,403	...	39	358	215	610	578 4	...	3	...	6	1	28	43	287	6,055 8	3,230 6 0	6,744 8 6
6,70,647	1	37	282	121	441	456 4	...	2	...	...	...	21	57	452	6,900 4	1,885 7 0	5,106 12 1
6,22,873	...	6	43	100	154	153 8	...	...	...	...	5	9	23	124	2,296 8	1,515 13 0	2,347 14 9
20,73,856	2	33	450	160	645	679 8	...	10	...	...	6	37	72	715	14,128 0	4,013 0 0	10,847 8 5
1,17,011	1	2	27	44	74	71 12	...	4	...	...	...	...	37	44	732 0	265 15 0	716 0 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,799 4 0	508 0 0
20,68,28,941	693	7,188	1,28,528	53,676	1,89,989	1,51,536 12	20	2,245	20	303	895	4,691	6,273	66,406	11,33,090 4	4,44,875 14 6	9,08,996 15 5
23,85,39,059	687	6,492	1,20,062	55,186	1,82,427	1,48,204 12	35	2,367	19	272	895	4,034	6,257	58,335	10,58,468 4	4,58,307 6 5	8,53,243 13 11

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal.											
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	182	5	187	705	40	745	887	45	932
			Under-trial ...	7	2	9	350	23	373	357	25	382
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	69	6	75	76	6	82
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	66	4	70	66	4	70
	Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	279	12	291	283	12	295
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	378	10	388	379	10	389
	Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	84	8	92	86	8	94
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	93	13	106	95	13	108
	Suri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	328	10	338	801	46	847	1,129	56	1,185
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	349	21	370	362	22	384
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	282	19	301	288	19	307
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	345	21	366	349	22	371
	Bankura ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	267	7	274	605	21	626	872	28	900
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	338	21	359	351	21	372
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Burdwan.	Vishnupur ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	92	3	95	95	3	98
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	79	7	86	79	7	86
	Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	910	14	924	1,157	68	1,225	2,067	82	2,149
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	538	43	581	542	43	585
			Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	167	5	172	171	5	176
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	175	5	180	177	6	183
	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	102	26	128	105	26	131
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	113	32	145	113	32	145
	Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	153	6	159	155	6	161
			Under-trial ...	3	2	5	154	4	158	157	6	163
	Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	336	9	345	1,206	44	1,250	1,542	53	1,595
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	200	11	211	217	11	228
			Civil ...	7	...	7	41	...	41	48	...	48
	Jahanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	99	7	106	99	7	106
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	73	7	80	73	7	80
	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	302	11	313	308	11	319
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	395	10	405	401	10	411
	Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	819	38	857	823	39	862
			Under-trial ...	32	1	33	657	28	685	689	29	718
	Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	170	8	178	171	8	179
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	157	9	166	160	9	169
Presidency.	Alipore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,545	47	1,592	3,831	183	4,014	5,376	230	5,606
			Under-trial ...	38	1	39	1,236	38	1,274	1,274	39	1,313
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	2	...	2	221	2	223	223	2	225
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	191	2	193	194	2	196
	Basirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	237	7	244	239	7	246
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	230	11	241	239	11	250
	Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	134	10	144	137	10	147
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	177	10	187	186	10	196

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
727	41	768	160	4	164	175·96	4·90	180·86	203·99	5·59	209·58
310	24	334	47	1	48	27·72	0·69	28·41			
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·31	...	0·31			
74	6	80	2	...	2	1·72	0·16	1·88	4·09	0·38	4·47
66	4	70	...	...	...	2·37	0·22	2·59			
281	11	292	2	1	3	6·20	0·17	6·37	15·70	0·28	15·98
377	10	387	2	...	2	9·50	0·11	9·61			
82	8	90	4	...	4	1·44	0·10	1·54	4·29	0·45	4·74
94	13	107	1	...	1	2·85	0·35	3·20			
846	43	889	283	13	296	310·29	8·93	319·22	329·29	9·95	339·24
354	22	376	8	...	8	18·92	1·02	19·94			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
280	19	299	8	...	8	3·04	0·20	3·24	12·83	0·72	13·55
338	22	360	11	...	11	9·79	0·52	10·31			
641	24	665	231	4	235	226·02	5·54	231·56	242·15	6·69	248·84
344	21	365	7	...	7	15·00	1·15	16·15			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·76	...	0·76			
95	3	98	...	...	...	1·57	0·04	1·61	5·41	0·39	5·80
77	7	84	2	...	2	3·84	0·35	4·19			
1,149	64	1,213	918	18	936	808·42	11·92	820·34	830·16	13·53	843·69
525	40	565	17	3	20	21·42	1·61	23·03			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·26			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·06	...	0·06			
155	5	160	16	...	16	2·87	0·13	3·00	9·55	0·33	9 88
173	6	179	4	...	4	6·68	0·20	6·88			
105	26	131	...	...	...	1·60	0·19	1·79	4·92	1·05	5·97
111	31	142	2	1	3	3·32	0·86	4·18			
146	6	152	9	...	9	3·80	0·12	3·92	8·62	0·26	8·88
155	6	161	2	...	2	4·82	0·14	4·96			
1,147	49	1,196	395	4	399	345·40	8·50	353·90	361·44	8·76	370·20
206	10	216	11	...	11	12·91	0·26	13·17			
47	...	47	1	...	1	3·13	...	3·13			
90	7	97	9	...	9	2·23	0·11	2·34	6·21	0·40	6·61
70	7	77	3	...	3	3·98	0·29	4·27			
303	11	314	5	...	5	3·77	0·10	3·87	16·65	0·55	17·20
396	10	406	5	...	5	12·88	0·45	13·33			
812	38	850	11	1	12	8·89	0·31	9·20	39·46	1·17	40·63
671	29	700	18	...	18	30·57	0·86	31·43			
166	8	174	5	...	5	2·60	0·07	2·67	7·72	0·29	8·01
159	9	168	1	...	1	5·12	0·22	5·34			
3,570	192	3,762	1,806	38	1,844	1,673·97	40·94	1,714·91	1,737·72	43·42	1,781·14
1,229	37	1,266	45	2	47	62·98	2·48	65·46			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·77	...	0·77			
220	2	222	3	...	3	2·18	...	2·18	13·00	0·06	13·06
194	2	196	...	...	...	10·82	0·06	10·88			
239	7	246	...	...	...	3·48	0·04	3·52	11·25	0·24	11·49
237	11	248	2	...	2	7·77	0·20	7·97			
134	10	144	3	...	3	2·11	0·10	2·21	8·57	0·37	8·94
182	10	192	4	...	4	6·46	0·27	6·73			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Presidency—*concluded.*	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,175	...	1,175	2,451	64	2,515	3,626	64	3,690
			Under-trial ...	30	...	30	811	19	830	841	19	860
			Civil ...	2	...	2	134	...	134	136	...	136
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		European ...	Convicts ...	29	...	29	251	2	253	280	2	282
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	51	...	51	51	...	51
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
	Krishnagar ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	163	6	169	861	66	927	1,024	72	1,096
			Under-trial ...	8	2	10	255	28	283	263	30	293
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	164	25	189	167	25	192
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	198	25	223	202	25	227
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	4	10	246	21	267	252	25	277
			Under-trial ...	7	1	8	240	17	257	247	18	265
	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	160	5	165	160	5	165
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	173	3	176	181	3	184
	Chuadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	70	6	76	70	6	76
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	135	4	139	135	4	139
	Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	202	16	218	603	43	646	805	59	864
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	304	34	338	317	35	352
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	118	2	120	119	2	121
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	128	4	132	132	5	137
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	192	7	199	207	7	214
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	204	10	214	211	10	221
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	301	8	309	1,297	11	1,308	1,598	19	1,617
			Under-trial ...	54	...	54	492	5	497	546	5	551
			Civil ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	272	1	273	273	1	274
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	210	2	212	213	2	215
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	130	2	132	135	2	137
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	122	1	123	125	1	126
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	249	2	251	259	2	261
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	198	1	199	205	1	206
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	139	3	142	141	3	144
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	109	1	110	112	1	113
	Khulna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	20	...	20	445	11	456	465	11	476
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	522	10	532	545	10	555
			Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	1	13	265	1	266	277	2	279
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	272	3	275	275	3	278
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	294	...	294	303	...	303
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	278	1	279	286	1	287
	Barasat ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	103	2	105	786	11	797	889	13	902
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	202	8	210	205	8	213

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,416	63	2,479	1,210	1	1,211	1,155·17	0·29	1,155·46	1,192·64	0·79	1,193·43
817	18	835	24	1	25	32·66	0·50	33·16			
129	...	129	7	...	7	4·04	...	4·04			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·77	...	0·77			
253	2	255	27	...	27	27·57	...	27·57	29·29	...	29·29
50	...	50	1	...	1	1·41	...	1·41			
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·31			
827	62	889	197	10	207	195·93	11·91	207·84	205·70	12·72	218·42
260	30	290	3	...	3	8·94	0·81	9·75			
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·83	...	0·83			
166	25	191	1	...	1	2·88	0·31	3·19	8·92	0·87	9·79
199	23	222	3	2	5	6·04	0·56	6·60			
243	25	268	9	...	9	3·61	0·31	3·92	13·23	0·84	14·07
243	18	261	4	...	4	9·62	0·53	10·15			
156	5	161	4	...	4	2·01	0·04	2·05	6·76	0·10	6·86
169	3	172	12	...	12	4·75	0·06	4·81			
68	6	74	2	...	2	1·12	0·05	1·17	5·82	0·25	6·07
130	4	134	5	...	5	4·70	0·20	4·90			
566	51	617	239	8	247	200·20	13·68	213·88	212·12	14·69	226·81
313	35	348	4	...	4	11·00	1·01	12·01			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·92			
117	2	119	...	...	2	2·90	0·02	2·92	6·94	0·20	7·14
128	5	133	4	...	4	4·04	0·18	4·22			
195	7	202	12	...	12	4·58	0·08	4·66	15·39	0·26	15·65
208	10	218	3	...	3	10·81	0·18	10·99			
1,226	15	1,241	372	4	376	339·78	5·73	345·51	384·90	5·89	390·79
514	5	519	32	...	32	44·57	0·16	44·73			
7	...	7	1	...	1	0·55	...	0·55			
262	1	263	11	...	11	4·07	0·01	4·08	10·01	0·03	10 07
203	2	205	10	...	10	5·97	0·02	5·99			
134	2	136	1	...	1	1·97	0·03	2·00	6·11	0·04	6 15
124	...	124	1	1	2	4·14	0·01	4·15			
241	2	243	18	...	18	5·06	0·01	5·07	10·71	0·03	10 74
202	1	203	3	...	3	5·65	0·02	5·67			
140	3	143	1	...	1	2·06	0·09	2·15	5·12	0·12	5·24
112	1	113	...	...	...	3·06	0·03	3·09			
447	9	456	18	2	20	18·83	0·64	19·47	39·53	1·80	41·33
514	9	523	31	1	32	19·81	1·16	20·97			
14	...	14	1	...	1	0·89	...	0·89			
273	2	275	4	...	4	5·19	0·03	5·22	16·71	0·11	16·82
274	3	277	1	...	1	11·52	0 08	11·60			
292	...	292	11	...	11	5·83	...	5·83	19·18	0·07	19·25
258	1	259	28	...	28	13·35	0·07	13·42			
738	12	750	151	1	152	173·75	1·08	174·83	181·04	1 20	182·24
201	8	209	4	...	4	7·29	0·12	7·41			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajshahi.	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	631	11	642	1,032	37	1,069	1,663	48	1,711
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	561	31	592	571	31	602
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	1	8	216	10	226	223	11	234
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	274	16	290	278	16	294
	Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	150	7	157	153	7	160
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	188	11	199	195	11	206
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	236	5	241	498	19	517	734	24	758
			Under-trial ...	22	1	23	565	22	587	587	23	640
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	87	9	96	95	9	104
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	78	6	84	80	6	86
	Jalpaiguri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	67	4	71	287	6	293	354	10	364
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	284	10	294	292	11	303
			Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	53	...	53	59	...	59
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	71	1	72	72	1	73
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	79	6	85	183	35	218	262	41	303
			Under-trial ...	4	1	5	147	14	161	151	15	166
			Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	62	3	65	62	3	65
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	100	1	101	101	1	102
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	28	1	29	30	2	32
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	64	2	66	65	2	67
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	112	4	116	510	8	518	622	12	634
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	292	6	298	301	7	308
			Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	123	2	125	133	2	135
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	106	4	110	122	4	126
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	137	3	140	143	3	146
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	173	5	178	180	5	185
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	1	4	87	...	87	90	1	91
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	100	3	103	101	3	104
	Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	90	3	93	385	14	399	475	17	492
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	370	19	389	382	19	401
			Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	110	3	113	473	11	484	583	14	597
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	283	14	297	290	14	304
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	232	5	237	237	5	242
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	331	8	339	340	8	348
Dacca.	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	998	4	1,002	1,474	17	1,491	2,472	21	2,493
			Under-trial ...	31	...	31	396	10	406	427	10	437
			Civil ...	5	...	5	27	...	27	32	...	32
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	187	1	188	201	1	202
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	141	1	142	144	1	145

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,011	42	1,053	652	6	658	636·15	10·03	646·18			
545	25	570	26	6	32	22·32	1·96	24·28	659·87	11·99	671·86
9	...	9	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·64			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·76	...	0·76			
218	11	229	5	...	5	3·06	0·13	3·19	11·75	0·42	12 17
275	15	290	3	1	4	8·69	0·29	3·98			
151	7	158	2	...	2	4·18	0·11	4·29			
193	11	204	2	...	2	8·88	0·25	9·13	13·10	0·36	13·46
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
593	21	614	141	3	144	173·89	3·24	177·13			
560	18	578	27	5	32	25·43	0·82	26·25	200·03	4·06	204·09
15	...	15	1	...	1	0·71	...	0·71			
91	8	99	4	1	5	3·24	0·26	3·50	5·77	0·42	6·19
78	6	84	2	...	2	2·53	0·16	2·69			
270	8	278	84	2	86	58·23	2·68	60·91			
276	11	287	16	...	16	12·90	0·09	12·99	73·10	2·77	75·87
15	...	15	2	...	2	1·97	...	1·97			
59	...	59	...	...	...	1·89	...	1·89	4·41	...	4·41
71	1	72	1	...	1	2·52	...	2·52			
190	38	228	72	3	75	77·20	2·66	79·86			
148	15	163	3	...	3	4·08	0·38	4·46	81·45	3·04	84·49
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·17	...	0·17			
61	3	64	1	...	1	1·76	0·04	1·80	5·56	0·05	5·61
100	1	101	1	...	1	3·80	0·01	3·81			
28	2	30	2	...	2	0·51	0·03	0·54			
61	2	63	4	...	4	1·92	0·13	2·05	2·43	0·16	2·59
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
520	11	531	102	1	103	102·32	0·53	102·85			
284	7	291	17	...	17	13·24	0·94	14·18	117·09	1·47	118·56
20	...	20	1	...	1	1·53	...	1·53			
133	2	135	...	...	...	3·14	...	3·14	9·61	0·09	9·70
120	4	124	2	...	2	6·47	0·09	6·56			
134	3	137	9	...	9	3·00	0·03	3·03	12·43	0·20	12·63
170	5	175	10	...	10	9·43	0·17	9·60			
88	1	89	2	...	2	1·02	0·06	1·08	6·33	0·09	6·42
99	3	102	2	...	2	5·31	0·03	5·34			
380	12	392	95	5	100	71·84	3·55	75·39			
371	18	389	11	1	12	17·70	0·52	18·22	90·08	4·07	94·15
16	...	16	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·54			
454	14	468	129	...	129	106·97	1·82	108·79			
275	14	289	15	...	15	14·59	0·68	15·27	121·93	2·50	124·43
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·37			
236	5	241	1	...	1	6·94	0·13	7·07	19·63	0·21	19 84
324	7	331	16	1	17	12·69	0·08	12·77			
1,525	19	1,544	947	2	949	1,061·71	4·51	1,066·23			
402	10	412	25	...	25	25·71	0·16	25·87	1,089·57	4·67	1,094·24
32	...	32	...	...	...	1·15	...	1·15			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
192	1	193	9	...	9	4·27	...	4·27	10·70	0·01	10·71
139	1	140	5	...	5	6·43	0·01	6·44			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Dacca—*concluded.*	Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	214	6	220	219	6	225
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	124	8	132	132	8	140
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	300	9	309	1,326	15	1,341	1,626	24	1,650
			Under-trial ...	42	...	42	666	14	680	708	14	722
			Civil ...	2	...	2	48	...	48	50	...	50
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	223	2	225	230	2	232
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	218	4	222	231	4	235
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	302	2	304	314	2	316
			Under-trial ..	10	...	10	197	2	199	207	2	209
	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	349	1	350	368	1	369
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	179	1	180	191	1	192
	Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	..	12	170	...	170	182	..	182
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	99	...	99	105	..	105
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	334	2	336	1,051	5	1,056	1,385	7	1,392
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	439	6	445	468	7	475
			Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15
	Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	243	4	247	245	4	249
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	269	8	277	272	8	280
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	26	...	26	446	2	448	472	2	474
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	371	4	375	377	4	381
	Barisal ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	407	4	411	1,602	24	1,626	2,009	28	2,037
			Under-trial ...	26	...	26	697	12	709	723	12	735
			Civil ...	5	...	5	33	...	33	38	...	38
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	460	7	467	466	7	473
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	489	4	493	495	4	499
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	272	1	273	279	1	280
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	143	4	147	143	4	147
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	..	3
	Bhola ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	176	3	179	184	3	187
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	165	2	167	168	2	170
Chittagong.	Comilla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ..	157	6	163	671	7	678	828	13	841
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	287	6	293	305	6	311
			Civil ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	293	2	295	302	2	304
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	157	4	161	162	4	166
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	133	1	134	137	1	138
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	101	...	101	103	...	103
	Noakhali ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	82	2	84	356	2	358	438	4	442
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	220	6	226	223	6	229
			Civil ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24
	Feuny ...	Subsidiary Jail ..	Convicts ...	...	...	..	112	...	112	112	...	112
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	68	...	68	75	...	75
	Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	220	2	222	631	13	644	851	15	866
			Under-trial ...	27	2	29	461	14	475	488	16	504
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
			State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	2	117	116	2	118
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	127	3	130	127	3	130

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
210	6	216	9	...	9	3·13	0·04	3·17	9·30	0·37	9·67
127	8	135	5	...	5	6·17	0·33	6·50			
1,372	21	1,393	254	3	257	302·15	4·35	306·50	362·18	5·11	367·29
635	11	646	73	3	76	54·91	0·76	55·67			
46	...	46	4	...	4	5·12	...	5·12			
224	2	226	6	...	6	7·06	0·04	7·10	18·09	0·35	18·44
224	4	228	7	...	7	11·03	0·31	11·34			
300	...	302	14	...	14	8·19	0·03	8·22	16·28	0·03	16·31
202	2	204	5	...	5	8·09	...	8·09			
351	...	351	17	1	18	7·45	...	7·45	15·40	0·01	15·41
173	1	174	18	...	18	7·95	0·01	7·96			
168	...	168	14	...	14	4·59	...	4·59	9·13	...	9·13
104	...	104	1	...	1	4·54	...	4·54			
1,012	4	1,016	373	3	376	315·56	1·53	317·09	345·65	1·83	347·48
452	4	456	16	3	19	28·64	0·30	28·94			
12	...	12	3	...	3	1·45	...	1·45			
240	4	244	5	...	5	4·48	0·05	4·53	12·88	0·19	13·07
267	8	275	5	...	5	8·40	0·14	8·54			
459	2	461	13	...	13	10·62	0·02	10·64	24·61	0·13	24·74
370	4	374	7	...	7	13·99	0·11	14·10			
1,569	22	1,591	440	6	446	411·07	4·19	415·26	461·40	5·70	467·10
686	12	698	37	...	37	47·23	1·51	48·74			
35	...	35	3	...	3	3·10	...	3·10			
451	7	458	15	...	15	10·34	0·13	10·47	33·71	0·38	34·09
482	4	486	13	...	13	23·37	0·25	23·62			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
259	1	260	20	...	20	7·89	...	7·89	12·40	0·32	12·72
142	4	146	1	...	1	4·43	0·32	4·75			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·08			
180	3	183	4	...	4	3·28	...	3·28	8·11	0·07	8·18
164	2	166	4	...	4	4·83	0·07	4·90			
663	9	672	165	4	169	158·87	3·17	162·04	178·45	3·38	181·83
294	6	300	11	...	11	18·60	0·21	18·81			
18	...	18	...	...	...	0·98	...	0·98			
292	2	294	10	...	10	4·98	0·01	4·99	13·23	0·04	13·27
159	4	163	3	...	3	8·25	0·03	8·28			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
133	1	134	4	...	4	2·02	0·01	2·03	4·70	0·01	4·71
97	...	97	6	...	6	2·68	...	2·68			
355	3	358	83	1	84	81·13	0·55	81·68	92·30	0·85	93·15
218	6	224	5	1	6	9·61	0·30	9·91			
23	...	23	1	...	1	1·56	...	1·56			
112	...	112	...	...	...	1·95	...	1·95	5·53	...	5·53
71	...	71	4	...	4	3·58	...	3·58			
668	12	680	183	3	186	196·12	3·52	199·64	217·74	3·91	221·65
472	16	488	16	...	16	20·69	0·39	21·08			
10	...	10	1	...	1	0·93	...	0·93			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
99	2	101	17	...	17	3·40	0·04	3·44	8·92	0·12	9·04
124	3	127	3	...	3	5·52	0·08	5·60			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bihar.											
Patna.	Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,108	...	1,108	934	...	934	2,042	...	2,042
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Bankipore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	292	15	307	1,132	67	1,199	1,424	82	1,506
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	937	56	993	949	57	1,006
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	149	7	156	153	8	161
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	239	10	249	246	10	256
	Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	2	5	295	1	306	298	13	311
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	404	9	413	410	9	419
	Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	454	9	463	1,598	114	1,712	2,052	123	2,175
			Under-trial ...	4	1	43	1,175	55	1,230	1,217	56	1,273
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	205	6	211	208	6	214
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	257	11	268	257	11	268
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	253	4	257	258	4	262
			Under-trial ...	9	...	9	368	9	377	377	9	386
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	283	41	324	296	41	337
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	381	38	419	388	38	426
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Arrah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	191	15	206	802	86	888	993	101	1,094
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	446	38	484	475	39	514
			Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20
	Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	251	23	274	257	23	280
			Under-trial ...	29	1	30	316	32	348	345	33	378
	Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	194	13	207	194	13	207
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	371	21	392	378	21	399
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	2	11	195	19	214	204	21	225
			Under-trial ...	9	2	11	308	34	342	317	36	353
	Chapra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	181	13	194	1,120	140	1,260	1,301	153	1,454
			Under-trial ...	35	...	35	680	73	753	715	73	788
			Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22
	Siwan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	1	16	311	62	373	326	63	389
			Under-trial ...	10	3	13	474	85	559	484	88	572
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	3	11	302	39	341	310	42	352
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	362	30	382	366	30	396
	Motihari ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	278	18	296	1,238	123	1,361	1,516	141	1,657
			Under-trial ...	25	1	26	1,056	83	1,139	1,081	84	1,165
			Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	665	70	735	675	70	745
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	1,019	96	1,115	1,040	96	1,130
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	328	20	348	1,018	99	1,117	1,346	119	1,465
			Under-trial ...	15	2	17	666	83	749	681	85	766
			Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	283	32	315	289	32	321
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	243	31	274	246	31	277
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	385	38	423	389	38	427
			Under-trial ...	9	2	11	577	50	627	586	52	638
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	314	8	322	1,587	90	1,677	1,901	98	1,999
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	531	27	558	539	28	567
			Civil ...	4	...	4	23	...	23	27	...	27

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
896	...	896	1,146	...	1,146	1,104·06	...	1,104·06	1,105·06	...	1,105·06
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
1,148	69	1,217	276	13	289	284·34	11·55	295·89	320·67	13·19	333·86
917	57	974	32	...	32	34·43	1·64	36·07			
12	...	12	2	...	2	1·14	...	1·14			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·76	...	0·76			
150	8	158	3	...	3	3·08	0·13	3·21	12·23	0·56	12·79
238	10	248	8	...	8	9·15	0·43	9·58			
285	12	297	13	1	14	4·27	0·11	4·38	21·86	0·30	22·16
402	9	411	8	...	8	17·59	0·19	17·78			
1,636	107	1,743	416	16	432	437·32	12·54	449·86	496·87	14·71	511·58
1,181	54	1,235	36	2	38	58·82	2·17	60·99			
11	...	11	1	...	1	0·73	...	0·73			
205	6	211	3	...	3	5·06	0·11	5·17	11·22	0·41	11·63
254	11	265	3	...	3	6·16	0·30	6·46			
257	4	261	1	...	1	3·32	0 04	3·36	14·00	0·32	14·32
370	9	379	7	...	7	10·68	0·28	10 96			
294	39	333	2	2	4	7·84	1·39	9·23	23·93	2·66	26·59
383	38	421	5	...	5	16·07	1·27	17·34			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
771	90	861	222	11	233	217·20	10·64	227·84	243·43	13·37	256·80
450	37	487	25	2	27	25·09	2·73	27·82			
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·14	...	1·14			
250	23	273	7	...	7	8·40	0·82	9·22	27·99	2·46	30·45
332	31	363	13	2	15	19·59	1·64	21·23			
193	11	204	1	2	3	0·56	0·13	0·69	16·02	1·21	17·23
367	21	388	11	...	11	15·46	1·08	16·54			
200	21	221	4	...	4	5·09	0·42	5·51	17·55	1·83	19·38
301	31	332	16	5	21	12·46	1·41	13·87			
1,099	135	1,234	202	18	220	196·03	16·56	212·59	244·67	22·43	267·10
656	69	715	59	4	63	46·98	5·87	52·85			
19	...	19	3	...	3	1·66	...	1·66			
321	63	384	5	...	5	4·53	1·00	5·53	29·88	4·79	34·67
455	85	540	29	3	32	25·35	3·79	29·14			
309	41	350	1	1	2	4·78	0·74	5·52	18·18	1·50	19·68
355	29	384	11	1	12	13·40	0·76	14·16			
1,321	127	1,448	195	14	209	304·41	15·53	319·94	357·13	20·32	377·45
1,021	83	1,104	60	1	61	52·56	4·79	57·35			
5	...	5	1	...	1	0·16	...	0·16			
671	69	740	4	1	5	12·09	1·07	13·16	51·24	3·61	54·85
1,009	84	1,093	31	12	43	39·15	2·54	41·69			
974	96	1,070	372	23	395	325·04	19·03	344·07	347·76	21·82	369·58
664	83	747	17	2	19	21·75	2·79	24·54			
24	...	24	2	...	2	0·97	...	0·97			
277	32	309	12	...	12	3·44	0·45	3·89	9·47	1·34	10·81
245	30	275	1	1	2	6·03	0·89	6·92			
380	37	417	9	1	10	4·78	0·56	5·34	18·59	1·46	20·05
578	51	629	8	1	9	13·81	0·90	14·71			
1,589	82	1,671	312	16	328	357·33	12·43	369·76	382·88	13·73	396·61
516	27	543	23	1	24	23·48	1·30	24·78			
24	...	24	3	...	3	2·07	...	2·07			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	326	23	349	328	23	351
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	416	25	441	417	26	443
	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	263	19	282	266	19	285
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	319	21	340	337	21	358
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	244	9	253	1,134	45	1,179	1,378	54	1,432
			Under-trial ...	17	3	20	526	24	550	543	27	570
			Civil ...	3	...	3	35	...	35	38	...	38
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Jamui ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	305	20	325	313	20	333
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	256	21	277	259	21	280
	Begusarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	292	9	301	294	9	303
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	245	13	258	247	13	260
	Bhagalpur ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,533	61	1,594	2,428	100	2,528	3,961	161	4,122
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	550	11	561	567	11	578
			Civil ...	1	...	1	28	...	28	29	...	29
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	281	15	296	290	15	305
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	249	10	259	252	10	262
	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	166	7	173	169	7	176
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	166	4	170	166	4	170
	Supaul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	189	2	191	192	2	194
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	209	3	212	212	3	215
	Purnea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	161	4	165	598	6	604	759	10	769
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	327	5	332	342	5	347
			Civil ...	3	...	3	12	...	12	15	...	15
	Kishanganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	197	1	198	208	1	209
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	245	5	250	248	5	253
	Araria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	131	1	132	132	1	133
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	158	1	159	159	1	160
	Malda ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	68	3	71	386	17	403	454	20	474
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	410	11	421	415	11	426
			Civil ...	...	...	...	17	...	17	17	...	17
	Naya Dumka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	58	3	61	464	37	501	522	40	562
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	512	23	535	519	23	542
	Deoghur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	554	27	581	558	27	585
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	466	29	495	466	29	495
	Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	270	14	284	271	14	285
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	319	14	333	327	14	341
	Rajmahal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	365	30	395	379	30	409
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	399	14	413	406	14	420
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	203	7	210	953	37	990	1,156	44	1,200
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	506	23	529	518	23	541
			Civil ...	2	...	2	6	...	6	8	...	8
			State ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Jajpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	147	16	163	149	16	165
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	122	9	131	123	9	132

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
323	23	346	5	...	5	4·00	0·37	4·37	18·13	1·35	19·48
417	26	443	...	...	...	14·13	0·98	15·11			
264	19	283	2	...	2	2·85	0·17	3·02	13·57	1·30	14·87
335	21	356	2	...	2	10·72	1·13	11·85			
1,173	45	1,218	205	9	214	227·25	11·40	238·65	253·04	12·12	265·16
520	26	546	23	1	24	22·98	0·72	23·00			
36	...	36	2	...	2	2·75	...	2·75			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·76	...	0·76			
313	20	333	...	...	...	5·06	0·44	5·50	14·42	1·11	15·53
255	21	276	4	...	4	9·36	0·67	10·03			
266	9	275	28	...	28	5·90	0·17	6·07	13·56	0·42	13·98
244	13	257	3	...	3	7·66	0·25	7·91			
2,429	108	2,537	1,532	53	1,585	1,504·86	46·67	1,551·53	1,537·67	47·11	1,584·78
561	11	572	6	...	6	30·69	0·44	31·13			
27	...	27	2	...	2	1·52	...	1·52			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·60			
286	15	301	4	...	4	4·89	0·23	5·12	11·27	0·43	11·70
251	10	261	1	...	1	6·38	0·20	6·58			
166	7	173	3	...	3	2·78	0·08	2·86	7·01	0·25	7·26
160	4	164	6	...	6	4·23	0·17	4·40			
190	2	192	2	...	2	3·13	0·02	3·15	11·76	0·08	11·84
212	3	215	...	...	...	8·63	0·06	8·69			
589	8	597	170	2	172	171·61	2·25	173·86	192·75	2·35	195·10
325	5	330	17	...	17	20·52	0·10	20·62			
14	...	14	1	...	1	0·62	...	0·62			
207	1	208	1	...	1	4·26	...	4·26	16·00	0·14	16·14
238	4	242	10	1	11	11·74	0·14	11·88			
131	1	132	1	...	1	2·49	...	2·49	8·53	0·01	8·54
156	1	157	3	...	3	6·04	0·01	6·05			
383	16	399	71	4	75	73·50	2·44	75·94	91·35	2·91	94·26
403	10	413	12	1	13	17·24	0·47	17·71			
16	...	16	1	...	1	0·61	...	0·61			
457	38	495	65	2	67	68·97	2·34	71·31	93·64	3·07	96·71
507	23	530	12	...	12	24·67	0·73	25·40			
554	27	581	4	...	4	12·22	0·39	12·61	23·00	0·71	23·71
463	29	492	3	...	3	10·78	0·32	11·10			
264	14	278	7	...	7	5·08	0·44	5·52	19·44	1·18	20·62
320	14	334	7	...	7	14·36	0·74	15·10			
369	30	399	10	...	10	6·20	0·40	6·60	19·32	0·86	20·18
399	14	413	7	...	7	13·12	0·46	13·58			
906	35	941	250	9	259	256·55	7·04	263·59	277·33	7·95	285·28
513	20	533	5	3	8	19·37	0·91	20·28			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·60			
...	...	...	1	...	1	0·81	...	0·81			
149	16	165	...	...	...	4·94	0·52	5·46	8·26	0·64	8·90
122	9	131	1	...	1	3·32	0·12	3·44			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1897.			Received during the year 1897.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa—*concld.*	Kendrapara...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	76	5	81	76	5	81
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	78	3	81	82	3	85
	Angul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	113	...	113	119	...	119
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	156	1	157	156	1	157
	Khondmals ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	99	6	105	102	6	108
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	110	7	117	121	7	128
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	97	4	101	345	12	357	442	16	458
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	248	10	258	254	10	264
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	101	10	111	105	11	116
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	125	10	135	137	10	147
	Puri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	46	6	52	654	32	686	700	38	738
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	491	14	505	493	14	507
			Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	224	10	234	230	10	240
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	218	7	225	218	7	225
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,052	24	1,076	1,147	81	1,228	2,199	105	2,304
			Under-trial ...	18	1	19	972	72	1,044	990	73	1,063
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
			State ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	366	19	385	370	19	389
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	546	25	571	554	25	579
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	167	9	176	886	44	930	1,053	53	1,106
			Under-trial ...	31	2	33	1,025	34	1,059	1,056	36	1,092
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Daltonganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	67	1	68	431	26	457	498	27	525
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	543	42	585	557	42	599
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	124	4	128	1,104	38	1,142	1,228	42	1,270
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	1,117	48	1,165	1,125	49	1,174
			Civil ...	4	...	4	12	...	12	16	...	16
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	219	14	233	220	14	234
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	361	24	385	374	24	398
	Chaibassa ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	5	89	813	90	903	897	95	992
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	693	68	761	706	68	774
			Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Total for Jails ...	Convicts ...	16,434	427	16,861	46,250	2,107	48,357	62,684	2,534	65,218
			Under-trial ...	802	28	830	24,727	1,245	25,972	25,529	1,273	26,802
			Civil ...	59	...	59	754	...	754	813	...	813
			State ...	4	...	4	8	...	8	12	...	12
			Total ...	17,299	455	17,754	71,739	3,352	75,891	89,038	3,807	92,845
		Total for Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	468	19	487	18,834	930	19,764	19,302	949	20,251
			Under-trial ...	493	16	509	20,355	1,049	21,404	20,848	1,065	21,913
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
			Total ...	961	35	996	39,200	1,979	41,179	40,161	2,014	42,175
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	16,902	446	17,348	65,084	3,037	68,121	81,986	3,483	85,469
			Under-trial ...	1,295	44	1,339	45,082	2,294	47,376	46,377	2,338	48,715
			Civil ...	59	...	59	765	...	765	824	...	824
			State ...	4	...	4	8	...	8	12	...	12
			Total ...	18,260	490	18,750	1,10,939	5,331	1,16,270	1,29,199	5,821	1,35,020

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1897.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
70	4	74	6	1	7	2·28	0·12	2·40	4·62	0·17	4·79
81	3	84	1	...	1	2·34	0·05	2·39			
100	...	100	19	...	19	19·75	...	19·75	23·09	...	23·09
152	1	153	4	...	4	3·34	...	3·34			
92	4	96	10	2	12	6·41	0·64	7·05	9·98	0·71	10·69
117	7	124	4	...	4	3·55	0·07	3·62			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
337	13	350	105	3	108	99·35	3·01	102·36	107·48	3·35	110·83
242	10	252	12	...	12	7·97	0·34	8·31			
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·16	...	0·16			
100	10	110	5	1	6	2·44	0·29	2·73	8·26	0·67	8·93
129	10	139	8	...	8	5·82	0·38	6·20			
592	35	627	108	3	111	84·62	4·66	89·28	99·24	4·99	104·23
486	14	500	7	...	7	13·38	0·33	13·71			
15	...	15	...	...	...	1·24	...	1·24			
221	10	231	9	...	9	3·96	0·23	4·19	10·92	0·50	11·42
207	7	214	11	...	11	6·95	0·27	7·22			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·01			
1,288	97	1,385	911	8	919	916·38	16·08	932·46	984·81	18·77	1,003·58
968	73	1,041	22	...	22	66·46	2·69	69·15			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·31			
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·66	...	1·66			
354	19	373	16	...	16	5·66	0·38	6·04	24·13	1·07	25·20
547	25	572	7	...	7	18·47	0·59	19·16			
901	53	954	152	...	152	185·65	5·23	190·78	262·59	6·23	268·82
992	35	1,027	64	1	65	76·48	1·00	77·48			
6	...	6	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·56			
443	21	464	55	6	61	70·40	2·58	72·79	83·03	3·02	86·05
552	42	594	5	...	5	12·47	0·44	12·91			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·16			
1,039	35	1,074	189	7	196	185·90	4·35	190·25	256·94	7·12	264·06
1,076	48	1,124	49	1	50	70·07	2·77	72·84			
14	...	14	2	...	2	0·97	...	0·97			
219	14	233	1	...	1	5·78	0·04	5·82	31·48	0·82	32·30
343	18	361	31	6	37	25·70	0·78	26·48			
771	85	856	126	10	136	121·62	8·41	130·03	141·51	9·97	151·48
682	67	749	24	1	25	19·73	1·56	21·29			
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·16	...	0·16			
45,877	2,158	48,035	16,807	376	17,183	16,596·79	375·13	16,971·92	17,920·66	428·91	18,349·57
24,487	1,226	25,713	1,042	47	1,089	1,264·72	53·78	1,318·50			
762	...	762	51	...	51	49·44	...	49·44			
1	...	1	11	...	11	9·71	...	9·71			
71,127	3,384	74,511	17,911	423	18,334	17,920·66	428·91	18,349·57	...	...	...
18,768	933	19,701	534	16	550	378·49	15·88	394·37	1,156·12	48·76	1,204·88
20,323	1,027	21,350	525	38	563	777·46	33·88	810·34			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·17			
39,102	1,960	41,062	1,059	54	1,113	1,156·12	48·76	1,204·88	...	...	...
64,645	3,091	67,736	17,341	392	17,733	16,975·28	391·01	17,366·29	...	...	...
44,810	2,253	47,063	1,567	85	1,652	2,042·18	86·66	2,128·84			
773	...	773	51	...	51	49·61	...	49·61			
1	...	1	11	...	11	9·71	...	9·71			
1,10,229	5,344	1,15,573	18,970	477	19,447	19,076·78	477·67	19,554·45	19,076·78	477·67	19,554·45

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
							A.						B.							A.		B.	
							To undergo Sentence.						In transit for Transportation to other Jails.							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	16,602	446	41,804	2,030	58,706	2,476	8,498	428	13,883	549	3	...	258	11	638	19	81,986	3,483	85,469	22,155	939	171	13

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.																		
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.																		
							a.		*b.*																
							On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,996	68	30,254	1,578	5,224	83	27	1	3,634	344	571	51	13	1	7	...	15	...	578	13	17,341	392	16,975·28	391·01	17,366·29

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	CHRISTIANS.																					
	a.		*b.*		*c.*		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	237	...	30	2	83	8	14,673	467	24,628	1,406	188	18	1,965	129	495	95	30,636	1,349	9,330	507	1,343	79

STATEMENT No. II.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

4						5												6		
STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—														
A.		B.		C.		OF MALES.							OF FEMALES.					TOTAL.		
Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
						Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												Males.	Females.	Total.
Total ... 2,778	26	1,166	...	37,860	2,004	716	1,732	4,414	22,953	1,403	612	9,974	953	82	852	143	41,804	2,030	43,834

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3		
	Numbers according to the Length of Sentence.																				Total.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	14,515	1,088	9,239	457	7,070	251	6,198	121	2,743	63	1,318	27	459	5	14	...	133	15	67	2	48	1	41,804	2,030	43,834
Total remaining on the 31st December 1897 ...	649	29	1,393	65	2,738	109	4,333	68	2,972	50	2,714	40	1,913	18	166	2	307	10	151	1	5	...	17,341	392	17,733

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897, who have been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			Number Previously Convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			Juvenile Prisoners under 16 years of age (section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	41,804	2,030	43,834	3,505	93	975	20	640	14	5,120	127	5,247	12·24	6·25	11·97	494	95	589	55	3	58

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1896 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	69	16	15	31	2	26	28	67	5	72	25	1	5	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4										5	6		
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.											PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.		
														By SUPERINTENDENTS.		
														Minor.		
			a.		b.		c.		d.		e.			a.	b.	c.
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.					
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate cellular, and solitary confinement.
Total	17,366·29	72	16,034	1,110	3,673	914	536	306	14,680	1,153	34,923	3,483	69	10,060	1,004	851

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	6			7						8	9	10	11	12
	PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.													
	By Superintendent.													
	Minor.			Major.										
	d.	*e.*	*f.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*					
	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments, columns 6*f* and 7*f*.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.
Total	12,570	10,438	34,923	203	108	1,568	232	1,372	3,483	38,406	201·09	20·06	221·15	0·60

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	16,975·28	391·01	926·14	8·59	5·58	2·28	2,799*	23*	2,078	4

* Warders ... ... Male. 480 Female. 1
Overseers 2,319 22

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.					
	A.				B.	C.	D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	17,366·29	2,129·12	49·61	19,545·02	4,89,401	5,428	4,94,829	25 5 0	7,25,222	10,061	6,163	1,384	7,42,835	38 1 7

	5							6		7					8			
	Hospital charges.							Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	46,314	18,696	16,946	13,688	95,644	4 14 3	137 10 4	74,981	3 13 6	17,438	11,986	3,312	32,736	1 10 9	47,421	202	47,623	2 7 1

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	9								10		11							
		CHARGES FOR OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.							TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.		CONTINGENCIES.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	20,224	1,859	17,976	715	367	22,854	63,995	3 4 4	7,386	0 6 0	25,502	5,276	1,222	324	1,162	10,947	44,433	2 4 4

	12												13	
	EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES FOR LIVE-STOCK AND TOOLS AND PLANT LIKELY TO LAST FOR THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.													
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	14,785	7,077	1,378	132	635	2,302	1,125	1,077	121	2,970	31,603	1 9 10	16.36.065	83 11 3

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	27 5	28 2	26 14	25 5	26 2	27 1	28 11	38 2	4 1	4 15	5 4	4 14	4 5	4 0	4 9	3 13	...	1 10	1 9	1 11	...	2 10	2 10	2 7

	8				9				10				11				12			
	Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	...	3 0	3 11	3 4	...	0 5	0 6	0 6	...	1 13	2 6	2 4	...	1 2	1 4	1 10	74 12	74 10	77 3	83 11

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7											8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.												RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
						A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.			
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	On additions and alterations.		On new jails.						
												G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
Total	168·92	17,096·25	720·44	1,358·52	201·96	1,002·16	934·73	1,947·70	1,103·60	1,523·73	214·50	720·35	149·78	25·11	361·00	6,771·44	...	61·23	5·46	11·34	38·43

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1897.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1897.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1897.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	17,096·25	6,771·44	372 3	12,50,579 9	12,50,951 12	14,50,045 10	248 12	14,50,294 6	1,99,342 10	11 10	29 7

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	16,36,065 0	83 11	1,99,342 10	10 3	14,36,722 6	73 8

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2			3			4			5		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
Total	,92	1,091	20,983	19,067·35	477·67	19,545·02	35,597	1,220	36,817	20,835	327	21,162

	6			7			8											
							RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.											
							A.			B.			C.			D.		
	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	684·76	10·09	694·85	667	17	684	1,092·7	684·5	1,082·7	35·9	21·1	35·5	31·2	33·4	31·3	34·9	35·5	34·4

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(a) of the Jail Code, during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				CLASS OF MORIBUND PRISONERS RELEASED BY AGE.				CLASS OF MORIBUND PRISONERS RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
	Total number of deaths as shown in statement No. XIV, column 7.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	591	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2																		3											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		RATIOS OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—											
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fever.*		Other diseases of group A. sub-group (i)		Tubercle of the lungs, Hæmoptysis, Pneumonic phthisis.		Anæmia and debility.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils, and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Diarrhœa.		Pneumonia.		All causes.	
	A.	D	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	81	46	4,041	186	5,989	54	1,834	13	157	58	284	15	281	67	469	12	1,745	36	982	8	4·6	2·6	232·6	10·7	344·8	3·1	100·4	2·0	16·1	3·8	2,083·3	33·8

A = Admissions. | D = Deaths.

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, &c.

† The diseases included under this head are—bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, and pleurisy.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897 according to length of original sentences.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	5,378·15	240	44·6	3,934·24	137	34·8	4,075·63	126	30·9	2,809·00	56	19·9	1,162·20	32	27·5	17,357·22	591	34·4

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897 according to length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	Not exceeding six months in Jails.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	8,508·33	400	46·8	3,558·86	102	28·6	2,317·87	42	81·1	1,328·84	17	12·7	1,450·48	27	18·6	291·20	3	10·3	17,455·58	591	33·8

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1897.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,295	44	45,082	2,294	46,377	2,338	48,715	2,042·18	86·66	2,128·84	16,366	702	17,068	25,453	1,391	26,844	2,894*	155*	8†	1	89	4	1,567	85	1,652

* Including 29 male prisoners transferred to the Lunatic Asylums.
† Excluding 6 male prisoners who escaped from Subsidiary Jails and were recaptured during the year.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1897 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (ward of workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Total average population	1,056·70	8·17	20·93	...	57·79	...	1,414·35	12·95	5·22	...	205·03	444·51	14,269·37	17,495·02	70	28,257	1,54,464

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the condition of the Convicts Discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total for all Jails...	47,469	11,103	6,215	12,709	6,891	3,613	29,428	2,476	3,153	1,023	286	6,938

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1	2	3											4											5										
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.											MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.										
		Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—										
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of all Jails.	13	2,970	1,425	353	154	201	47	115	15	1	13	12	57	121	151	187	274	297	489	528	226	485	766	25	50	85	115	114	165	221	269	226	274	493
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	13	2,971	1,425	353	154	201	47	115	15	1	13	12	57	121	151	187	274	297	489	528	226	485	766	29	50	85	115	114	165	221	269	226	274	493

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1897.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		
		Convicts admitted during the year under sentence not exceeding—																								
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Nature of Offences.		One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																		A.		B.						
																		For life.		For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	1,783	44	1,615	15	908	12	542	3	429	1	149	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5,445	76	5,521
2	Serious offences against the person.	298	71	356	34	320	33	271	23	195	24	206	15	127	3	7	...	97	15	11	1	42	1	1,930	220	2,150
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.*	654	117	940	77	1,514	57	2,508	11	489	10	475	1	231	1	7	...	30	...	36	...	6	...	6,890	274	7,164
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,582	27	578	10	256	2	158	6	77	...	38	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,696	47	2,743
5	Minor offences against the property.	7,305	667	5,136	293	3,627	129	2,293	77	1,429	26	413	8	79	...	...	...	6	...	16	1	...	...	20,304	1,201	21,505
6	Other offences	2,893	162	614	28	445	18	426	1	124	2	37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,539	212	4,751
	Total ...	14,515	1,088	9,239	457	7,070	251	6,198	121	2,743	63	1,318	27	459	5	14	...	133	15	67	2	48	1	41,804	2,030	43,834

* Includes offences relating to receiving stolen property under class 5.

D.—Police.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1897, including the Railway Police.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Western Districts.												Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	95	...	524	...	100	524	...	...	1,01,739
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	39	...	230	...	42	230	...	...	57,796
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	51	...	313	...	54	313	...	...	54,628
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	119	...	731	4	126	735	...	...	1,48,357
		5	Hooghly	...	1	3	95	...	738	...	99	738	...	...	1,23,635
		6	Howrah	...	2	5	62	...	598	...	69	598	...	...	1,04,491
			Total	...	8	21	461	...	3,134	4	490	3,138	...	...	5,90,646
			Central Districts.												
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas	...	2	6	186	...	1,135	3	194	1,138	...	...	2,37,743
		8	Nadia	...	1	5	92	...	623	...	98	623	...	...	1,16,185
		9	Murshidabad	...	1	4	97	...	666	...	102	666	...	...	1,22,788
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	77	...	413	7	83	420	...	...	98,226
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	68	...	340	41	72	381	...	...	91,897
			Total	...	6	23	520	...	3,177	51	549	3,228	...	...	6,66,839
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	2	3	68	...	402	...	73	402	...	...	87,508
		13	Dinajpur	...	2	3	70	...	348	...	75	348	...	...	87,201
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	2	47	...	286	...	50	286	...	...	70,532
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	63	...	328	...	67	328	...	...	88,986
		16	Rangpur	...	1	4	77	...	383	...	82	383	...	...	86,191
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	35	...	192	...	38	192	...	...	46,865
		18	Pabna	...	1	2	54	...	330	16	57	346	...	...	70,794
			Total	...	9	19	414	...	2,269	16	442	2,285	...	...	5,38,077
			Eastern Districts.												
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	1	5	82	...	595	14	88	609	...	...	1,30,963
		20	Mymensingh	...	3	6	106	...	580	...	115	580	...	...	1,38,700
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	73	...	355	...	78	355	...	...	89,888
		22	Backergunge	...	2	8	104	...	534	...	114	534	...	...	1,55,315
			Total	...	7	23	365	...	2,064	14	395	2,078	...	...	5,14,866
	Chitta-gong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	55	...	318	...	59	318	...	...	76,049
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	41	...	236	...	45	236	...	...	57,254
		25	Chittagong	...	1	4	71	...	421	...	76	421	...	...	93,163
			Total	...	3	10	167	...	975	...	180	975	...	...	2,26,466
			Total for Bengal	...	33	96	1,927	...	11,619	85	2,056	11,704	...	...	25,36,894
Bihar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	2	5	132	...	1,186	...	139	1,186	...	...	2,04,794
		27	Gaya	...	1	5	102	...	659	...	108	659	...	...	1,16,063
		28	Shahabad	...	1	4	85	...	524	...	90	524	...	...	1,00,850
		29	Saran	...	1	4	75	...	485	...	80	485	...	...	97,717
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	59	...	323	...	62	323	...	...	68,679
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	2	3	73	...	431	...	78	431	...	...	88,402
		32	Darbhanga	...	2	3	63	...	403	...	68	403	...	...	83,128
			Total	...	10	26	589	...	4,011	...	625	4,011	...	...	7,59,633

D.—Police—*continued.*

1.—*Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1897, including the Railway Police*—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Total cost.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.		
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police constables.	Number of Foot Police constables.	Number of Water Police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Rs.
Bihar—*concld.*	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	2	3	67	...	415	...	72	415	...	...	71,799
		34	Bhagalpur	...	1	4	69	...	399	...	74	399	...	...	82,142
		35	Purnea	...	1	4	78	...	487	...	83	487	...	...	92,132
		36	Malda	...	1	2	44	...	231	...	47	231	...	...	52,464
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	2	4	62	...	320	...	68	320	...	...	80,099
			Total ...	...	7	17	320	...	1,852	...	344	1,852	...	...	3,78,636
			Total for Bihar ...	...	17	43	909	...	5,863	...	969	5,863	...	...	11,38,269
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	1	4	77	...	489	...	82	489	...	...	84,288
		39	Balasore	...	1	2	53	...	334	6	56	340	...	...	62,797
		40	Puri	...	1	2	55	...	330	...	58	330	...	...	63,007
			Total ...	...	3	8	185	...	1,153	6	196	1,159	...	...	2,10,092
			South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	83	2	404	...	87	406	...	...	88,970
		42	Lohardaga	...	1	3	70	2	343	...	74	345	...	...	79,852
		43	Palamau	...	1	2	42	...	211	...	45	211	...	...	46,605
		44	Manbhum	...	1	3	55	...	294	...	59	294	...	...	62,917
		45	Singhbhum	...	1	1	27	...	155	...	29	155	...	...	39,269
			Total ...	...	5	12	277	4	1,407	...	294	1,411	...	...	3,17,643
			Total of Districts ...	...	58	159	3,298	4	20,042	91	3,515	20,137	...	...	42,02,898
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway...	1	...	5	63	...	201	...	68	201	...	...	92,480
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway	...	...	1	19	...	58	...	20	58	...	...	18,951
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	1	...	4	65	...	233	...	69	233	...	...	88,522
			East Coast Railway ..	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	2	17	...	...	2,851
			Dacca Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	14,432
			Dumka Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	14,432
			Bhagalpur Military Police	...	...	1	13	...	86	...	14	86	...	...	14,432
			Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	5	...	...	30	...	5	30	...	...	21,066
			Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
			Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,000
			Total ...	7	...	18	190	...	797	...	208	797	...	...	4,22,566
			Grand Total ..	7	58	177	3,488	4	20,839	91	3,723	20,934	...	...	46,25,464

D.—Police—*continued.*

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1897.

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1897.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			Western Districts.																
Burdwan	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	55	199	30	151	85	350	188	...	2,697	1,391,880	1 to 4·3	1 to 6·1	6 to 1	1 to 2,234	1 to 3,015	1 to 427
		2	Birbhum	24	108	16	102	40	210	21	...	1,753	797,833	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·0	10 to 1	1 to 2,944	1 to 3,161	1 to 356
		3	Bankura	30	116	18	95	48	211	107	...	2,621	1,069,668	1 to 7·1	1 to 10·0	12 to 1	1 to 2,922	1 to 3,935	1 to 470
		4	Midnapore	72	333	42	233	114	566	175	...	5,186	2,631,516	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·6	7 to 1	1 to 3,077	1 to 3,737	1 to 513
		5	Hooghly	52	192	35	217	87	409	340	...	1,189	1,034,296	1 to 1·4	1 to 2·3	11 to 1	1 to 1,237	1 to 1,835	1 to 364
		6	Howrah	27	111	22	163	49	274	342	...	510	763,625	1 to ·7	1 to 1·5	31 to 1	1 to 1,148	1 to 1,951	1 to 389
			Total ...	260	1,059	163	931	423	2,020	1,173	...	13,956	7,688,818	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·6	11 to 1	1 to 2,126	1 to 2,948	1 to 413
			Central Districts.																
Presidency		7	24-Parganas ...	79	316	56	331	135	647	514	31	2,108	1,892,033	1 to 1·6	1 to 2·4	4 to 1	1 to 1,452	1 to 1,980	1 to 668
		8	Nadia	54	219	30	176	84	395	241	...	2,794	1,644,108	1 to 3·8	1 to 5·7	8 to 1	1 to 2,283	1 to 3,209	1 to 442
		9	Murshidabad ...	61	276	30	186	91	462	214	...	2,144	1,250,946	1 to 2·8	1 to 3·8	6 to 1	1 to 1,629	1 to 2,117	1 to 372
		10	Jessore	50	210	29	150	79	360	56	...	2,925	1,888,827	1 to 5·9	1 to 6·6	4 to 1	1 to 3,815	1 to 4,251	1 to 397
		11	Khulna	46	170	22	121	68	291	52	...	2,077	1,177,652	1 to 5·0	1 to 5·7	2 to 1	1 to 2,865	1 to 3,217	1 to 434
			Total ...	290	1,191	167	964	457	2,155	1,077	31	12,048	7,853,566	1 to 3·2	1 to 4·5	4 to 1	1 to 2,127	1 to 2,786	1 to 533

Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	12	Rajshahi ...	40	176	28	167	68	343	62	...	2,330	1,313,336	1 to 4·9	1 to 5·6	10 to 1	1 to 2,776	1 to 3,121	1 to 493
		13	Dinajpur ...	53	197	19	125	72	322	27	...	4,118	1,555,835	1 to 9·7	1 to 10·4	5 to 1	1 to 3,695	1 to 3,917	1 to 452
		14	Jalpaiguri ...	31	170	17	99	48	269	18	...	2,962	681,352	1 to 8·8	1 to 9·3	6 to 1	1 to 2,033	1 to 2,118	1 to 538
		15	Darjeeling ...	36	129	23	137	59	266	69	...	1,164	223,314	1 to 2·9	1 to 3·5	9 to 1	1 to 566	1 to 632	1 to 256
		16	Rangpur ...	49	194	29	156	78	354	32	...	3,486	2,065,464	1 to 7·5	1 to 8·0	4 to 1	1 to 4,451	1 to 4,748	1 to 444
		17	Bogra ...	21	80	13	86	34	166	29	...	1,452	817,491	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·2	7 to 1	1 to 3,569	1 to 4,034	1 to 364
		18	Pabna ...	33	143	20	133	53	276	57	...	1,839	1,361,223	1 to 4·7	1 to 5·5	9 to 1	1 to 3,526	1 to 4,016	1 to 696
			Total ...	263	1,093	149	903	412	1,996	294	...	17,351	8,018,018	1 to 6·4	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,967	1 to 3,273	1 to 457
			Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca ...	19	Dacca ...	49	188	29	176	78	364	240	...	2,782	2,395,602	1 to 4·0	1 to 6·2	34 to 1	1 to 3,512	1 to 5,193	1 to 416
		20	Mymensingh ...	67	281	36	186	103	467	122	...	6,332	3,472,186	1 to 9·1	1 to 11·0	2 to 1	1 to 5,017	1 to 5,927	1 to 768
		21	Faridpur ...	49	184	26	131	75	315	42	...	2,282	1,823,543	1 to 5·2	1 to 5·8	3 to 1	1 to 4,221	1 to 4,612	1 to 591
		22	Backergunge ...	73	266	34	192	107	458	81	...	3,649	2,153,965	1 to 5·6	1 to 6·4	3 to 1	1 to 3,334	1 to 3,747	1 to 452
			Total ...	238	919	125	685	363	1,604	485	...	15,045	9,845,296	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·6	5 to 1	1 to 4,015	1 to 4,875	1 to 526
	Chittagong ...	23	Tippera ...	32	140	23	135	55	275	46	...	2,491	1,782,935	1 to 6·6	1 to 7·5	3 to 1	1 to 4,741	1 to 5,337	1 to 467
		24	Noakhali ...	27	113	16	106	43	219	18	...	1,645	1,009,693	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·2	9 to 1	1 to 3,606	1 to 3,833	1 to 301
		25	Chittagong ...	45	193	24	161	69	354	73	...	2,563	1,290,167	1 to 5·1	1 to 6·0	9 to 1	1 to 2,601	1 to 2,982	1 to 389
			Total ...	104	446	63	402	167	848	137	...	6,699	4,082,795	1 to 5·8	1 to 6·5	5 to 1	1 to 3,544	1 to 3,967	1 to 403
			Total for Bengal ...	1,155	4,708	667	3,915	1,822	8,623	3,166	31	65,099	37,488,493	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·1	6 to 1	1 to 2,748	1 to 3,445	1 to 475
Bihar.	Patna ...	26	Patna ...	43	197	45	345	88	542	652	41	2,076	1,769,004	1 to 1·6	1 to 3·0	28 to 1	1 to 1,337	1 to 2,401	1 to 393
		27	Gaya ...	55	239	38	236	93	475	198	...	4,712	2,138,331	1 to 6·1	1 to 8·4	15 to 1	1 to 2,791	1 to 3,585	1 to 515
		28	Shahabad ...	49	208	32	160	81	368	164	...	4,365	2,063,927	1 to 7·1	1 to 9·7	8 to 1	1 to 3,366	1 to 4,547	1 to 743
		29	Saran ...	41	167	28	157	69	324	171	...	2,653	2,466,065	1 to 4·7	1 to 6·7	10 to 1	1 to 4,372	1 to 6,049	1 to 517
		30	Champaran ...	34	148	24	127	58	275	51	...	3,531	1,859,465	1 to 9·1	1 to 10·5	3 to 1	1 to 4,812	1 to 5,468	1 to 757
		31	Muzaffarpur ...	34	135	29	169	63	304	140	...	3,003	2,712,857	1 to 5·9	1 to 8·1	5 to 1	1 to 5,350	1 to 7,141	1 to 656
		32	Darbhanga ...	37	130	20	119	57	249	163	...	3,335	2,801,955	1 to 7·1	1 to 10·8	10 to 1	1 to 5,974	1 to 8,796	1 to 676
			Total ...	293	1,224	216	1,313	509	2,537	1,539	41	23,675	15,811,604	1 to 5·1	1 to 7·6	11 to 1	1 to 3,448	1 to 4,925	1 to 525
	Bhagalpur ...	33	Monghyr ...	39	150	22	145	61	295	129	...	3,921	2,036,021	1 to 8·0	1 to 10·9	9 to 1	1 to 4,197	1 to 5,508	1 to 582
		34	Bhagalpur ...	38	152	29	156	67	308	97	...	4,226	2,132,696	1 to 8·9	1 to 11·2	9 to 1	1 to 4,306	1 to 5,489	1 to 765
		35	Purnea ...	50	223	26	165	76	388	105	...	4,993	1,944,658	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·7	8 to 1	1 to 3,417	1 to 4,141	1 to 219
		36	Malda ...	29	115	15	84	44	199	34	...	1,902	814,919	1 to 6·8	1 to 7·8	8 to 1	1 to 2,941	1 to 3,279	1 to 528
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	37	122	27	171	64	293	29	...	5,469	1,754,196	1 to 14·1	1 to 17·8	14 to 1	1 to 4,544	1 to 4,836	1 to 602
			Total ...	193	762	119	724	312	1,483	394	...	20,511	8,582,490	1 to 9·3	1 to 11·4	9 to 1	1 to 3,920	1 to 4,665	1 to 527
			Total for Bihar ...	486	1,986	335	2,034	821	4,020	1,933	41	44,186	24,394,094	1 to 6·4	1 to 9·0	11 to 1	1 to 3,579	1 to 4,828	1 to 526
Orissa.	Orissa ...	38	Cuttack ...	40	189	32	195	72	384	105	9	3,633	1,937,671	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·7	7 to 1	1 to 3,399	1 to 4,080	1 to 731
		39	Balasore ...	32	162	21	138	53	300	36	...	2,066	994,625	1 to 5·3	1 to 5·8	4 to 1	1 to 2,582	1 to 2,758	1 to 577
		40	Puri ...	32	148	22	128	54	276	57	...	2,473	944,998	1 to 6·3	1 to 7·4	17 to 1	1 to 2,519	1 to 2,776	1 to 505
			Total ...	104	499	75	461	179	960	198	9	8,172	3,877,294	1 to 6·0	1 to 7·1	7 to 1	1 to 2,879	1 to 3,380	1 to 638

D.—Police—*continued.*

2—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1897—concluded.

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Distribution of Force— In district. On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men)— To area— Of the whole district.	To area— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To area— Of towns.	To population— Of the whole district.	To population— Of district, exclusive of towns.	To population— Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			South-West Frontier Agency.																
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	42	Hazaribagh ...	59	213	25	140	84	353	55	...	7,021	1,164,321	1 to 14·2	1 to 16·0	13 to 1	1 to 2,366	1 to 2,601	1 to 499
		43	Lohardaga ...	46	172	23	140	69	312	37	...	7,140	1,128,885	1 to 17·0	1 to 18·7	5 to 1	1 to 2,700	1 to 2,890	1 to 740
		44	Palamau ...	29	111	14	91	43	202	10	...	4,905	596,770	1 to 19·2	1 to 20·	3 to 1	1 to 2,331	1 to 2,414	1 to 519
		45	Manbhum ...	35	146	20	107	55	253	44	...	4,147	1,193,328	1 to 11·7	1 to 13·4	3 to 1	1 to 4,072	1 to 3,807	1 to 468
		46	Singhbhum ...	12	40	16	108	28	148	7	...	3,753	545,488	1 to 20·5	1 to 21·2	7 to 1	1 to 3,542	1 to 3,060	1 to 978
			Total ...	181	682	98	586	279	1,268	153	...	26,966	4,628,792	1 to 9·9	1 to 17·4	5 to 1	1 to 2,722	1 to 2,935	1 to 572
			Total of Districts ...	1,926	7,875	1,175	6,996	3,101	14,871	5,450	81	144,423	70,388,673	1 to 6·1	1 to 7·9	7 to 1	1 to 2,994	1 to 3,764	1 to 500
			Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Nalhati State Railway	58	147	10	54	68	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tirhut State Railway, including Bengal and North-Western Railway...	18	48	2	10	20	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah ...	58	184	11	49	69	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

D.—Police—*continued.*

3.—*Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police during 1897.*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Number of inhabitants in village area according to the Census of 1891.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.	Number Judicially Punished.		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 11, 12, 13, and 14 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 16 and 17 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards.
										For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, Indian Penal Code.	For substantive offences, such as theft, &c., &c.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.									Rs. A. P.
Bengal.	Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan	1,322,103	1,047	7,486	1,505	10,038	3,56,654 0 0	48	15	219	66	3·4	20	153	1·7	488 0 0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	1,150	4,579	167	5,896	2,39,940 0 0	17	8	142	1,401	26·5	17	...	·2	100 0 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	2,465	52	4,214	6,731	1,99,571 0 0	15	7	50	28	1·4	5	22	·4	126 0 0
		4	Midnapore	2,541,621	4,979	231	4,168	9,378	2,84,820 0 0	49	9	73	1,211	14·3	53	82	1·4	508 0 0
		5	Hooghly	952,917	1,718	2,237	121	4,076	1,74,795 0 0	18	5	30	661	17·5	5	13	·4	183 0 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	1,273	...	230	1,503	1,01,607 0 0	6	6	21	171	13·5	6	393	26·5	1,050 0 0
			Total ...	7,214,176	12,632	14,585	10,405	37,622	13,57,387 0 0	153	50	535	3,538	11·3	106	663	1·9	2,455 0 0
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency Division.	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,363	...	...	3,363	1,74,627 0 0	11	24	110	687	24·7	51	55	3·1	514 0 0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,499	...	...	3,499	1,69,283 0 0	46	9	58	1,771	53·8	4	162	4·7	908 0 0
		9	Murshidabad... ...	1,170,930	2,666	...	1,122	3,788	1,78,295 0 0	101	3	148	195	11·8	29	65	2·4	368 0 0
		10	Jessore	1,866,572	3,882	...	...	3,882	1,89,828 0 0	33	13	92	970	28·5	5	849	9·1	993 0 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,458	2,160	...	...	2,160	1,10,855 0 0	30	6	82	342	21·2	2	128	6·01	1,310 0 0
			Total ...	7,269,471	15,570	...	1,122	16,692	8,22,888 0 0	221	55	490	3,965	28·3	91	759	5·09	4,093 0 0
	Rajshahi Division.	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,447	...	...	3,447	1,82,199 0 0	10	7	35	1,770	52·8	12	64	2·2	312 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,323	1	...	3,324	1,65,002 0 0	6	6	25	485	15·7	16	170	5·5	463 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,352	...	...	1,352	77,038 0 0	2	2	10	17	2·2	2	15	1·2	99 0 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,647	148	...	...	148	10,656 0 0	7	...	3	12	14·8	1	1	1·3	10 0 0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,621	...	...	4,621	27,120 0 0	33	9	102	1,178	28·6	10	46	1·2	200 0 0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,651	...	...	1,651	99,060 0 0	3	2	43	652	42·3	1	338	20·5	835 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,639	2,270	5	...	2,275	1,09,200 0 0	6	....	86	751	37·05	2	538	23·7	1,158 0 0
			Total ...	7,884,552	16,812	6	...	16,818	6,70,275 0 0	67	26	304	4,865	31·2	44	1,172	7·2	3,077 0 0
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,320,620	3,802	...	...	3,802	2,25,138 0 0	18	5	46	935	26·4	26	71	2·5	656 0 0
		20	Mymensingh	3,378,395	7,203	...	...	7,203	3,79,945 0 0	70	16	162	1,378	22·5	36	590	8·6	3,387 0 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,649	...	...	3,649	1,81,627 0 0	64	15	100	1,094	34·8	...	673	18·4	1,384 0 0
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	5,107	...	...	5,107	3,09,554 0 0	16	2	35	1,126	23·08	11	414	8·3	6,485 0 0
			Total ...	9,593,986	19,761	...	...	19,761	10,96,264 0 0	168	38	343	4,533	25·7	73	1,748	9·2	11,912 0 0

Bihar.	Chittagong Division ...	23	Tippera	1,750,249	2,913	...	...	2,913	1,75,624	0	0	9	4	18	1,091	35·4	2	683	23·5	1,508	0	0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	2,006	...	...	2,006	97,560	0	0	1	...	10	392	20·08	19	117	6·7	545	0	0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,387	11	...	2,398	1,55,672	0	0	5	6	20	735	31·9	32	19	2·1	403	0	0
			Total ...	4,016,214	7,306	11	...	7,317	4,28,856	0	0	15	10	48	2,128	30·08	53	819	11·9	2,456	0	0
			Total for Bengal ...	35,978,399	72,081	14,602	11,527	98,210	43,75,670	0	0	624	179	1,720	19,029	21·9	367	5,161	5·6	23,993	0	0
	Patna Division	26	Patna	1,499,307	2,768	304	252	3,325	97,054	0	0	6	5	36	696	22·3	...	81	2·4	357	0	0
		27	Gaya	2,036,565	3,962	...	105	4,067	1,45,584	0	0	61	17	79	1,289	35·5	34	137	4·2	1,196	0	0
		28	Shahabad	1,937,138	3,850	155	...	4,005	1,43,256	0	0	10	3	44	212	6·7	20	102	3·04	382	0	0
		29	Saran	2,378,943	4,686	9	15	4,710	1,56,040	0	0	33	7	165	235	9·3	4	246	5·3	1,034	0	0
		30	Champaran	1,823,577	2,176	298	...	2,474	83,720	0	0	7	21	110	270	16·4	35	125	6·4	445	0	0
		31	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	4,532	188	2	4,722	1,64,150	0	0	25	10	34	85	3·2	6	75	1·7	367	0	0
		32	Darbhanga	2,699,963	4,239	142	...	4,381	1,58,860	0	0	31	4	39	457	12·1	3	219	5·06	845	0	0
			Total ...	14,995,051	26,213	1,096	374	27,684	9,48,664	0	0	173	67	507	3,244	14·4	102	985	3·9	4,626	0	0
	Bhagalpur Division ...	33	Monghyr	1,951,536	2,984	699	63	3,746	1,29,472	0	0	50	22	50	1,397	40·5	18	161	4·7	512	0	0
		34	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	3,625	23	...	3,648	1,68,575	0	0	53	10	94	1,180	36·6	10	83	2·5	387	0	0
		35	Purnea	1,921,637	4,500	...	...	4,500	2,43,132	0	0	31	15	72	1,376	33·2	13	114	2·8	679	0	0
		36	Malda	796,923	1,787	...	...	1,787	87,713	0	0	2	3	15	134	8·6	4	70	4·1	138	0	0
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,734,232	...	...	4,446	4,446	1,11,813	0	0	35	15	84	224	8·05	7	24	·6	218	0	0
			Total ...	8,362,773	12,896	722	4,509	18,127	7,40,705	0	0	171	65	315	4,311	26·8	52	452	2·7	1,984	0	0
			Total for Bihar ...	23,357,824	39,109	1,818	4,883	45,811	16,89,369	0	0	344	132	822	7,555	19·3	154	1,437	3·4	6,610	0	0
Orissa.	Orissa Division ...	38	Cuttack	1,860,846	...	5,190	...	5,190	1,60,608	0	0	54	16	45	30	2·7	8	28	·6	79	0	0
		39	Balasore	973,850	...	2,061	...	2,061	44,429	0	0	21	10	14	6	2·4	3	31	1·6	71	0	0
		40	Puri	916,204	...	1,880	42	1,922	49,452	0	0	1	20	37	44	5·3	12	73	4·4	153	0	0
			Total ...	3,750,900	...	9,131	42	9,173	2,54,489	0	0	76	46	96	80	3·2	23	132	1·6	303	0	0
			South-West Frontier Agency.																			
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur Division ...	41	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,426	1,255	420	3,101	73,831	0	0	5	10	163	718	28·8	23	301	10·4	1,184	0	0
		42	Lohardaga	1,101,469	1,844	259	105	2,208	72,780	0	0	5	5	13	358	17·2	5	7	·5	48	0	0
		43	Palamau	591,577	1,102	206	58	1,366	36,354	0	0	2	...	85	75	11·8	1	29	2·1	119	0	0
		44	Manbhum	1,170,094	1,931	1,442	1,720	5,093	1,29,872	0	0	1	13	51	38	2·02	8	377	7·5	385	0	0
		45	Singhbhum	538,638	506	102	652	1,260	35,178	0	0	1	8	16	89	9·04	1	10	·8	78	0	0
			Total ...	4,538,644	6,809	3,264	2,955	13,028	3,48,015	0	0	14	36	328	1,278	12·7	38	724	5·8	1,814	0	0
			GRAND TOTAL ...	67,625,767	117,999	28,815	19,407	166,222	66,67,543	0	0	1,058	393	2,966	27,942	19·4	582	7,454	4·8	32,720	0	0

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1897, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	Total.
Total sanctioned strength—	
Inspectors	176
Sub-Inspectors	1,307
Head-constables	3,171
Men	20,854
Armament of the force—	
Number provided with fire-arms	4,366
„ with swords only or swords and batons	2,217
„ with batons only	17,925
Punishments.	
Dismissed—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	7
Head-constables	19
Men	458
Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers—	
Inspectors	1
Sub-Inspectors	303
Head-constables	499
Men	1,991
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—	
Under Police Act—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head-constables	3
Men	149
Under sections 330, 331, 348, *Indian Penal Code*—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	1
Head-constables	1
Men	3
Under Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	...
Head-constables	2
Men	10
Other offences—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	3
Head-constables	3
Men	153
Rewards.	
Number of Police rewarded by—	
(1) Promotion	81
(2) Money	2,292
Education.	
Number of Police who can read and write—	
Inspectors	176
Sub-Inspectors	1,280
Head-constables	1,570
Men	5,187
Number of Police under instruction during the year—	
Inspectors	...
Sub-Inspectors	6
Head-constables	36
Men	110
Number enlisted during the year	1,935
„ of one year's service and under 10 years	12,848
„ of 10 years' service and upwards	9,445
Number who have left the service during the year—	
On pension	241
„ gratuity	17
By resignation without pension or gratuity	491
„ dismissal	484
„ discharge otherwise than stated above	203
„ desertion	68
„ death	552
Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force	40·2
Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force	1·5

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1897, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

RACE.	Total.
Europeans.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents—	
Military or covenanted civil	...
Uncovenanted	54
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	10
Below Rs. 100	3
Constables	9
Eurasians.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	1
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	7
Below Rs. 100	2
Constables	1
Natives.	
District or Assistant District Superintendents	6
Subordinate officers—	
On Rs. 100 and upwards	161
Below Rs. 100	3,396
Constables	20,639
RELIGION OR CASTE.	
Officers.	
Christians	101
Muhammadans	795
Hindus—	
Brahmans	839
Rajputs	340
Goorkhas	43
Sikhs	10
High-caste Sudras	779
Low ditto	153
Hillmen	...
Hindus of all other castes	580
Other religions	...
Men.	
Christians	88
Muhammadans	5,449
Hindus—	
Brahmans	3,734
Rajputs	4,488
Goorkhas	193
Sikhs	14
High-caste Sudras	1,589
Low ditto	1,533
Hillmen	86
Hindus of all other castes	3,477
Other religions	...
Total of officers and men	24,289

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1897 in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	5,235	3,085	1,248	4,333
		Birbhum	797,833	2,778	1,085	404	1,489
		Bankura	1,069,668	2,547	1,218	303	1,521
		Midnapore	2,631,516	6,100	3,063	1,904	4,967
		Hooghly	1,034,296	3,257	1,773	1,030	2,803
		Howrah	763,625	7,754	7,800	3,252	11,052
		Total	7,688,818	27,671	18,024	8,141	26,165
	Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,033	5,976	3,327	2,598	5,925
		Nadia	1,644,108	5,160	2,468	1,100	3,568
		Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,438	1,879	592	2,471
		Jessore	1,888,827	4,527	1,715	2,606	4,321
		Khulna	1,177,652	2,889	1,335	1,093	2,428
		Total	7,853,566	21,990	10,724	7,989	18,713
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	3,528	1,326	684	2,010
		Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,132	1,029	368	1,397
		Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,461	579	143	722
		Darjeeling	223,314	1,196	882	968	1,850
		Rangpur	2,065,464	3,108	848	467	1,315
		Bogra	817,494	2,011	816	342	1,158
		Pabna	1,361,223	2,473	899	463	1,362
		Total	8,018,018	16,909	6,379	3,435	9,814
	Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	5,534	3,015	1,656	4,671
		Mymensingh	3,472,186	8,174	2,597	2,025	4,622
		Faridpur	1,823,543	4,396	2,504	859	3,363
		Backergunge	2,153,965	5,230	2,039	903	2,942
		Total	9,845,296	23,334	10,155	5,443	15,598
	Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	3,651	1,225	1,747	2,972
		Noakhali	1,009,693	2,215	616	523	1,139
		Chittagong	1,290,167	3,025	2,009	1,015	3,024
		Total	4,082,795	8,891	3,850	3,285	7,135
Bihar	Patna	Patna	1,769,004	6,520	3,394	1,343	4,737
		Gaya	2,138,331	7,700	4,176	1,612	5,788
		Shahabad	2,063,927	3,787	1,755	726	2,481
		Saran	2,466,065	5,592	2,167	2,364	4,531
		Champaran	1,859,465	4,440	2,087	408	2,495
		Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	5,690	2,525	771	3,296
		Darbhanga	2,801,955	5,417	2,021	877	2,898
		Total	15,811,604	39,146	18,125	8,101	26,226
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	6,201	2,186	882	3,068
		Bhagalpur	2,032,696	4,773	1,913	908	2,821
		Purnea	1,944,658	3,403	1,295	692	1,987
		Malda	814,919	1,562	672	310	982
		Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	7,384	3,449	1,560	5,009
		Total	8,582,490	23,313	9,515	4,352	13,867
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	3,821	2,425	672	3,097
		Balasore	994,625	2,469	895	715	1,610
		Puri	944,998	3,319	1,911	728	2,639
		Total	3,877,294	9,609	5,231	2,115	7,346
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	3,376	2,046	327	2,373
		Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,119	1,305	375	1,680
		Palamau	596,770	1,796	1,047	106	1,153
		Manbhum	1,193,328	4,060	2,054	510	2,564
		Singhbhum	545,488	1,847	1,281	328	1,609
		Total	4,628,792	14,198	7,733	1,646	9,379
		Grand Total	70,388,673	185,061	89,736	44,507	134,243

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ...	261	...	4	17	251	158	87·9	62·9
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	21	...	...	...	17	4	76·2	23·5
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	420	...	15	19	378	283	87·5	74·8
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	3,564	16	83	345	2,706	1,637	70·4	60·4
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	52	...	...	2	44	36	82·7	81·8
		Total ...	4,318	16	102	383	3,396	2,118	73·3	62·3
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dacoits ...	20	...	1	...	11	6	90·4	54·5
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	16	...	3	3	9	4	100	44·4
11		Murder ... „ poison ...	27	...	1	1	9	3	100	33·3
12		Other murders	377	2	15	64	203	77	95·1	37·9
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	77	...	1	15	38	21	97·4	55·2
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	303	...	18	47	274	167	85·3	60·9
15	376 ...	Rape	169	...	4	16	94	32	89·5	34·0
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	58	...	...	5	33	10	91·3	30·3
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	141	...	5	4	71	48	95·2	67·6
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	364	...	11	3	261	217	97·6	83·1
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	4	...	...	...	3	3	25	100
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,096	6	33	109	971	638	85·5	65·7
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	43	...	3	3	22	10	80·4	45·4
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	35	...	...	9	9	3	57·1	33·3
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	1,688	12	31	77	821	453	64·0	55·1
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	727	1	15	46	342	125	50·9	36·5
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	112	1	3	10	60	25	73·9	41·6
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	27	...	...	...	18	6	74·0	33·3

N.B.—Figures for columns 21, 23, 28, 33, 35, 39, 40 and 43 are not available in the new returns prescribed by the Government of India for use in the Annual Police Reports, subdivided.

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or who appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	2	...	148	83	14	63·5	64·0	6	...	...	18	...	302	38	358
16	...	...	3	9	3	18·7	25	1	...	...	...	...	18	10	28
380	1	...	255	80	16	66·9	76·1	29	...	...	45	...	540	143	728
2,166	401	2	1,334	827	233	51·9	61·7	362	...	...	1,287	...	8,778	3,588	13,653
41	2	...	33	6	3	76·7	84·6	2	...	...	4	...	48	24	76
2,834	406	2	1,773	1,005	269	54·6	63·8	400	...	...	1,354	...	9,686	3,803	14,843
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	6	5	...	31·5	54·5	1	...	...	...	...	90	8	98
19	...	...	4	5	2	21·0	44·4	...	...	...	2	...	37	...	39
27	1	...	3	6	5	10·7	33·3	1	...	...	1	...	30	1	32
368	4	1	77	126	70	20·6	37·9	16	...	...	136	...	665	27	828
74	2	...	21	16	18	27·6	56·7	10	...	...	26	...	92	6	124
268	6	...	167	105	56	60·9	61·3	37	...	...	90	...	563	65	718
134	21	...	30	54	12	19·3	35·7	40	...	...	26	...	150	45	221
48	5	...	8	20	5	15·0	28·5	14	...	...	5	...	34	8	47
137	2	...	48	23	9	34·5	67·6	3	...	...	5	...	91	1	97
365	1	...	214	43	11	58·4	83·2	12	...	...	7	...	273	15	295
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	6	19
911	53	2	579	289	76	59·9	66·7	58	...	...	178	...	1,319	507	2,004
36	1	...	10	12	3	27·0	45·4	2	...	...	4	...	44	6	54
11	9	...	2	5	...	10	28·5	5	...	...	3	...	8	11	22
1,047	50	4	324	215	29	29·4	60·1	66	...	...	82	...	1,018	778	1,878
216	162	...	110	124	20	29·1	47·0	28	...	...	47	...	434	245	726
57	28	...	23	28	5	27·0	45·0	3	...	...	17	...	62	49	128
15	5	...	6	11	...	30	35·2	...	...	...	...	...	26	12	38

olumns 21, 22, 38, and 39 have therefore been left blank, while the figures under sub-headings 32, 33; 34, 35; 40, 41; and 42, 43 are totals of the major headings thus

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.								
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,021	1	23	54	734	376	72·3	51·2
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	72	1	3	6	80	48	97·4	60
		Total ...	6,373	24	170	472	4,063	2,272	75·4	55·9
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	591	1	43	18	231	104	87·3	45·0
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	3	...	1	...	3	2	100	66·6
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	11	...	...	1	8	6	100	75
		{ by other means ...	35	...	2	1	21	14	94·5	66·6
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house	98	...	5	1	30	17	90·2	56·6
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	72	...	...	1	30	21	87·5	70
		{ other robberies ...	213	2	16	9	104	56	72·0	53·8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	991	...	25	38	304	107	83·9	35·1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	1,205	...	23	47	805	548	84·2	68·0
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	49,726	7,442	466	105	4,179	3,235	83·6	79·7
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	271	6	7	10	187	111	94·6	59·3
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	11	...	...	...	10	7	100	70
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	6	...	...	2	5	3	66·6	60
		Total ...	53,233	7,451	588	233	5,917	4,231	83·7	71·5
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	3,133	11	37	183	1,121	388	43·3	34·6
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	59	...	...	...	42	26	83·0	61·8
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	...
		Total ...	3,193	11	37	184	1,163	414	44·1	35·6

N.B.—Figures for columns 21, 22, 28, 33, 35, 39, 40 and 43 are not available in the new returns prescribed by the Government of India for use in the Annual Police Reports, subdivided.

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

CASES.											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or who appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
687	67	1	301	234	22	39·8	56·2	125	...	...	106	...	792	501	1,399
76	...	...	47	32	3	67·1	59·4	2	...	...	10	...	106	9	125
4,515	418	8	1,980	1,353	346	40·1	59·4	423	...	...	758	...	5,834	2,300	8,892
549	5	...	104	126	37	18·7	45·2	42	...	...	97	...	2,054	104	2,255
3	...	...	2	1	...	66·6	66·6	...	...	...	6	...	13	1	20
11	...	...	6	2	2	54·5	75	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	14
35	...	...	14	7	1	40	66·6	1	...	...	1	...	49	4	54
90	3	...	17	12	1	18·2	58·6	5	...	...	2	...	80	8	90
60	3	...	19	8	2	30·1	70·3	16	...	...	2	...	52	20	74
140	25	...	54	44	1	32·7	55·1	49	...	...	16	...	187	49	252
782	71	...	89	155	23	10·4	36·4	129	...	...	62	...	384	228	674
984	49	2	518	200	25	50·0	72·1	56	...	...	56	...	931	204	1,191
40,980	48	943	3,230	932	125	7·6	77·6	944	...	...	179	...	6,662	336	7,177
248	12	3	108	63	6	41·0	63·1	41	...	...	21	...	273	67	361
11	...	...	7	3	1	63·6	70	1	...	...	4	...	70	...	74
4	...	...	2	1	2	50	66·6	...	...	...	5	...	66	3	74
43,897	216	948	4,170	1,554	226	9·2	72·8	1,284	...	...	452	...	10,834	1,024	12,310
1,016	356	3	227	309	17	16·5	42·3	74	...	...	125	...	1,145	1,568	2,838
49	...	...	26	15	...	53·0	63·4	3	...	...	...	...	52	6	58
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,066	356	3	253	324	17	17·7	43·8	77	...	...	125	...	1,197	1,574	2,896

Columns 21, 22, 28, and 39 have therefore been left blank, while the figures under sub-headings 32, 33; 34, 35; 40, 41; and 42, 43 are totals of the major headings thus

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	539	23	15	13	352	227	86·2	64·4
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	3,739	13	53	63	2,423	1,888	97·5	77·8
45	406 to 408 ...	Theft ... { ordinary ...	47,166	4,702	665	1,522	18,974	13,265	73·6	69·9
46	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	2,577	4	25	139	1,180	503	38·4	42·6
47	447, 448 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	2,422	6	55	85	2,388	1,993	88·6	83·4
48	461, 462 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	15,593	71	46	931	5,323	2,532	18·2	47·5
		Breaking closed receptacle ...	275	44	6	...	35	25	84·3	71·4
		Total ...	72,311	4,863	865	2,753	30,675	20,433	62·4	66·6
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	30	...	...	...	14	6	30	42·8
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	4,905	...	21	362	4,529	3,568	89·8	78·7
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	203	...	1	3	215	186	99·5	86·5
52		——— Excise Laws... ...	2,271	...	1	33	2,275	2,091	50·4	91·4
53		——— Opium Act	525	...	...	11	510	421	51·0	82·5
54		——— Railway Laws ...	340	1	3	2	285	240	66·7	84·2
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	398	...	...	6	398	389	96·2	97·7
56		——— Arms Act	1,320	...	4	34	1,356	1,213	76·8	89·4
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	33,757	2	4	79	33,614	32,104	98·0	95·5
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1,884	7	3	46	1,755	1,469	63·6	83·7
		Total ...	45,638	10	37	576	44,951	41,687	91·6	92·7
		Grand Total ...	185,061	12,375	1,799	4,601	90,165	71,155	76·1	78·9

N.B.—Figures for columns 21, 22, 28, 33, 35, 39, 40 and 43 are not available in the new returns prescribed by the Government of India for use in the Annual Police Reports, subdivided.

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

CASES											PERSONS.				
Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or who appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 23 to 26.
Of their own motion.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.				*a* When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	*b* When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
458	19	1	224	108	10	46·8	67·4	48	...	...	15	...	373	88	476
3,576	120	2	1,867	494	43	50·4	79·0	205	...	...	80	...	3,294	442	3,816
32,848	2,291	607	12,227	3,129	452	34·6	79·6	2,953	...	...	1,297	...	21,011	7,316	29,624
803	187	9	345	170	22	34·5	66·9	190	...	...	56	...	593	940	1,589
2,177	16	2	1,979	380	48	90·1	83·8	89	...	...	138	...	3,648	282	4,068
2,224	614	12	980	514	35	34·3	65·5	370	...	...	386	...	2,682	8,491	11,559
280	1	6	25	10	...	10·5	71·4	4	...	...	...	...	68	5	73
41,816	3,248	639	17,647	4,805	610	38·6	78·5	3,859	...	...	1,972	...	31,669	17,564	51,205
8	1	...	3	1	...	33·3	75	3	...	...	2	...	12	13	27
4,371	54	...	3,211	831	589	72·5	79·4	1	...	...	294	...	2,270	2,626	5,190
202	1	...	174	29	2	85·7	85·7	...	...	...	13	...	991	84	1,088
1,144	1	1	1,044	97	5	91·1	91·4	32	...	...	33	...	1,260	1,165	2,458
268	...	...	204	47	2	76·1	81·2	29	...	...	12	...	283	271	566
218	11	...	147	30	3	64·1	83·0	9	...	...	3	...	248	156	407
379	...	...	369	8	...	97·3	97·8	1	...	...	5	...	390	20	415
1,008	8	1	887	99	9	97·8	89·9	8	...	...	18	...	1,037	396	1,451
33,025	63	3	31,515	1,445	99	95·2	95·6	12	...	...	60	...	34,692	1,011	35,763
1,168	33	...	985	154	8	82·0	86·4	3	...	...	47	...	1,743	1,023	2,813
41,691	172	5	38,539	2,741	717	92·0	93·3	98	...	...	487	...	42,926	6,765	50,178
135,819	4,816	1,605	64,362	11,782	2,185	45·2	84·5	6,141	...	...	5,148	...	102,146	33,030	140,324

Columns 21, 22, 28, and 39 have therefore been left blank, while the figures under sub-headings 32, 33; 34, 35 40, 41; and 42, 43 are totals of the major headings thus

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Per
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		...		
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		...		
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...		...		
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...		...		
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	25	8·2	325	120		171		
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	28	18		6		
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	...	36	6·6	692	219		431		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	464	5·2	13,133	4,650		6,919		
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	2	4·1	74	16		50		
		Total ...	...	527	5·4	14,252	5,023		7,577		
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...		...		
9		Murder ... „ dacoits	...	6	6·6	92	53		32		
10		Murder ... „ robbers ...	...	6	16·2	33	15		4		
11		Murder ... „ poison	...	7	23·3	24	9		5		
12		Other murders	...	139	20·9	678	342		111		
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	21	22·8	103	36		33		
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	71	12·6	647	259		242		
15	376	Rape	...	25	16·6	194	104		51		
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	8	23·5	39	22		11		
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	6	6·5	91	23		51		
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	7	2·5	238	42		223		
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ...	...	...	...	18	...		18		
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	81	6·1	1,923	621		1,010		
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	10	22·7	44	28		9		
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	22	15		3		
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	60	5·8	1,816	495		595		
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	42	9·6	667	375		226		
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	128	74		38		
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution...	...	2	7·6	36	21		9		

N.B.—Figures for columns 21, 22, 28, 33, 35, 39, 40 and 43 are not available in the new returns prescribed by the Government of India for use in the totals of the major headings thus sub-divided.

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

SONS—*continued.*								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
154	50·9	52·2	...	8		25		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	27·7	27·7	...	...		4		...	...	...	...	...	...
334	61·8	60·8	...	...		34		...	...	...	...	...	...
4,412	50·6	46·2	...	56		1,384		...	...	...	...	...	...
39	81·2	78	...	...		7		...	...	...	...	...	...
4,974	51·3	47·3	...	64		1,454		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
31	34·4	36·9	...	...		2		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5·4	6·0	...	...		8		...	...	...	...	...	...
5	16·6	20·8	...	1		5		...	...	...	...	...	...
98	14·7	14·8	...	11		135		...	...	...	...	...	...
30	32·6	30·9	...	...		27		...	...	...	...	...	...
201	35·7	34·5	...	...		130		...	...	...	...	...	...
40	26·6	26·4	...	2		27		...	...	...	...	...	...
7	20·5	22·5	...	...		5		...	...	...	...	...	...
50	54·9	55·5	...	...		11		...	...	...	...	...	...
214	78·3	78·3	...	...		14		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
725	54·9	51·2	...	1		181		...	...	...	...	...	...
8	18·1	21·0	...	...		4		...	...	...	...	...	...
2	25	18·1	...	...		4		...	...	...	...	...	...
336	33·0	32·3	...	2		111		...	...	...	...	...	...
165	38·0	37·5	...	17		64		...	...	...	...	...	...
26	41·9	32·9	...	...		14		...	...	...	...	...	...
8	30·7	33·3	...	...		2		...	...	...	...	...	...

Annual Police Reports. Columns 21, 22, 28, and 39 have therefore been left blank, while the figures under sub-headings 32, 33; 34, 35; 40, 41; and 42, 43 are

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Per	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
								By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
				28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class II—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.									
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...		...	...	....	...	...		...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...		....	49	6·1	1,945	583		663	
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt		...	15	14·1	108			59	
		Total ...		...	555	9·5	8,296	3,157		3,393	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*									
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity		...	364	17·7	1,879	872		532	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity		...	...	....	20	11		7	
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...		...	...	....	14	3		9	
		Robbery with hurt { by other means ...		...	6	12·2	48	28		19	
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house ...		...	17	21·2	73	30		36	
		Robbery ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise		...	9	17·3	65	17		39	
		Robbery ... { other robberies ...		...	29	15·5	223	101		107	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences		...	61	15·8	613	366		174	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal		...	74	7·9	1,114	355		685	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt... ...		...	712	10·6	6,455	1,683		4,351	
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt		...	16	5·8	344	146		176	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually		...	...	....	74	37		35	
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...		...	1	1·5	73	23		2	
		Total ...		...	1,289	11·8	10,995	3,672		6,172	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*									
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement		...	91	7·9	2,744	1,050		646	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life...		...	1	1·9	57	19		31	
42	374	Compulsory labour...		...	...	...	...	...		...	
		Total ...		...	92	7·6	2,801	1,069		677	

N.B.—Figures for columns 21, 22, 26, 33, 35, 39, 40 and 43 are not available in the new returns prescribed by the Government of India for use in the Annual the major headings thus subdivided.

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

SONS—*continued.*								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
424	53·5	49·9	...	5		88		...	...	...	...	...	...
52	49·0	51·4	...	2		4		...	...	...	...	...	...
2,424	41·5	40·1	...	41		836		...	...	...	...	...	...
518	25·2	28·9	...	12		307		520	212	40·7	2,11,766	11,574	5·4
7	53·8	36·8	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
9	69·2	64·2	...	...		2		...	...	...	...	...	...
19	38·7	43·1	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
34	42·5	52·3	...	...		2		...	...	...	...	...	...
29	55·7	64·4	...	...		8		...	...	...	...	...	...
77	41·1	44·2	...	...		7		287	96	33·4	24,077	4,538	18·8
112	29·1	29·0	...	...		51		...	...	...	...	...	...
593	63·6	64·9	...	3		45		...	...	...	...	...	...
4,143	62·1	67·5	...	10		230		28,698	5,191	18·08	10,08,485	1,06,462	10·5
139	50·9	50·	...	1		16		...	...	...	...	...	...
32	45·7	43·2	...	...		1		...	...	...	...	...	...
1	15·1	1·4	...	...		41		...	...	...	...	...	...
5,713	52·7	57·1	...	26		710		...	...	...	...	...	...
313	27·3	26·3	...	3		174		...	...	...	...	...	...
30	57·6	58·8	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...
343	28·6	27·9	...	3		174		...	...	...	...	...	...

Police Reports. Columns 21, 22, 28, and 39 have therefore been left blank, while the figures under sub-headings 32, 33; 34, 35; 40, 41; and 42, 43, are totals of

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	31	8·3	444	170		298	
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... ... of cattle ...	...	148	4·4	3,663	950		2,585	
		ordinary ...	...	1,722	8·1	27,867	8,839		16,979	
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	72	12·1	1,517	830		593	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property... ...	...	98	2·6	3,966	886		2,960	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	166	6·1	11,388	3,963		3,323	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	14	20·5	59	22		37	
		Total ...	...	2,251	7·1	48,904	15,660		26,715	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	1	8·3	26	9		15	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	5,190	1,003		3,615	
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act ...	...	63	6·3	1,025	139		833	
52		———Excise Laws	...	23	1·8	2,435	255		2,262	
53		———Opium Act	...	10	3·5	556	106		450	
54		———Railway Laws	...	5	2·0	402	73		318	
55		———Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	415	10		405	
56		———Arms Act	...	3	·2	1,447	166		1,256	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	25	·07	35,729	1,671		33,834	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	...	45	2·5	2,762	468		2,214	
		Total ...	...	175	·4	49,987	3,900		45,202	
		Grand Total ...	...	4,889	4·7	135,235	32,481		89,736	

N.B.—Figures for columns 21, 22, 28, 33, 35, 39, 40 and 43 are not available in the new returns prescribed by the Government of India for use in the Annual the major headings thus subdivided.

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—concluded.

SONS—*concluded.*								PROPERTY.					
Number of persons shown in columns 34 and 35 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
				In custody of police.	On bail.								
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
											Rs	Rs.	
212	56·8	59·3	...		1	27		...	...	...	...	...	...
2,408	73·1	74·6	...		5	84		...	...	...	...	...	...
14,368	68·3	69·7	...		35	1,719		33,825	15,837	43·	7,02,278	1,92,747	27·4
331	55·8	57·5	...		...	67		667	239	35·8	57,744	14,439	25·
2,779	76·1	75·3	...		4	82		2,214	2,144	96·8	72,285	43,920	60·7
1,144	42·6	39·4	...		5	438		...	...	...	...	...	...
41	60·2	75·9	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
21,283	67·2	67·8	...		50	2,417		...	...	...	...	...	...
10	83·3	76·9	...		...	2		...	...	...	...	...	...
1,761	77·5	68·6	...		...	490		...	...	...	...	...	...
754	76·0	80·1	...		...	5		...	...	...	...	...	...
1,096	86·9	86·2	...		...	9		...	...	...	...	...	...
217	76·6	76·1	...		...	3		...	...	...	...	...	...
180	72·5	73·1	...		...	6		...	...	...	...	...	...
388	99·1	98·2	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
918	88·5	87·2	...		1	11		...	...	...	...	...	...
33,030	95·2	95·1	...		9	106		...	...	...	...	...	...
1,427	81·8	81·7	...		6	25		...	...	...	...	...	...
39,781	92·6	92·2	...		16	657		...	...	...	...	...	...
74,518	72·9	72·7	...		200	6,248		69,211	23,719	34·2	20,76,635	3,73,680	17·9

Police Reports. Columns 21, 22, 28 and 39 have therefore been left blank, while the figures under sub-headings 32, 33; 34, 35; 40, 41; and 42, 43 are totals of

7a.—*Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.												
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.					By police.	By order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	11	12
		Offences under the Penal Code.													
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*													
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
		Total ...	...	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	160	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*													
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder by... thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		poison ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
12		Other murders	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
15	376	Rape	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
16	377	Unnatural offences ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	16	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	...	81	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	6
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	...	120	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1897.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.					
									In custody of police.	On bail.							
13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
															Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	18	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 acquitted on appeal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	...	16	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
122	...	..	122	11	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 persons in one case transferred to Dum-Dum.
161	...	...	159	20	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	14	2	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 persons insane and 1 transferred to Barisal.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	22	5	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 accused concerned in 3 cases jointly tried, and in the other case accused committed suicide.
5	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	12	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
108	...	12	95	21	...	70	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 a lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	...	26	131	87	...	84	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5 compromised and 2 insane.
18	...	1	17	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases. Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police. By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	11	12
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person*—concluded.													
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
		Total ...	...	319	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	1	...	427	5
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*													
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt { by other means...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery { other robberies...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
35	454, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	295	...	...	295	...	...	...	...	4	...	224	...
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	29	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	6	...	49	...
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	333	...	...	333	...	...	...	...	10	...	294	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*													
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	49	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...
39	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...
40	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	90	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	...

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1897—continued.

PERSONS.												PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.					
13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
															Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77	...	4	68	19	...	47	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	Five persons convicted under Non-cognizable Sections.
10	...	...	10	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
433	...	45	382	102	10	227	24	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	...	1	14	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	6	1,452 0	1,240 0	One a lunatic.
6	...	1	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
228	...	24	204	39	...	152	6	...	...	...	3	...	264	216	55,301 0	37,569 0	Four acquitted on appeal.
55	...	12	43	18	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	One a lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
304	...	38	265	58	...	188	6	...	...	...	8	...	271	222	56,753 0	38,809 0	
92	...	25	67	7	...	56	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Case against one person compromised.
63	...	6	57	4	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
155	...	31	124	11	...	109	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.												
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.					By police.	By order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	11	12
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
41	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
42	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle ...	...	36	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	49	...
		ordinary ...	...	2,677	270	...	2,407	...	...	...	...	13	...	2,280	5
43	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	248	10	...	238	...	...	...	...	7	...	240	3
44	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	...	105	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...
45	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	99	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	2	...	206	...
46	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3,179	280	...	2,899	...	...	...	...	24	...	2,939	8
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*													
47	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
49	269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public and local nuisances...	...	3,656	...	...	3,656	...	...	...	...	2	...	5,161	...
50	Chapter, 8 C. P. C., sections 109, 110.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	81	...	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in—	Gambling Act, II (B.C.) of 1867, sections 7, 11.	...	168	...	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	625	...
52		Railway Laws	...	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...
53		Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Excise Act { Opium Act, I of 1878.	...	162	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	...
55		Excise Act, VII (B.C). of 1878.	...	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...
56		Arms Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II of 1886—	Total ...	...	4,143	...	...	4,143	...	...	...	...	2	...	6,271	...
57	Sections 12, 14, 15, 20.	Offences by police officers ...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
58	Section 32 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...
59	Section 33 ...	Taking liquor into the Fort, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Section 34 ...	Taking liquor or drugs into jail.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Section 35 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Section 40 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Section 42 ...	Harbouring deserters from merchantmen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Sections 44, 45	Owning, keeping, or being employed or found gambling in a gaming house.	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...
65	Sections 66, 68, 68*a*, 70.	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	...	13,512	...	...	13,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,593	...
66	.....	Other offences under Police Act.													

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1897—continued.

Persons.													Property.				Remarks.
Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial. In custody of police.	Before being put on trial. On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.					
13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	38
															Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
7	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	...	8	43	5	...	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Eight persons transferred.
2,298	...	305	1,993	281	...	1,685	8	...	...	...	2	...	2,577	1,661	1,69,608 0	91,110 0	Ten persons transferred and 7 lunatics.
250	...	76	170	56	...	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	104	77,192 0	39,649 0	One person died in jail and three transferred.
157	...	9	148	34	...	113	...	...	...	...	1	...	104	79	3,412 0	3,064 0	
208	...	57	148	26	...	116	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	Three lunatics and 3 compromised.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,971	...	456	2,508	402	...	2,063	8	...	...	...	7	...	2,905	1,844	2,50,212 0	1,33,823 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,163	...	4	5,159	280	...	4,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
184	...	43	136	38	...	97	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Five persons transferred.
625	...	32	593	19	...	570	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	27	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	One abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
192	...	...	187	19	...	168	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
79	...	2	77	15	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6,273	..	81	6,182	373	...	5,802	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	...	28	39	3	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
90	...	...	90	1	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,598	...	302	15,203	337	...	14,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cases against 93 persons abandoned

D.—

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.												
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.	
							By police of their own motion.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.					By police.	By order of Magistrate.
1	2	3	3*a*	4	4*a*	5	6	7	8	9	9*a*	10	10*a*	11	12
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*—concluded.														
	Act II (B.C.) of 1866, and amendment Act II of 1886—														
67	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Section 16 ...	Lurking with intent to commit any criminal act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 18 ...	Keeping unlicensed boarding-house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Section 23 ...	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	.....	Other offences under Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	1	...	310	...
74	Act X of 1889 ...	Port Acts—Offences under ...	...	798	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,355	...
75	Section 54, C. P. C.	Possessing suspicious property.	...	304	...	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—Offences under	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Act I (B.C.) of 1869 read with Act III (B.C.) of 186 .	Cruelty to Animals ...	...	10,356	...	...	10,356	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,279	...
78	Act IX of 1874...	European Vagrancy ...	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...
79	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...
80	Act V of 1876 ...	Reformatory School Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	.....	Post Office Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
82	.....	Criminal Tribe's Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	.....	Forfeiture of Bonds ...	...	1,717	...	...	1,717	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,903	...
	.....	Fisheries Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Total ...	...	26,848	...	...	26,848	...	...	...	...	1	...	30,978	...
		Grand Total ..	...	34,946	280	...	34,666	...	...	...	...	39	...	41,226	13

POLICE—*continued.*

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1897—concluded.

PERSONS.													PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.					
									In custody of police.	On bail.							
13	13*a*	14	15	16	17	*a* 18 *b*		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
															Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
311	...	207	104	14	...	90	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,355	...	24	1,331	27	...	1,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
304	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11,279	...	...	10,920	329	...	10,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cases against 359 persons abandoned.
58	...	1	56	4	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One a lunatic.
3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,903	...	...	1,903	...	...	1,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One person transferred.
2	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30,979	...	866	29,660	719	...	28,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41,278	...	1,517	39,282	1,687	10	37,352	38	...	...	...	36	...	3,176	2,066	3,06,965 0	1,72,632 0	

8.—Return of Criminal Cases not cognizable by the Police for the year 1897, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

Serial number.	Law under which Punishable.	Description of Crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the courts including those pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.*															
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice...	6,671·2	2,495	3,907	6,402	48	...	7,767	7,831	72	2,184	...	5,242	...	177	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants ...	285·4	135	93	228	8	...	205	228	...	91	...	124	...	12	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	1,676·4	691	833	1,524	43	...	1,429	1,518	18	690	...	689	...	107	
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ...	203·6	177	20	197	3	...	228	257	4	143	...	52	...	48	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	250·	113	149	262	23	...	277	266	...	89	...	174	...	2	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks	23·4	16	12	28	4	...	9	9	...	3	...	4	...	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	262·8	143	342	485	9	...	1,458	1,451	...	394	...	995	...	56	
		Total ...	9,373·6	3,770	5,356	9,126	138	...	11,373	11,560	94	3,594	...	7,280	...	404	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*															
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	21·8	15	6	21	3	...	18	15	...	13	...	...	...	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	2·4	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	24·2	17	6	23	3	...	19	16	...	14	...	...	...	1	

	Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*															
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	882·2	700	21	721	54	...	460	502	5	310	...	104	...	32
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	19·8	8	...	8	2	...	6	6	...	3	...	3	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	43,078·4	42,408	256	42,664	349	...	26,682	21,437	2,455	4,904	...	5,752	...	519
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	119·6	42	6	48	2	...	171	173	32	64	...	61	...	3
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	15,355·4	17,296	273	17,569	321	...	13,779	11,720	1,366	2,766	...	3,378	...	406
		Total ...	58,573·2	59,754	535	60,289	674	...	40,638	33,336	3,853	7,737	...	9,194	...	928
	Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	1,514·8	1,866	62	1,928	37	...	1,186	1,086	32	628	...	345	...	70
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	630·4	465	56	521	32	...	355	334	14	157	...	138	...	17
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	168·	93	28	121	6	...	130	130	2	48	...	52	...	22
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	8,390·	9,317	44	9,361	134	...	6,580	5,546	438	1,690	...	1,397	...	196
		Total ...	10,703·2	11,741	190	11,931	209	...	8,251	7,096	486	2,523	...	1,932	...	305
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*															
22	298	Offences against religion ...	12·6	7	1	8	...	...	4	5	...	4	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	84·8	57	6	63	1	...	60	53	1	11	...	24	...	2
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	4,196·2	3,860	34	3,894	74	...	1,808	1,615	202	683	...	189	...	91
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	801·6	749	...	749	22	...	427	392	45	143	...	74	...	11
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult ...	2,752·	2,690	33	2,723	23	...	1,734	1,526	121	468	...	436	...	57
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,292·4	599	744	1,343	9	...	1,549	1,542	64	375	...	1,065	...	12
28	294A	Keeping a lottery office ...	10·6	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	2,079·8	617	868	1,485	169	...	4,906	5,011	105	1,154	...	3,424	...	152
30	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	997·4	615	184	799	126	...	1,896	1,924	160	446	...	908	...	33
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	521·6	387	177	564	250	...	382	361	16	162	...	129	...	50
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	1,120·6	1,108	13	1,121	2	...	891	843	98	338	...	294	...	6
29A	.....	Proceedings under section 107, C. P. C.	...	765	152	917	410	...	2,121	2,174	47	872	...	1,103	...	139
33	.....	Proceedings under section 560, C. P. C.	...	...	188	188	...	...	191	191	...	...	...	191	...	...
34	.....	Proceedings under section 514, C. P. C.	...	38	327	365	...	...	454	459	14	77	...	367	...	1
35	.....	Proceedings under section 551, C. P. C.	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	.....	Proceedings under section 144, C. P. C.	...	2	1	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
37	.....	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police	29,834·8	26,937	2,513	29,450	33	...	26,898	24,960	980	4,212	...	17,786	...	617
		Total ...	43,704·4	38,438	5,241	43,679	1,119	...	43,330	41,065	1,853	8,945	...	25,996	...	1,171
		Grand Total ...	123,260·8	114,420	11,350	125,770	2,197	...	104,071	93,576	6,291	23,123	...	44,507	...	2,841

D.—

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institutions of preceding years.	Cases.		
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Offences under the Indian Penal Code.				
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	..	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	.	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288.	Offences against public justice ...	...	27	12	39
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	...	2	1	3
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims	...	40	1	41
7	455 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	23	8	31
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	...	1	2	3
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	23	...	23
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	2	2	4
		Total ...	...	118	26	144
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
14	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	...	...	...
15	323	Hurt	...	1,107	3	1,110
16	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	2,880	16	2,896
		Total ...	...	3,987	19	4,006
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
18	417 to 420	Cheating	...	298	9	307
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	81	...	81
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	5	3	8
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	263	6	269
		Total ...	...	647	18	665

POLICE—*continued.*

the Police during 1897 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS.								REMARKS.
		Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted—		Convicted—		Waiting trial at close of year.	
					By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	39	49	45	...	18	...	27	...	...	
...	3	5	(a)7	...	4	...	3	...	...	(a) Including 2 persons pending at beginning of year.
3	41	52	40	4	24	...	3	...	3	Cases against 6 persons abandoned.
4	31	44	43	1	21	3	...	14	4	
...	3	5	5	...	1	...	4	...	...	
1	23	42	37	2	14	...	21	...	...	
2	4	4	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	
15	144	201	181	7	83	3	61	14	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	1,110	1,973	654	31	269	...	177	...	1	Cases against 176 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2,896	3,922	1,792	172	615	...	626	...	9	Cases against 370 persons abandoned.
8	4,006	5,895	2,446	203	884	...	803	...	10	
55	307	409	239	35	144	...	42	...	3	Cases against 15 persons abandoned.
53	81	98	69	2	48	...	2	...	...	Ditto 17 ditto.
...	8	10	9	...	3	...	...	...	6	
7	269	418	158	30	60	...	59	...	...	Cases against 9 persons abandoned.
115	665	935	475	67	255	...	103	...	9	

D.—

8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not Cognizable by

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Average institution of preceding years.	Cases.		
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
22	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	248	...	248
23	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	98	...	98
25	500 to 502	Defamation	...	54	...	54
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	...	1,026	5	1,031
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	4	25	29
28	294A.	Keeping a lottery office, &c.	...	...	...	...
29	Chapter VIII, C. P. C., Section 107.	Security for keeping peace	...	12	1	13
30	Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C., Sections 488 to 490.	Refusal and neglect to maintain wives and children.	...	425	...	425
31	Chapter XLII, C. P. C., Section 514.	Forfeiture of bonds	...	16	33	49
32	Chapter XLVI, C. P. C., Section 551.	Restoration of abducted or unlawful detention of females.	...	35	...	35
		Total ...	...	1,918	64	1,982
33	Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War	...	...	...	...
34	Act V of 1857	Gas Company's Act	...	1	...	1
35	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workman's Contract Act	...	242	...	242
36	Act XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...
37	Act II (B.C.) of 1888 ...	Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Acts ...	...	22,887	156	23,043
38	Act II (B.C.) of 1863 ...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act ...	...	...	...	...
39	Act XI of 1878 ...	Arms Act	...	...	2	2
40	Act XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office Act	...	1	1	2
41	Act XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...
42	Act VI of 1882 ...	Indian Companies Act	...	...	...	...
43	Act XXV of 1867 ...	Printing Press Act	...	...	...	...
44	Act VIII (B.C.) of 1880 ...	Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act ...	...	17	3	20
45	Act I of 1880 ...	Calcutta Tramways Act	...	...	2	2
46	Act I (B.C.) of 1893 ...	Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act	...	50	54	104
47	Act XII of 1886 ...	Petroleum Act	...	...	3	3
48	Act I of 1882	Inland Emigration Act	...	3	...	3
49	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act ...	...	167	117	284
50	Act V (B.C.) of 1864 ...	Canal Act	...	...	...	...
51	Act I of 1871	Cattle Trespass Act	...	3	...	3
52	Act XVIII of 1879 ...	Legal Practitioners Act	...	...	...	...
53	Act V (B. C.) of 1880 ...	Vaccination Act	...	518	...	518
54	Act II (B. C.) of 1891 ...	Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	771	341	1,112
55	Act I of 1879 ...	Indian Stamp Act	...	970	12	982
56	Act IV of 1889 ...	Indian Merchandise Marks Act ...	...	...	...	...
57	Act IV of 1884 ...	Explosives Act	...	...	...	...
58	Act I (B. C.) of 1887 ...	Calcutta Survey Act	...	...	...	...
59	Act III of 1878 ...	Steam Boilers Acts	...	...	...	...
		Christian Marriage Act	...	1	...	1
		Under English Statute	...	1	...	1
		Shipping Act	...	43	...	43
		Inland Steam Vessels Act	...	1	...	1
		Railways Act		153	...	153
		Total ...	...	25,829	691	26,520
		Grand Total ...	...	31,499	818	33,317

POLICE—*concluded.*

the Police during 1897 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	PERSONS. Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged without trial after appearance.	Acquitted— By Magistrate.	Acquitted— By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted— By Magistrate.	Convicted— By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5	248	315	152	42	86	...	10	...	4	Cases against 10 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	98	99	46	9	1	...	36	...	...	
...	54	76	43	7	18	...	2	...	4	Cases against 12 persons abandoned.
7	1,031	1,757	604	99	248	...	116	...	...	Ditto 141 ditto ditto.
...	29	56	56	...	3	...	53	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	13	52	51	...	12	...	36	...	3	One absconded.
1	425	425	243	11	99	...	97	...	...	Cases against 36 persons abandoned.
...	49	53	49	...	8	...	41	...	...	
1	35	35	35	34	1	...	...	...	...	
16	1,982	2,868	1,279	202	476	...	391	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	242	346	212	2	33	...	164	...	...	Cases against 13 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	23,043	20,365	18,865	2	989	...	5,100	...	12	Cases against 12,762 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	20	21	18	...	...	...	15	...	...	Cases against 3 persons abandoned.
...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	104	111	97	1	2	...	94	...	...	
...	3	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	
...	284	506	364	1	59	...	268	...	...	Cases against 26 persons abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	518	576	135	...	44	...	91	...	...	Cases against 318 persons abandoned.
...	1,112	1,160	764	5	74	...	683	...	...	Cases against 2 persons abandoned.
...	982	983	974	97	6	...	871	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
...	43	107	76	...	2	...	74	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	153	148	148	10	...	...	138	...	...	
...	26,520	24,341	21,661	120	1,215	...	7,508	...	12	
154	33,317	34,240	26,042	599	2,913	3	8,866	14	49	

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1897-98.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	3,97,82,054	98,966	49,05,436	...	50,04,402	3,47,77,652
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	7,09,194	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	3,59,10,480	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	41,955	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,06,61,629	19,062	2,38,13,979	...	2,38,33,041	1,68,28,588
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,45,13,633	...	...	...	...	...
Proceeds of sale of Government salt ...	3,254	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of warehouses ...	73,451	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	42,808	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,46,33,146	1,79,511	1,59,509	...	3,39,020	2,42,94,126
IV.—Stamps	1,77,59,416	1,66,564	6,83,531	...	8,50,095	1,69,09,321
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,27,47,747	10,091	6,73,986	...	6,84,077	1,20,63,670
VI.—Provincial rates ...	45,84,698	7,554	54,504	...	62,058	45,22,640
VII.—Customs	1,46,43,539	1,94,348	7,90,889	...	9,85,237	1,36,58,302
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	49,49,352	21,687	1,89,776	...	2,11,463	47,37,889
IX.—Forest	11,89,285	1,148	6,53,437	...	6,54,585	5,34,700
X.—Registration ...	15,80,164	3,419	...	...	3,419	15,76,745
XII.—Interest	19,20,292	8	...	...	8	19,20,284
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,03,424	76,930	...	...	76,930	7,26,494
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	10,26,570	823	...	...	823	10,25,747
XVII.—Police	2,05,524	2,526	...	...	2,526	2,02,998
XVIII.—Marine	11,38,911	1,034	...	...	1,034	11,37,877
XIX.—Education	5,88,343	580	...	...	580	5,87,763
XX.—Medical	1,98,935	1,492	...	...	1,492	1,97,443
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,20,699	652	...	...	652	2,20,047
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,38,831	79	...	...	79	2,38,752
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	2,29,928	1,157	...	...	1,157	2,28,771
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	8,17,624	25,991	...	...	25,991	7,91,633
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works	21,89,577	...	...	...	...	21,89,577
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works	7,91,195	...	...	...	...	7,91,195
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	4,62,341	...	...	...	...	4,62,341
Allowances and Assignments	...	...	...	14,31,768	14,31,768	—14,31,768
Total ...	6,82,86,395	5,16,083	30,46,123	14,31,768	49,93,974	6,32,92,421
Municipalities ...	23,62,900	...	...	...	...	23,62,900
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	66,81,902	...	...	...	...	66,81,902
Excluded Local Funds ...	5,85,420	...	...	...	...	5,85,420
Total ...	96,30,222	...	...	...	...	96,30,222
Grand Total ...	18,29,93,446	8,13,622	3,19,25,047	14,31,768	3,41,70,437	14,88,23,009

A.—Finance.

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1897-98.

Major Heads.	Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Past year, 1896-97.	Present year, 1897-98.	
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political salaries and establishments.	Rs.	Rs.	
Details.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
12. Registration...	8,16,888	8,73,643	... ... Increase due to larger payments on account of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars owing to expansion of the operations of the department.
18. General Administration.	19,18,312	18,93,792	... ... Decrease due to the fact that larger payments were made in 1896-97 on account of leave allowances of officers and to the discontinuance from the year under review of the allowance to the Presidency Bank owing to the transfer of the Savings Bank accounts to the Post Office Department.
23. Ecclesiastical	1,75,900	1,76,389	... ... No remarks.
24. Medical ...	14,05,922	14,39,770	... ... Increase due chiefly to the entertainment of additional establishments in connection with the bubonic plague.
25. Political ...	22,397	19,156	... ... No remarks.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,37,078	2,38,031	... ... Ditto.
Total ...	45,76,497	46,40,781	45,76,497 46,40,781
Civil and Political contingencies.			
Details.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
12. Registration...	35,470	34,689	... ... No remarks.
18. General Administration.	1,69,417	1,50,121	... ... The decrease is nominal, and is in consequence of an alteration in procedure under orders of the Comptroller General, by which the audit fees recovered from Incorporated Local Funds are adjusted in reduction of the charges of the provincial portion under this head by debits to Local, instead of being credited as hitherto under XXV—Miscellaneous.
23. Ecclesiastical	7,962	8,354	... ... No remarks.
24. Medical ...	5,34,476	6,07,530	... ... Increase due chiefly to larger outlay in connection with the bubonic plague.
25. Political ...	24,941	39,704	... ... Increase due to the transfer of payments on account of allowances to certain Burmese prisoners which prior to 1897-98 were adjusted in the India books.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,27,673	2,25,381	... ... No remarks.
Total ...	9,99,939	10,65,779	9,99,939 10,65,779
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...			2,14,676 2,25,803 Increase due to larger balance outstanding in 1896 97 on account of Provincial Loans and Advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...			40,976 42,196 No remarks.
15. Post Office			4,919 4,657 Ditto.
16. Telegraph			... ...
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law			88,63,737 90,34,515 Increase due to larger payments on account of grain allowance and privilege leave allowances to Munsifs and Subordinate Judges.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenues of Bengal for the year 1897-98—concld.

Major Heads.	Amount. Past year, 1896-97.	Amount. Present year, 1897-98.	Explanatory Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	25,90,991	25,16,727	Decrease due to smaller payments made in 1897-98 on account of purchase of reserve store of grain and raw materials for jail manufactures counterbalanced by larger payments on account of freight charges and for machinery and tools and plant.
20. Police	62,16,361	64,10,087	Increase due to the entertainment of additional police force in the districts of the province which were affected by famine and for plague duty and to larger payments on account of grain allowance.
21. Marine	8,72,489	9,44,875	Increase due to larger payments of allowances to pilots owing to increase in the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the port in 1897-98.
22. Education	27,40,570	27,67,690	Increase appears chiefly under salary, charges of district schools, in the establishment charges of surveying and engineering schools and in the charges for purchase of works of art for the Government Art Gallery.
28. Civil, furlough and absentee allowances.	53	...	No remarks.
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	20,26,127	21,40,057	Increase due to sanction of new pensions in excess of lapses.
30. Stationery and printing ...	30,14,812	33,17,202	Increase due chiefly to larger outlay under purchase of stationery in 1897-98.
32. Miscellaneous	2,71,344	2,54,409	Decrease due mainly to the transfer of the charges on account of staging bungalows from this head to "45—Civil Works" and to the postponement of the khedda operations in the district of Angul from 1897-98.
33. Famine	21,55,265	68,00,156	Increase due to larger outlay on account of famine relief operation in 1897-98.
42. Irrigation—Interest on debt ...	24,64,143	24,60,946	No remarks, as the charges are adjusted in the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor works ...	17,83,119	17,10,798	
45. Civil works	38,28,950	32,19,511	
40. Subsidized Companies ...	—117	...	
41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure	...	...	
42. Irrigation—Major works	12,31,881	13,51,858	
Total ...	4,39,46,732	4,89,08,047	
Municipalities	24,44,329	24,54,092	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds	75,85,163	75,01,986	
Excluded Local Funds	5,97,325	6,13,967	
Total ...	1,06,26,817	1,05,70,045	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,45,73,549	5,94,78,092	
Surplus	10,56,90,061	8,93,44,917	

B.—Public Works.

1.—Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1897-98.

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33.—Famine Relief—						
Civil works	...	...	14,79,097	...	14,79,097	3,30,002
Irrigation	...	...	3,43,848	753	3,44,601	22,575
Railways	...	...	1,40,265	...	1,40,265	...
Total Famine Relief ...	...	...	19,63,210	753	19,63,963	3,52,577
44.—Military Works	...	...	60,478	31,013	91,491	12,098
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,39,276	1,85,231	6,24,507	1,11,295
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	4,39,276	1,85,231	6,24,507	1,11,295
Irrigation Works—						
49.—Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	—1,31,542	...	...	...	—1,31,542	—347
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	41,053	...	41,053	...
Total Imperial ...	—1,31,542	...	25,04,017	2,16,997	25,89,472	4,75,623
Provincial.						
33.—Famine Relief—						
Civil works	...	...	—16,365	...	—16,365	...
Irrigation	...	...	—2,096	...	—2,096	...
Total ...	...	...	—18,461	...	—18,461	...
Irrigation—						
42.—Major Works—Working expenses.	...	13,51,858	...	...	13,51,858	7,37,273
43.—Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	5,52,007	2,71,349	...	...	8,23,356	1,51,212
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	1,03,153	...	...	1,03,153	45,617
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	48,052	25,201	73,253	16,370
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	63,860	6,43,096	7,06,956	1,69,059
Total ...	5,52,007	17,26,360	1,11,912	6,68,297	30,58,576	11,19,531
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	13,72,998	7,39,841	21,12,839	4,81,821
Communications	...	...	98,653	8,07,892	9,06,545	2,06,732
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	22,320	75,000	97,320	22,193
Total ...	...	...	14,93,971	16,22,733	31,16,704	7,10,746
Total Provincial ...	5,52,007	17,26,360	15,87,422	22,91,030	61,56,819	18,30,277
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Public Works—*concluded.*

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works for the year 1897-98.

Irrigation.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay						Revenue Receipts during 1897-98.			Working Expenses during 1897-98.			Net Result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple interest during 1897-98.	Net Result, including Interest.			
				During 1897-98.			To end of 1897-98.											Rate per cent.—					Rate per cent.—	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	2,59,07,301	5,84,468	2,64,91,769	63,587	1,525	65,112	2,57,19,690	5,82,451	2,63,02,141	5,54,757	...	5,54,757	5,07,948	34,804	5,42,752	12,005	...	·04	...	10,27,516	...	10,15,511	...	3·83
Midnapore Canal...	82,81,506	1,84,674	84,66,180	5,043	132	5,175	82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427	2,75,636	...	2,75,636	2,30,683	11,148	2,41,831	33,805	...	·39	...	3,31,130	...	2,97,325	...	3·51
Tidal Canal ...	25,26,314	62,848	25,89,162	300	...	300	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	92,210	...	92,210	38,448	1,719	40,167	52,043	...	2·01	...	1,02,063	...	50,020	...	1·93
Sone Project ...	2,58,80,045	9,17,241	2,67,97,286	−1,06,525	706	−1,05,819	2,58,74,446	9,17,103	2,67,91,549	12,66,974	...	12,66,974	5,74,779	55,547	6,30,326	6,36,648	...	2·37	...	10,37,108	...	4,00,460	...	1·49
Total ...	6,25,95,166	17,49,231	6,43,44,397	−37,595	2,363	−35,232	6,24,26,631	17,47,728	6,41,74,359	21,89,577	...	21,89,577	13,51,858	1,03,218	14,55,076	7,34,501	...	1·14	...	24,97,817	...	17,63,316	...	2·11
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut Project ...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar Project..	1,40,341	16,239	1,56,580	−1,200	...	−1,200	1,40,341	16,239	1,56,580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	63,38,462	89,553	64,27,955	4,28,481	11,157	4,39,638	63,04,018	90,048	63,94,066	4,26,350	...	4,26,350	1,97,290	4,262	2,01,552	2,24,798	...	3·49	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canals	43,69,162	1,06,639	44,75,801	19,020	166	19,186	44,10,958	1,06,518	45,17,476	86,725	...	86,725	59,451	2,869	62,320	24,405	...	·54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran Project ...	6,79,391	27,183	7,06,574	9,821	...	9,821	6,79,391	27,183	7,06,574	3,662	...	3,662	16,546	302	16,848	...	13,186	...	1·86	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,043	...	89,043	1,02,498	6,361	1,08,859	...	19,816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighatta and Buxi khals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,200	...	5,200	655	26	681	4,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,20,58,721	3,14,264	1,23,72,985	4,56,122	11,323	4,67,445	1,20,66,133	3,15,538	1,23,81,671	6,10,980	...	6,10,980	3,76,440	13,820	3,90,260	2,20,720	...	1·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,46,53,887	20,63,495	7,67,17,382	4,18,527	13,686	4,32,213	7,44,92,764	20,63,266	7,65,56,030	28,00,557	...	28,00,557	17,28,298	1,17,038	18,45,336	9,55,221	...	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1897.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1897. (a)	Number of passengers carried during 1897 (b).					Receipts for 1897 (c).				Working expenses (d).	Net receipts (e).	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts (f).	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit miles) (g).	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles) (h).	Persons employed (j).				Capital outlay, (k)
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.						Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	...	1,705·09	60,549	186,639	1,169,447	15,539,203	16,955,838	1,71,51,118	4,06,69,783	10,07,113	5,88,28,014	1,73,34,553	4,14,93,461	29·47	1,059,441,113	16,17,702,009	1,073	721	48,383	50,177	39,16,73,950
Eastern Bengal State	...	817·88	53,030	124,440	8,71,650	9,727,880	10,777,000	49,30,554	88,70,520	9,61,159	1,47,62,233	66,95,240	80,66,993	46·48	312,566,763	197,650,609	197	295	16,641	17,133	11,50,24,103
Bengal and North-Western, including Tirhut.	...	827·35	17,878	25,348	88,377	5,776,033	5,887,636	23,36,747	28,29,311	8,27,768	59,93,826	26,24,173	33,69,653	43·78	199,224,427	102,192,694	114	115	13,419	13,648	5,66,45,463
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	860·88	6,952	15,658	40,308	2,060,275	2,123,193	13,95,906	42,32,727	5,71,676	62,00,309	32,20,750	29,79,559	51·94	111,932,008	139,848,897	167	313	8,103	8,583	9,95,40,391
Bengal Central ...	...	125·01	2,678	29,760	88,010	1,586,136	1,656,584	6,72,030	3,86,189	79,980	11,38,199	6,48,513	4,89,686	56·98	39,237,045	11,315,089	14	16	1,227	1,257	1,17,36,811
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51	4,847	11,692	45,360	...	61,899	2,90,336	4,43,332	1,595	7,44,263	4,11,471	3,32,792	55·28	2,281,272	1,283,763	20	9	807	836	33,15,464
Deoghur	...	4·79	900	...	...	179,786	180,686	25,981	4,243	96	30,320	19,168	11,152	63·22	865,486	60,604	...	...	56	56	2,87,912
Tarkessur	...	22·23	327	3,157	1,33,867	1,075,779	1,213,130	2,81,871	29,698	1,088	3,12,657	1,50,094	1,62,563	48·01	17,805,485	547,485	Included with East Indian Railway.				17,57,160

(a) Administration Report on Railways in India for 1897-98 by the Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics, Part I pages 102 to 104.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto pages 146 to 149.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto pages 158 to 161.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto pages 158 to 161.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto pages 158 to 161.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto pages 162 to 165.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto pages 154 to 157.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto pages 154 to 157.
(j) Ditto ditto ditto pages 190 to 193.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto pages 102 to 104.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1897-98.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	817·88	400	5	47	59,315	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
River-going Vessels.							
"Alice," P.-V. ...	319·31	..	3	38	24,932	,,	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P.-V. ...	320	...	3	38	35,936	,,	Ditto ditto.
"Sarsuti," P.-V. ...	375	...	3	38	29,812	,,	Ditto ditto.
"Enchantress," S.-L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	3,467	,,	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S.-L. ...	14	5	...	5	2,910	,,	Used by the Surveyors, Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S.-L. ...	18·2	20	...	5	3,729	,,	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" ...	90	...	...	10	6,597	,,	* Sold in June 1895: crew retained under orders of the Government of Bengal letter No. 65T.—Marine, dated the 24th May 1895.
Bholio*	...	...	...	16			

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1897-98.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	26	27,088	Nil	Including Wreck chart and Banking clerks.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	3(*a*)	...	36,000	,,	(*a*) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command.
Ditto free	46(*b*)	...	4,22,697	,,	(*b*) One died on the 14th April 1897; one died on the 23rd April 1897; one died on the 6th March 1893.
Ditto licensed ...	7	...	1,00,938	,,	
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	13(*c*)	...	7,847	,,	(*c*) Four promoted to the Mates' grade.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	1,638(*d*)	,,	(*d*) Contingencies.
Examination of Masters, Mates and Engineers.	8	...	2,975	,,	Number of Examiners reduced from 8 to 6 under Bengal Government letter No. 1261M., dated 13th July 1897.
Examination for Inland Masters and Serangs.					Employed as required.
Examination for 1st-class Master's Certificate.	3				
Examination for 2nd class Masters and Serangs.	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	3,386	,,	
Leadsmen's quarters	...	8	1,020	,,	
Postmaster, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	,,	
Clerk, Dockyard ...	...	1	32	,,	
Marine Surgeon's establishment ...	...	1	84	,,	
Engineer-Surveyors and establishment.	2	4	21,745	,,	Including pay of the Banking clerk at Rs. 18 per month.

II.—Trade.

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	218	31,887	100	15,116
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	6	480	214	4,596
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	7,553	...	5,583
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	16,865	89,206	14,578	60,388
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	615,650	10,19,583	545,171	9,81,840
Spirits and liqueurs ...	„	268,826	22,21,709	247,229	20,02,537
Wines	„	71,131	9,19,377	68,071	8,03,751
Other sorts	„	1,860	12,943	1,645	12,388
Provisions	Value	...	22,52,371	...	22,98,397
Salt	Tons	167,994	33,56,688	268,759	49,20,352
Spices	lbs.	314	66	14,079	1,602
Sugar	Cwt.	8,767	2,15,684	3,031	1,58,404
Tea	lbs.	1,418	691	523	313
Other articles	Value	...	66,632	...	43,079
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	43,11,606	...	52,18,742
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	2,723	1,69,451	3,180	1,72,352
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	1,115	47,785	3,633	1,53,280
Wrought ...	„	35,336	15,65,568	48,005	20,16,690
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	6	199
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	1,294,190	1,09,46,975	1,367,478	1,12,71,768
Other sorts ...	„	190,069	5,48,787	160,998	4,70,922
Lead	„	92,377	13,06,184	87,989	12,14,992
Steel	„	384,638	26,22,831	358,027	24,33,543
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	601	36,497	626	35,916
Other sorts	„	1	150	2	141
Zinc or spelter	„	13,488	1,91,865	21,918	3,07,728
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	2,912	2,41,105	105,094	3,07,074
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	1,80,87,977	...	1,35,90,659
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	„	...	1,26,98,403	...	1,50,51,077
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	12,74,744	...	14,91,698
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	12,07,564	...	13,70,742
Opium	Chests	...	3,561	...	4,087
	Cwt.	2		3	
Tobacco	lbs.	381,243	6,08,964	491,154	6,77,856
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1,074	1,37,012	56,677	1,09,788
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	240	472	124	277
Other kinds	„	3,142,832	11,09,889	1,913,320	10,12,982
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	223,688	3,16,705	336,624	4,19,414
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	4,210	1,03,847	3,969	1,10,752
Coke	„	3,054	1,10,370	3,347	1,25,995
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	4,058	95,669	2,994	62,737
Gums and Resins	„	4,814	30,485	11,110	63,760
Hides and Skins	„	562	39,830	...	...
	No.	28,287		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	17,382	...	8,060
Seeds	Cwt.	532	40,197	449	36,355
Shells and Cowries	„	...	...	180	2,455

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2	420	...	...	...	...
...	18	58	3,993	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	320	4,068	...	...	...	...
624	1,933	...	...	1,709	4,428	3,007	7,782
403	8,861	112	3,328	1,577	19,083	2,887	21,398
1,489	12,395	1,031	5,892	4,533	70,544	4,374	77,337
...	13,135	...	...	...	6,341	...	...
...	...	...	6,074	...	...	...	3,899
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,008	72,231	31,726	3,42,061	3	47	3,365	39,730
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,183	...	2,227	...	17,898	...	325
...	2,17,987	...	2,61,810	...	92,486	...	1,06,661
81	9,701	136	14,689	111	10,438	85	4,567
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,127	1,88,408	1,171	1,93,764	8,858	4,07,999	10,045	4,63,376
...	...	845	7,987	...	...	...	...
183	1,387	...	...	513,342	27,76,029	393,977	23,04,477
5	30	75	1,218	121	329	174	2,062
...	...	...	...	234	2,846	389,698	21,14,398
...	...	...	...	328,474	17,29,782	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,441	1,04,198
...	...	...	...	3,749	69,251	...	...
707	1,15,597	55,046	3,31,503	905	81,783	1,862	1,59,074
...	1,134	...	3,258	...	5,324	...	42,942
...	...	...	...	...	805	...	300
...	7,085	...	17,990	...	9,309	...	31,998
...	390	...	4,334	...	12,967	...	16,643
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
717	1,644	4,312	5,621	5,627	20,408	7,267	26,183
48	9,904	435	731	193,821	3,30,740	341,155	4,09,232
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102,301	52,614	38,577	24,915	10,593	10,411	414	340
...		...		162		...	
331	971	11	600	204	430	250	375
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	432	2,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14,950	...	3,200	...	...	...	...
...	45	4	1,624	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		France.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	16	48	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	„	3,929	41,651	6,147	56,301
Wines	„	25,054	1,24,302	28,438	1,37,838
Other sorts	„	106	81	8	36
Provisions	Value	...	33,688	...	37,050
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	3
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	11	4,661	2	480
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	6,812	...	4,405
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	„	152	23,800	265	43,044
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	599	9,184	445	6,792
Steel	„	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	4	287	28	8,230
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	539	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	2,965	...	673
Drugs and Medicines ...	„	...	2,758	...	3,793
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	431	2,060	14	150
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	1	240	1,500	1,895
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	212	1,325	301	1,466
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	„	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	„	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	300	...	950
Seeds	Cwt.	1	23	...	...
Shells and Cowries	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
6	4,195	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
160,256	4,66,677	72,530	1,94,361	...	...	...	...
69,272	1,34,929	91,181	2,05,504	115	408	...	...
1,378	7,029	477	2,084	213	2,141	56	860
11	61	2	8	...	...	...	...
...	16,532	...	15,342	...	1,738	...	2,332
27,077	5,50,938	32,219	6,19,377	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
186,951	22,84,841	511,517	55,38,066	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,25,827	...	2,35,399	...	...	...	...
10	1,221	97	7,771	...	...	...	...
992	41,670	400	16,800	...	...	...	...
175	7,278	154	7,115	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28,965	2,20,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5,647	49,163	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	14	...	...	...	...
6,840	44,719	9,310	68,621	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	377	1,297	49,787	...	...	...	...
1,566	28,191	3,297	61,762	...	...	...	...
185	20,693	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93,023	...	65,886	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50,822	...	77,086	...	30	...	...
...	38,852	...	37,909	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	24	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
10,019	27,356	10,187	35,303	210	685	120	810
427	41,583	23,708	24,367	27	1,570	124,320	50,842
...	...	350	715	...	...	...	...
24,331	19,225	...	170	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
590	4,143	275	3,275	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,356	1,64,181	16,972	1,00,026	...	...	...	...
94	4,500	22	940	...	...	...	...
1,500		406		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	1	87	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1896-97

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	60	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	1	12
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	1	5
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	223	4,475	169	1,410
Wines	,,	5,734	32,286	4,814	23,363
Other sorts	,,	13	150	3	22
Provisions	Value	...	60,663	...	98,348
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	11	1,210	17	1,815
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	8,356	...	6,441
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	2,025	...	299
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	19	3,810
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	1,405	...	1,770
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	39,110	...	64,630
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	1	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	82	16,507	78,403	1,08,500
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	125	512	14	420
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	1,652
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

	Russia in Europe.				Mozambique.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	88	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	70	...	34	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	5,482
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	282,509	55,869	244,423	45,612
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	19	20
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	,,	...	5	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	..	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	45	34
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	21	904	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	1,552	6,009	3,145	11,953

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	1	18	...	...
35	230	170	670	12	222	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	367	...	429	...	1,257	...	756
33,002	6,33,728	21,785	2,98,532	...	12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	28	21,310	2,02,818	338,627	22,89,463	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	3	566,620	30,82,147
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	360	...	250	...	80	...	10
...	...	...	...	521	13,749	605	15,672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	74	1,964	154	4,985
...	...	...	...	159	5,226	...	...
80	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,160	8,320	5,691	14,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	396	2,942
...	...	...	...	382	2,800	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	42	307	58	464
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	518
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	38	...	37	...	20
{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...
23,081	1,37,930	23,502	1,43,806	3,853	384	82	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...
92	111	13	65	24,659	36,666	45	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4,068	...	...	...	...
1	43	...	...	1	82	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		South America.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	704	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	657	25
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	143	108	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	4

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150
...	...	...	22	32	2,520	49	3,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394,134	25,40,243	22,397	99,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	85	217	...	...
2,715	63,109	2,327	36,549	6	128	17	270
6	69	...	...	12	132	352	600
...	7,370	...	4	...	1,487	...	...
...	...	...	5,704	...	...	...	68
...	...	...	39	40,663	5,90,485	46,209	6,34,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	43	193	2,257
...	...	30	22	20	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,876	...	40,969	...	2,187	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	86	143	...	...	4	20
2	340	3,000	7,050	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	305	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	46,754	...	80,797	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,83,362	...	...	...	...
...	935	...	3,023	...	...	...	...
...	8,822	...	9,887	...	122	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
218,593	2,52,533	228,958	2,59,796	591	699	699	2,761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,125,619	37,26,745	14,891,094	56,40,220	200	120	...	...
647,517	2,97,232	1,227,823	5,00,220	300	345	...	...
...		...		...		...	
940	921	814	1,060	340	680	58	43
...	...	...	...	110	880	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	368	2,291	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	450	1	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1896-97

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	4	40	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	4	281	...	10
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	29	...	60
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	3
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	1	17
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	2,17,524	...	2,11,685
Salt	Tons	13,450	1,78,281	42,405	5,74,051
Spices	lbs.	...	...	3,915	932
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	42	21
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	243
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	2	46
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	,,	...	...	83	1,992
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	40	50	87	337
Other sorts ...	,,	7	18	...	...
Lead	,,	3	29	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	5
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	200
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	3
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	16	480
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	12	8	73	55
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	10	100	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
7	13,400	4	5,535	13	550	...	...
50	3,703	45	3,686	...	...	...	...
...	1,48,648	...	2,12,831	...	10	...	25
20	100	34	164	263	1,420	3,135	30,943
12	29	1	3	...	...	...	...
349	1,694	158	2,000	3,500	5,747	228	1,130
1,251	6,134	1,562	5,403	42	529	134	485
...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
...	22,045	...	18,081	...	72,675	...	33,467
...	12	...	2	...	...	...	...
2,469,166	2,36,209	2,238,201	2,66,122	47,936	907	44,769	1,700
1	6	48,746	5,51,155	9,463	1,06,712	72,559	7,46,753
70,826	36,026	99,618	46,336	8,783	3,447	1,489	1,037
...	...	...	...	...	21,937	163	11,905
...	4,129	...	2,542	...	4,930	...	3,066
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...
1,500	66,000	18,721	8,19,654	24,140	10,13,359	2,477	1,08,114
...	...	...	...	1	177	1	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
270	4,121	1	5	380	3,275	...	...
...	...	5,000	11,250	...	...	46	115
14	190	20	279	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	472	504	15,499	...	...
...	10,259	...	2,187	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	396	...	...	...	...
...	432	...	24	...	8,221	...	5,291
...	367	...	189	...	4,10,410	...	4,04,534
{ ... ... }	1	{ ... ... }	1	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...
2,886	8,621	3,107	7,536	7,896	23,078	12,729	29,852
...	...	84	1,550	1,520	8,640	3,277	21,540
46,200	19,250	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ 6,721 ... }	4,490
1,179,286	17,24,709	1,733,974	25,44,790	294	2,060	229	940
72	755	23	275	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	664	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...	{ ... ... }	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,672	...	...
8	585	1	185	2	18	...	...
16,348	1,57,722	10,647	93,033	...	...	1	65

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1896-97

Articles.		Japan.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	12	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs	„	...	...	...	...
Wines	„	12	100	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	121	...	278
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	4,420	544	12,284	1,660
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	2,070	...	1,789
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	9,219	3,88,117	8,947	3,64,385
Wrought	„	...	...	57	2,692
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Lead	„	...	...	...	...
Steel	„	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	„	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics: and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	5,162	...	1,901
Drugs and Medicines	„	...	9,386	...	4,803
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...
VI—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	„	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	„	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	1	30
Gums and Resins	„	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		..	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	5	100	17	1,637
...	...	...	...	285	19,312	549	34,495
...	...	...	...	...	1,14,657	...	43,913
...	...	...	...	16	109	250,906	15,24,206
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
6	70	14	92	16,885	25,507	14,529	23,370
50	336	67	810	57	492	70	822
...	179	...	...	...	...	1	4
...	...	...	2,921	...	3,69,293	...	3,65,131
110,566	1,35,013	21,116	3,15,545	...	4	...	16
...	...	...	...	42,262,222	23,54,658	50,213,184	27,59,681
...	..	1	10	19,094	2,03,321	31,312	3,19,611
...	...	...	...	7,578	4,307	13,425	8,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	203	...	...	...	1,548	...	2,316
77	2,080	...	...	1	40	4	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	510	27	1,108
...	...	76	2,508	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	40	...	...
...	...	30	45	...	...	2	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	325
...	...	...	...	20,450	12,56,086	21,540	12,29,841
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,007	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	1,110	...	1,754
...	6	...	60	...	1,40,768	...	1,93,076
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	13,527	24,291	16,561	19,596
...	...	...	...	19,538	4,18,380	25,490	4,76,016
...	...	...	...	43	27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,507	8,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	45	33	2,210	18,902	2,424	20,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	47	368	1,422	39,648	2,060	40,046
...	...	...	19	2,556	73,830	1,239	85,568
...	...	38		6,815		4,628	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,750	...	5,4666	...	11,675
...	...	...	...	...	4	65	693
...	...	...	...	2	82	...	5

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	3,490	14,43,810
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	180
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5,962	31,518
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	17	99	...	...	3,049	38,847
Wines	,,	...	...	58	404	7,825	21,751
Other sorts	,,	...	...	111	329	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	591	...	559	...	49,944
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	2	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	1,301	346
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,411
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	16,574	7,21,246
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	12	150
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock... ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	32
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...	...	232
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	1,349	...	85	...	847
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...		...	
Tobacco... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	822	195
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	18	...	...	2	10
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...		...	
Other kinds of oils... ...	Gals.	...	320	...	...	158	523
VI—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Coal—							
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	1,428	15,136
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	100	2,000
Gums and Resins	,,	...	4	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—							
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	4	39
Shells and Cowries... ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,238	11,01,625	...	...	...	...	3,744	14,94,482	2,362	11,24,483
...	...	...	...	...	5	377	26,326	915	50,438
...	291	...	77,145	...	85,167	...	3,48,282	...	3,53,382
13,142	56,326	...	...	3,216	7,817	417,260	26,62,596	307,729	17,83,427
...	...	..	...	...	...	778,353	14,92,925	620,710	11,83,991
800	10,594	21	315	71	1,240	370,894	25,66,653	365,929	23,66,150
...	...	1,981	15,321	2,328	13,600	120,903	12,13,510	115,706	10,87,640
3,649	13,805	...	...	...	...	1,990	13,235	1,660	12,466
...	29,648	...	1,608	...	1,173	...	31,28,929	...	31,31,342
...	24	...	12	1,100	14,994	292,683	54,45,173	433,595	73,77,062
2,004	311	...	...	465	11	45,066,567	26,48,253	52,763,324	3[illegible],77,631
...	...	97,319	9,90,993	140,489	17,55,077	666,258	61,69,240	1,430,688	1,27,40,384
2,663	489	22	11	...	...	89,953	44,841	117,790	56,738
...	1,4[illegible]7	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,990	...	63,977
1	600	...	18,629	...	235	...	50,16,830	...	58,80,287
21,281	9,36,358	...	...	79	2,078	3,455	2,04,828	4,189	2,17,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	53,540	22,78,177	55,459	23,98,591
...	...	222	5,830	153	4,215	46,025	22,03,614	59,980	27,37,874
...	...	53	1,683	22	730	212	6,909	258	8,422
...	...	4,100	28,879	1,721	13,718	1,841,566	1,39,82,743	1,769,876	1,36,47,696
...	...	...	...	5,900	13,275	194,362	5,57,484	180,661	5,17,383
5	52	...	...	...	...	93,609	13,21,224	89,108	12,28,357
...	...	125	1,344	...	...	720,079	43,99,016	757,069	46,17,192
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,054	12,92,583	22,166	12,65,757
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	527	2	141
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,795	2,89,614	30,714	4,74,152
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,217	4,74,964	163,349	8,56,658
...	...	...	...	...	1,425	...	1,82,49,122	...	1,37,88,929
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,99,240	...	1,52,35,135
...	1,526	...	20	...	76	...	14,00,194	...	16,97,727
...	865	...	10,261	...	6,613	...	18,44,922	...	20,53,791
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 50	{ ...	} 3,573	{ ...	} 4,167
...		...		...		2		3	
195	311	6,602	14,065	5,585	10,195	676,098	11,22,913	805,129	12,19,816
13	36	...	...	...	...	24,441	9,64,604	655,078	12,04,977
...	...	558,401	2,54,534	5,332,703	23,74,670	36,125,991	1,46,21,820	39,584,615	1,56,66,301
{ ...	} ...	{ 350	} 375	{ ...	} ...	{ 2,928,674	} 14,90,091	{ 3,233,362	} 15,51,633
...		...		...		162		...	
147	39[illegible]	495	372	755	565	1,433,921	21,09,572	2,076,124	29,94,074
...	...	...	...	150	3,000	5,808	1,20,618	4,162	1,14,162
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,056	1,10,464	3,347	1,25,995
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	268	1,607	4,199	98,333	3,263	64,374
...	...	...	...	...	...	32,612	2,35,222	30,989	2,09,631
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 3,212	} 1,18,160	{ 1,261	} 86,527
...		...		...		36,632		5,072	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	980	...	...	...	94,950	...	31,355
16	419	...	30	2	2	556	41,535	538	39,521
...	...	724	6,161	89	825	18,635	1,70,074	14,063	1,08,339

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1896-97

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
IV.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	1	113	6	472
Other kinds ...	Value	...	1,69,127	...	91,143
Wool	lbs.	...	25	76,233	37,775
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	2,90,228	...	3,07,612
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	12,649,354	86,01,628	14,853,214	87,68,218
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	881,512,909	10,24,66,788	765,236,075	8,52,69,305
White ...	"	164,488,493	2,27,39,166	151,495,004	1,88,64,567
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	107,106,225	1,60,09,343	76,167,157	1,01,16,737
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	"	...	} 5,67,905	...	} 3,00,093
	No.	2,747,755		1,982,736	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	319,761	5,41,581	327,963	5,99,377
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	6,84,815	...	7,56,332
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	302,949	1,19,507	212,061	99,459
Canvas	"	720,617	5,02,922	974,391	6,09,142
Other sorts	lbs.	77,774	68,249	102,701	78,067
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	582,629	5,48,819	394,828	3,74,227
Other sorts	lbs.	2,234	7,427	1,924	13,638
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	3,411,898	30,47,940	2,336,395	20,74,794
Other sorts	lbs.	491,814	} 18,87,062	496,407	} 9,99,852
	No.	489,257		168,362	
All other sorts, unenumerated ..	Value	...	91,399	...	1,53,088
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c).—					
Apparel	Value	...	27,76,552	...	24,66,105
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	121,079	4,41,373	177,726	4,70,265
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	8,34,118	...	6,85,645
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	4,541	7,33,752	4,679	6,58,028
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	196,901	4,07,742	250,268	5,31,827
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,46,249	...	1,25,036
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	1,33,510	...	1,06,867
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	602,216	1,77,183	505,892	1,29,718
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	6,74,835	...	8,93,321
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	7,803	1,32,509	17,682	1,48,340
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	3,97,978	...	3,26,697
Fireworks	"	...	2,490	...	710
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	186	15,121	177	35,840
Other ware ...	Value	...	7,57,851	...	7,94,978
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	9,79,460	...	9,50,139
Ivory—Manufactured ...	"	...	196	...	16
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	"	...	2,13,889	...	3,58,793

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,004	...	4,285	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,033	...	648	...	43,317	...	41,064
358,647	2,63,347	187,040	1,16,607	305,456	2,28,325	268,939	1,90,709
...	...	252,600	47,909	...	...	37,080	5,640
498,730	1,35,413	174,239	40,953	28,769	5,763	170,212	31,087
730,464	2,00,223	308,934	1,33,360	86,764	33,904	32,115	10,728
{ ... }	42,639	{ ... }	4,315	{ ... }	30,730	{ ... }	18,311
{ 67,733 }		{ 2,907 }		{ 34,768 }		{ 26,442 }	
23,760	39,547	39,433	46,101	882	1,695	688	1,157
...	5,47,149	...	5,18,996	..	27,106	...	29,133
...	...	...	...	13,652	7,347	26,530	14,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	425	262	1,613	1,600	252	232
209,756	1,73,062	27,126	26,885	130,814	1,27,195	35,937	33,849
184	1,611	463	2,123	...	...	...	...
714,003	3,66,398	198,366	88,587	109,156	71,976	83,824	42,700
{ 203,378 }	8,26,612	{ 228,735 }	4,38,003	{ 1,768 }	11,715	{ 1,208 }	14,017
{ 167,267 }		{ 22,751 }		{ 2,000 }		{ 2,994 }	
...	133	...	...	...	1,340	...	965
...	4,20,190	...	4,96,738	...	68,756	...	32,143
...	...	1,015	1,479	...	...	351	580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	295	...	21	...	656	...	1,239
19	3,632	9	1,809	11	1,934	6	1,148
...	...	72	140	103,476	1,52,174	163,909	2,75,582
...	1	...	..	...	43,175	...	940
...	23,711	...	20,901	...	2,230	...	4,331
120	120	...	...	56,105	15,759	84,138	21,085
...	1,753	...	765	...	41,223	...	43,838
8,802	30,986	8,615	19,289	...	...	4	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,726	...	1,814	...	1,53,828	...	1,84,215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
982	1,81,115	1,304	2,33,183	159	33,929	241	32,522
...	2,51,679	...	3,49,083	...	5,09,535	...	3,26,917
...	14,257	...	10,620	...	6,275	...	5,170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,714	...	10,457	...	145	...	954

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		France.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	112	260	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	500	...	2,006
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	2,437	1,412	96	77
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	44,795	18,048	39,537	26,821
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,,	...	10	...	...
	No.	96		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	12,008	...	6,904
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	57	21	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	562,047	3,77,552	308,079	2,08,635
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	4	88
Wool—					
Piece goods	Yds.	18,344	18,643	2,190	2,532
Other sorts	lbs.	18	10	680	300
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,05,444	...	53,085
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	18	46	1	20
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	865	...	575
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	11	1,342	19	553
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	90	120	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	225	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture	,,	...	857	...	2,660
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	13	6	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	1,605	...	2,505
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	10,803	85,808	26,265	1,33,679
Corals, real	lbs.	222	776	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	1,803	...	512
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	115	17,571	75	13,589
Other ware ...	Value	...	1,390	...	364
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	4,114	...	8,018
Ivory, manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	,,	...	3,558	...	17,975

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,155	...	6,332	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,227	...	2,565	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19,205	14,025	7,720	5,219
...	...	...	...	34,400	4,619	...	...
58,079	12,542	38,357	6,833	...	...	10,996	2,150
75,319	19,936	8,952	2,904	...	...	...	...
{ ...	} 11,965	{ ...	} 814	{ ...	} 6,328	{ ...	} 555
13,226		1,032		8,580		600	
890	850	4,960	6,993	...	...	...	...
...	1,20,548	...	43,997	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,907	18,567	6,973	9,168	...	...	...	...
1,166	4,274	...	...	...	...	...	...
452,643	3,22,426	133,771	1,08,008	4,082	7,655	...	...
{ 51,263	} 5,20,332	{ 65,292	} 3,66,127	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
{ 134,290		{ 87,311		...		...	
...	...	...	465	...	...	...	...
...	1,39,810	...	67,766	...	...	...	...
247	454	3,942	5,449	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
...	1,439	...	1,416	...	...	...	...
10	2,778	64	4,293	...	...	...	...
14	29	77	130	...	...	...	...
...	4,404	...	351	...	...	...	...
...	77,086	...	36,117	...	...	...	...
387	158	327	82	...	...	...	...
...	11,976	...	14,289	...	...	...	...
8,521	20,504	4,426	10,073	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19,478	...	21,755	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
593	31,289	179	9,563	...	...	...	...
...	3,78,834	...	2,32,312	...	215	...	904
...	62,608	...	47,696	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,463	...	12,095	...	5	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Italy.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	29,595	...	83,234
VII—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	6,700	5,250	41,400	24,166
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	„	118,966	25,972	376,785	1,00,720
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	374,276	66,365	111,970	55,379
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	„	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	20	20
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	1,22,700	...	95,250
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	60	40
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	103,444	75,490	34,478	26,219
Other sorts	lbs.	5,833	35,242	3,376	19,388
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	88,030	36,687
Other sorts	lbs.	...	1,315	300	2,201
	No.	...		400	
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	48,745	...	36,052
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	20	170	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements, &c.)	Value	...	...	...	140
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	550	2	91
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	12	97	769	1,094
Other sorts... ...	Value	...	457	...	91
Cabinetware and Furniture...	„	...	460	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	6,187	1,810	130	133
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	337	3,475	36	610
Corals, real	lbs.	185,988	5,97,726	167,264	5,26,565
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	1,452	...	675
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	4,821	1,48,087	5,543	1,56,643
Other ware ...	Value	...	481	...	20
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	1,556	...	895
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	1,090	...	163

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	800	...	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	50	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	406	...	...	...	4,169	...	8,491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
560	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,919	...	9,192
...	700	...	280	...	...	...	120
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	2	700	6	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	35	...	...	...	248
...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...
...	26	...	225	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	223	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	270	...	28	...	90
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	110	...	15	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		South America.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	50	...	40
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	220	...	2,975
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	" / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	20	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	55	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	25

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,07,926	...	77,975	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	878	...	803	...	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390,000	82,117	1,099,200	1,91,851	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22,530	3,520	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	90	...	7,513	...	3,232
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,885	50	...	...	56	100
...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	79	107	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	2,305	...	9,634	...	90	...	202
31	174	...	...	381	1,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,342	...	3,297	...	30	...	2,759
36	4,622	41	2,981	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	105	...	925	...	3,000	...	220
...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...
...	6,837	...	23,181	...	958	...	707
4,407	24,081	8,071	31,831	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52	...	775	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,984	...	8,664	...	...	...	6
...	2,188	...	10,124	...	223	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	41	...	113	...	455	...	16

H.—

I.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	200	...	11
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	52
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.— Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	" / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	1,568	35	488	230
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	224	40
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	1,931	...	20
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	32
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements) ...	Value	...	50	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	210
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	2	225	3	315
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	3	...	81
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	"	...	...	...	96
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	1,012	2,657	3,838	6,172
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26,442	...	13,940	...	1,44,799	...	1,09,097
9,500	5,410	3,200	1,069	...	...	...	...
4,715	577	3,366	581	...	...	1,264	151
...	...	4,190	748	24	10	217	42
...	...	5,685	1,398	13,451	1,909	20,052	2,643
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,443	...	1,703	...	621	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	100	1,188	45	2,576	95	...	...
47,712	39,198	17,162	14,815	30,585	23,361	46,540	26,512
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	10	120	90	81	116
100	340	2	10	10	32	12	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	125	...	26,407	...	680	...	...
...	2,722	...	5,078	...	24,921	...	17,415
1	15	84	89	52	136	991	696
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	516	...	815	...	247	...	148
14	1,196	5	816	11	1,668	23	813
3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,206	...	1,614	...	4,750	...	5,966
6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,696	...	710	...	558	...	200
242	1,577	1	40	385	4,005	26	280
26,701	74,507	32,057	80,033	...	...	...	...
...	312	...	250	...	4,108	...	5,872
...	8,884	...	...	...	9,173	...	6,069
92	2,997	...	...	33	668	54	1,104
...	183	...	522	...	42,940	...	26,868
...	188	...	263	...	220	...	761
...	...	...	...	...	256	...	1,174
...	...	...	...	...	33,775	...	40,896

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		JAPAN.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	280	...	210
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	..
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	1,745	411
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	1,422	...	9
Flax—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	700	530	12,879	8,454
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	3,288 / ...	595
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	40	...	30
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	6,409	...	4,706
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	7	11
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	260	...	20
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	2	435	...	5
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	3,912	...	1,319
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ...	Value	...	90	...	599
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	43	310	12	66
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	10,302	...	4,580
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	1	60	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	1,777	...	198
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	,,	...	175	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	112	784
...	...	...	...	643	49,006	33	6,279
...	...	...	...	...	43,936	...	39,224
...	...	...	...	...	536	4,480	600
...	...	...	...	...	4,50,510	...	3,25,316
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	750	40	90	45
...	...	...	...	739	187	692	79
...	...	...	...	12,010	1,529	25,836	3,499
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	224	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,456	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	22,288	12,420	19,420	13,532
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	164
...	...	483	747	...	2	3	7
...	...	...	120	...	803	...	197
...	12	...	...	...	16,606	...	14,427
...	...	...	...	19	115	968	604
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	105	...	240
...	...	...	...	26	3,692	1	137
...	...	...	52	...	...	...	359
...	...	...	...	...	8,389	...	5,703
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	280
...	...	...	...	...	495	...	1,200
...	...	...	...	8	412	4	107
...	...	...	...	586	2,549	57	268
...	125	...	...	...	14,488	...	18,189
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	32	...	86
...	...	...	34	...	60,318	...	89,970
...	...	...	...	...	1,486	...	1,875
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	12,227	...	8,788

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.							
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—							
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...	2	144
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,831
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	75,419
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	425	...	...	...	57,289
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—							
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	220	27	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—							...
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	240	30	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...	...	26
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—							
Apparel	Value	...	190	...	150	...	1,667
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—							
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	103
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	915
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	58
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,650
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	1	15	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	138
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (including Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	„	...	15	...	...	...	980

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,124	2,917	3,950	6,956
...	...	3,324	2,38,628	1,361	84,084	3,970	2,87,891	1,400	90,835
...	653	...	400	...	1,098	...	4,35,499	...	2,20,937
61,746	51,133	...	41,725	...	...	...	1,17,705	142,459	89,508
...	66,891	...	7,654	...	5,797	...	10,63,122	...	9,70,701
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,348,862	91,17,985	15,361,513	91,05,988
...	...	...	...	...	...	881,942,774	10,25,54,141	766,629,655	8,55,15,482
...	...	...	...	...	...	165,196,237	2,29,20,465	152,270,788	1,90,47,256
...	...	...	...	...	...	108,443,724	1,63,51,444	76,744,514	1,03,57,400
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 6,59,577	{ ...	} 3,24,088
...	...	...	...	...	...	345,283	5,74,673	373,064	6,53,648
...	...	...	3,825	...	105	...	15,32,374	...	14,54,791
...	...	...	...	...	...	316,655	1,26,875	238,591	1,14,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	720,617	5,02,922	974,391	6,09,142
...	...	672	20	...	...	86,333	70,156	107,055	79,026
158	476	...	...	...	...	1,709,122	13,96,224	903,586	7,42,778
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,407	48,556	5,767	35,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,710,246	38,29,127	2,842,717	23,53,598
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 749,152	} 32,46,450	{ 796,773	} 18,22,026
...	4,552	...	...	...	...	792,914	1,03,416	281,818	1,95,136
...	118	...	717	...	1,660	...	36,16,036	...	32,05,711
...	...	...	...	54	73	121,849	4,43,685	185,139	4,79,257
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	180	...	15	...	...	...	8,41,041	...	6,96,516
18	1,407	23	11,136	...	50	4,717	7,67,752	4,869	6,72,831
...	...	...	...	...	...	300,496	5,60,230	415,095	8,08,773
...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,511	...	1,26,848
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	2,59,497	...	1,87,116
...	...	11	4	...	...	664,956	1,95,049	591,607	1,51,298
...	865	...	...	...	...	...	7,43,792	...	9,82,405
...	...	2	70	...	...	41,356	3,03,977	65,145	3,44,670
...	...	...	...	...	...	213,497	6,75,558	199,378	6,06,856
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,07,742	...	5,65,557
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,547	...	6,779
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,983	4,30,869	7,573	4,82,530
...	93	...	418	...	387	...	20,11,881	...	18,31,767
...	138	...	83	...	162	...	10,72,693	...	10,36,002
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	...	1,270
...	...	...	596	...	385	...	2,88,418	...	4,50,676

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.					
C.- Other articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	806	1,41,829	849	1,35,865
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	2,19,399	...	1,82,184
Other sorts	,,	...	1,53,881	...	1,54,180
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	6,422	...	5,994
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	10,13,666	...	10,25,555
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	3,58,679	...	4,66,535
Soap	Cwt.	11,288	2,93,353	12,860	3,09,036
Stationery	Value	...	8,31,634	...	7,85,978
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	3,39,477	...	3,09,106
Umbrellas	No.	1,152,208	9,75,456	853,687	7,05,645
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	46,608	...	28,009
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	22,41,761	...	25,10,276
Merchandise ... Free ...	,,	...	4,36,96,504	...	4,19,76,072
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	,,	...	19,88,22,823	...	17,18,88,901
Total		...	24,25,19,327	...	21,38,64,973
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	41,94,363	...	52,87,729
Silver	,,	...	80,68,452	...	1,46,85,212
Total		...	1,22,62,815	...	1,99,72,941
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	25,47,82,142	...	23,38,37,914
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	1,64,75,350	...	3,33,31,416
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	1,64,75,350	...	3,33,31,416

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	8	915	3	575
...	...	...	30	...	...	...	245
...	501	...	1,530	...	8,742	...	5,904
...	...	...	344	...	2,01,422	...	4,31,171
...	1,768	...	1,936	...	2,20,050	...	1,01,995
...	1,79,165	...	1,07,154	...	81,501	...	61,912
33	2,110	156	9,138	...	35	1	6
...	46,163	...	49,388	...	9,395	...	6,459
...	17,748	...	17,370	...	65,080	...	48,249
...	...	15	31	...	...	...	...
...	649	...	2,070	...	...	...	1,990
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,04,784	...	1,01,547	...	18,901	...	18,296
...	3,19,287	...	1,76,931	...	2,69,890	...	2,53,690
...	43,02,864	...	39,70,238	...	76,37,440	...	77,28,199
...	46,22,151	...	41,47,169	...	79,07,330	...	79,81,889
...	1,392	...	6,460	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,900	...	...	...	...
...	1,392	...	8,360	...	...	...	...
...	46,23,543	...	41,55,529	...	79,07,330	...	79,81,889
...	1,443	...	1,324	...	...	...	300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,443	...	1,324	...	...	...	300

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		France.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	3	503	5	862
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	396	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	1,663	...	100
Matches, lucifer and others...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	29,367	...	33,342
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	630	...	1,668
Soap	Cwt.	...	29	...	60
Stationery	Value	...	1,560	...	641
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	1,800	...	515
Umbrellas	No.	305	1,029	229	857
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	103	...	17
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	16,166	...	12,000
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	2,846	...	2,391
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	9,59,358	...	8,31,675
Total ...	...	...	9,62,204	...	8,34,066
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	9,62,204	...	8,34,066
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	2,170	...	64
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	2,170	...	64

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,489	...	1,720	...	...	...	...
...	1,80,183	...	2,45,814	...	...	...	...
...	43,767	...	49,687	...	...	...	...
...	1,80,299	...	1,09,544	...	142	...	...
108	6,371	23	945	...	...	...	...
...	41,291	...	18,324	...	94	...	...
...	1,55,996	...	84,841	...	...	...	...
6	10	16	40	...	...	...	...
...	90,737	...	2,87,275	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	87,878	...	1,17,574	...	48	...	...
...	1,48,380	...	3,88,308	...	14,058	...	5,219
...	70,43,823	...	89,62,611	...	25,647	...	58,453
...	71,92,203	...	93,50,919	...	39,705	...	63,672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	71,92,203	...	93,50,919	...	39,705	...	63,672
...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	686	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles		Italy.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	345
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	55
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	2,263	...	1,277
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	129	...	2,932
Soap	Cwt.	2	170	...	3
Stationery	Value	...	4,257	...	2,974
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	6,169	...	20,173
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	11,092	...	6,183
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	14,600	...	32,424
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	13,44,325	...	14,80,491
Total ...	...	...	13,58,925	...	15,12,915
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	13,58,925	...	15,12,915
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	99,310
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	99,310

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	185	...	35	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...
...	1,06,22,462	...	76,50,514	...	...	...	...
...	1,06,22,462	...	76,50,549	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,06,22,462	...	76,50,549	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	13	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	1,380
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	62,808	...	64,482
Total ...	...	...	62,808	...	64,482
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	62,808	...	64,482
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	3	972	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	455	1,144	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,065	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	362	...	43	...	...	...	130
...	1,455	...	4,906	...	7,905	...	16,659
...	7,74,751	...	6,49,604	...	23,65,270	...	31,24,368
...	7,76,206	...	6,54,510	...	23,73,175	...	31,41,027
...	87,153	...	4,51,074	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23,550	...	3,67,000	...	1,71,000
...	87,153	...	4,74,624	...	3,67,000	...	1,71,000
...	8,63,359	...	11,29,134	...	27,40,175	...	33,12,027
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		South America.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	40	...	...
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	20	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	1,177	...	3,069
Total ...	...	...	1,197	...	3,069
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	1,197	...	3,069
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2	750	...	...	...	...
...	1,314	...	338	...	...	...	...
...	3,974	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,370	...	8,481	...	60	...	...
...	...	...	1,005	...	...	...	...
120	13,114	111	8,639	...	...	...	...
...	4,128	...	2,448	...	10	...	...
...	596	...	2,322	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	372	...	2,910	...	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,671	...	3,431	...	945	...	835
...	25,93,162	...	2,96,905	...	880	...	3,287
...	47,71,879	...	69,70,571	...	6,13,829	...	6,47,794
...	73,65,041	...	72,67,476	...	6,14,709	...	6,51,081
...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	8,525
...	...	...	15	...	...	...	18,000
...	...	...	15	...	4,800	...	26,525
...	73,65,041	...	72,67,491	...	6,19,509	...	6,77,606
...	3,373	...	1,39,598	...	150	...	325
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,373	...	1,39,598	...	150	...	325

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others...	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	1,360	...	7
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	9	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	98
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	„	...	262	...	8,387
Merchandise ... Free ...	„	...	2,000	...	70
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	„	...	3,98,426	...	7,99,649
Total ...	...	...	4,00,426	...	7,99,719
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	73,580
Silver	„	...	...	...	6,350
Total ...	...	...	...	...	79,930
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	4,00,426	...	8,79,649
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
8	803	...	...	...	35	...	...
...	290	...	100	...	350	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	108	...	83
...	...	...	8,861	...	287	...	...
...	4,738	...	1,596	...	1,29,520	...	1,35,505
...	105	...	1,040	...	6,569	...	8,609
...	10	...	...	2	35	...	1
...	85	...	124	...	613	...	1,311
...	432	...	366	...	327	...	420
...	...	308	265	321	222	50	40
...	510	...	311	...	1,59,406	...	37,584
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52,492	...	52,025	...	30,688	...	1,13,188
...	39,254	...	39,932	...	1,94,434	...	1,29,049
...	26,60,837	...	47,71,412	...	21,45,808	...	18,26,238
...	27,00,091	...	48,11,344	...	23,40,242	...	19,55,287
...	...	...	16,59,263	...	22,96,576	...	55,67,540
...	7,29,977	...	2,28,032	...	95,838	...	...
...	7,29,977	...	18,87,295	...	23,92,414	...	55,67,540
...	34,30,068	...	66,98,639	...	47,32,656	...	75,22,827
...	34,616	...	31,427	...	828	...	2,930
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34,616	...	31,427	...	828	...	2,930

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1896-97

Articles.		Japan.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	55	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	482
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	1,34,321	...	2,09,332
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard	,,	...	179	...	247
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	1,048	...	620
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	1,277	...	4,222
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	6	4
Wood, Manufactures of	Value	...	18,640	...	1,950
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	33,539	...	37,440
Merchandise ... Free	,,	...	19,325	...	2,190
Merchandise ... Dutiable	,,	...	6,01,248	...	6,50,858
Total	...	...	6,20,573	...	6,53,048
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	6,20,573	...	6,53,048
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE— *continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1,786
...	...	...	...	...	53	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	187	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	35,427	...	1,33,267
...	...	...	...	...	6,396	...	6,939
...	...	...	...	...	30,275	...	19,774
...	...	...	...	...	19	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	774	...	1,580
...	...	...	...	...	825	...	526
...	...	...	...	73	184	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	1,342	...	6,746
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	50	...	40,645	...	57,935
...	...	...	1,769	...	1,36,140	...	16,26,598
...	1,38,074	...	3,23,410	...	57,86,301	...	63,06,653
...	1,38,074	...	3,25,179	...	59,22,441	...	79,33,251
...	...	...	...	...	973	...	...
...	...	...	3,160	...	2,59,404	...	3,06,675
...	...	...	3,160	...	2,60,377	...	3,06,675
...	1,38,074	...	3,28,339	...	61,82,818	...	82,39,926
...	...	...	...	...	1,531	...	3,718
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,531	...	3,718

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1896-97

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.							
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather—							
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	114	9,762
Manufactures—							
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	100	...	...	...	1,325
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and others	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	34
Soap	Cwt.	...	28	...	...	15	351
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...	...	148
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...	...	23,347
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,572
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	19	...	8	...	156
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	425	...	...	...	16,25,210
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	2,805	...	1,528	...	8,82,942
Total ...	...	...	3,230	...	1,528	...	25,08,152
Treasure—							
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...	...	11,31,870
Silver	,,	...	5,356	...	3,686	...	5,32,728
Total		...	5,356	...	3,686	...	16,64,598
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	8,586	...	5,214	...	41,72,570
Government—							
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—							
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1897-98—concluded.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
136	10,525	...	...	...	...	939	1,53,947	1,023	1,51,335
...	1,498	...	...	...	...	...	2,23,282	...	1,84,480
...	...	...	6	...	34	...	1,71,551	...	1,64,446
...	...	...	1,997	...	7,865	...	5,60,059	...	10,42,703
...	...	...	225	...	...	...	14,61,736	...	13,66,320
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	8,37,707	...	7,80,430
31	43	2	25	10	100	12,025	3,16,794	13,192	3,27,974
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	9,41,234	...	8,69,877
...	45	...	5	...	90	...	6,13,029	...	4,89,330
...	...	...	...	12	24	1,152,913	9,76,901	854,323	7,06,906
...	239	...	9,663	...	24,537	...	3,29,610	...	3,93,751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,714	...	5,864	...	4,999	...	26,57,548	...	30,47,476
...	12,83,912	...	65,332	...	43,849	...	4,91,51,107	...	4,62,84,196
...	10,11,836	...	16,86,340	...	43,99,994	...	25,36,51,237	...	23,41,22,548
...	22,95,748	...	17,51,672	...	44,43,843	...	30,28,02,344	...	28,04,06,744
...	29,17,351	...	...	...	...	...	77,17,127	...	1,59,71,522
...	11,83,075	...	...	...	8,528	...	1,00,58,755	...	1,66,39,183
...	41,00,426	...	...	...	8,528	...	1,77,75,882	...	3,26,10,705
...	63,96,174	...	17,51,672	...	44,52,371	...	32,05,78,226	...	31,30,17,449
...	200	...	100	...	...	...	1,65,20,247	...	3,36,10,612
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	100	...	...	...	1,65,20,247	...	3,36,10,612

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	6	3,060	6	6,750
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	3	240	127	7,690
Provisions	Value	...	4,283	...	4,140
Spices	lbs.	410	60	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	7	76
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	120	120	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	3,334	...	10,581
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery— ...	Value	...	38,871	...	50,419
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	11	591	14	865
Iron	,,	7,536	18,099	3,502	7,024
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	15,018	93,685	6,013	45,282
C. - Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	41,504	...	63,618
Other articles	,,	...	20	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	305
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	4,738	...	7,592
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	40	133
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	20	10	2	5
Other kinds of oils	,,	30	150	55	200
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	5	375	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	4,377	...	2,598
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	4,200	3,150	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	8,260	...	5,245
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	560	331	10,510	5,234
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	28,368	3,023	55,142	6,939
White	,,	8,785	1,166	3,430	574
Coloured	,,	37,078	8,018	5,512	763
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	7,200	787	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	4,610	...	251
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	182	145	241	580
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	1,190	...	1,828
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	510	...	270
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	1,13,282	...	1,20,394
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	110	910	10	150
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ..	Value	...	8,226	...	5,999
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	2,05,517	...	3,01,959
Total		...	5,72,642	...	6,57,454
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	301	735	904	4,122
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	16	1,386	3	285
Fruits and Vegetables	Value	...	15	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	100	...	240	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	374	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	350	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	1,050	...	541	...	...
...	850	...	2,014	...	1,870	40	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	112	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	47	...	166
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	650	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	2,940	7,350	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	..	4,100	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	2,344	1,758	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	1,200
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	450	...	2,530
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated.	,,	...	4,575	...	2,155
Total		...	19,042	...	6,041
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	3	241
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2	3,050	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	153	...	1,427	...	265	...	...
...	361	...	890	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,441	...	...	...	...
...	1,198	...	...	...	...	...	... 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	5,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	355	...	...	...	...
10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,627	...	...
...	350	...	2,131	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	900	...	560	...	...	...	...
...	3,514	...	9,556	...	94	...	...
...	12,764	...	21,420	...	6,986	...	10
2	450	2	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	2,434	390	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	53	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	11,140	24,850	12,040	25,367
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value	...	..	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	45	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	..	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	1,600	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	2,253	14,986	4,379	25,623
Glass and Glassware	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	2,470	...	1,004
Total		...	44,694	...	51,994
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	9	4	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	671
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	320	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	150	1,000
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	150
Total		...	324	...	1,821
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	30	...	870

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	900	82	5,450
...	...	...	...	...	143	...	795
...	...	...	...	55,248	9,466	13,456	2,761
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	361	4,280	102	1,135
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1,425
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	527	...	15,480	...	10,598
...	22	...	...	...	...	2	425
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	600	1,200	3,957	4,706
...	...	...	...	40	1,174	10	425
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,148	...	...
...	...	...	...	600	262	224	112
...	...	...	...	1,491,980	1,87,957	1,611,074	1,92,214
...	...	...	...	236,451	28,062	193,426	24,166
...	...	...	...	132,678	24,449	115,621	19,043
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,344	...	7,515
...	...	...	...	100	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	450	...	558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	74	...	...	...	6,210	...	2,910
...	...	4	80	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	80
...	720	...	500	...	1,900	...	2,177
...	866	...	1,107	...	2,86,558	...	2,76,747
...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15	1,050	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,387	...	4,938

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,676	...	1,675
Spices	lbs.	...	...	4,270	600
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	1,283	...	25,194
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles ...	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	100	...	256
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	1	96
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	1,406
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	5,250	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	...
Total		...	8,309	...	29,227
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	35	...	1,454	...	490
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	32	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	...	...	1,300	...	2,030
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	10	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	400
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	35	190	56	411
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	4	300
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	612	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	..
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	6,070	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	56	400	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	143	...	1,600
Total		...	7,425	...	2,711
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5	4,000	3	3,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,144	...	3,010	...	3,505	...	5,857
605	104	1,288	337	...	...	112	25
117	1,440	22	270	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	141	...	2,887	...	260	...	12
...	4,793	...	3,543	...	179	...	712
...	...	7	350	...	200	...	...
8	99	555	5,221	3,160	6,720	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	148	7,295	2	30	...	...
...	11,999	...	18,990	...	94	...	28,465
...	2,210	...	230	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	244	...	392	...	80
...	16,012	...	16,624	...	818	...	60
...	40	...	...	110	435	...	...
...	...	1,250	600	...	...	...	...
3,550	4,227	15,339	15,176	2,449	2,449	40	60
...	...	...	...	8	145	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	66	...	70	...	10,720
20,520	20,447	17,125	15,425	78,400	39,200	...	...
7,600	1,100	29,910	4,029	47,320	6,129	14,489	2,110
194,430	38,030	180,990	29,965	404	151	...	...
1,080	240	7,153	1,268	320	80	...	...
9,000	797	...	...	100	200	...	...
...	105	...	270	...	105	...	...
808	300	...	...	...	69	...	...
...	205	...	...	...	...	...	450
...	90	...	30	...	...	...	...
...	6,150	...	11,541	...	1,068	...	2,034
...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...
661	4,500	140	900	...	...	...	...
...	155	...	217	...	567	...	180
...	10,885	...	9,226	...	5,739	...	5,457
...	1,33,257	...	1,50,834	...	68,615	...	56,222
8	4,850	10	3,050	...	...	29	1,685
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,957	...	57,400	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	6
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	15	6
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	12	69
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	200	...	800
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	10,385	...	1,476
Total		...	10,585	...	2,357
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	3	2,800	1	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	6,477	...	700
...	...	...	...	1,792	72	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,216	...	1,266
...	80	...	...	...	14,286	...	1,292
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	125	1,565	2	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	150
...	...	...	...	7	327	3	383
...	64	...	...	...	8,826	...	1,833
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,235	...	4,526
...	190	...	...	...	6,324	...	5,794
...	...	...	...	6	233	12	510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,326	7,597	2,462	2,392
...	...	...	...	3	216	4	225
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	150	...	240
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	482	...	10
...	...	...	...	54,000	27,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,250	275	1,576	335
1,548	352	...	...	107,708	21,575	39,311	10,538
3,200	500	...	...	10,706	2,463	558	540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	112
180	60	...	...	450	525	1,815	1,231
...	...	...	...	...	14,462	...	1,272
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,027	...	2,125	...	91,327	...	44,769
...	...	...	...	62	296	7	53
...	...	...	...	30,814	1,78,193	31,626	2,13,382
...	440	...	50	...	830	...	2,105
...	1,424	...	184	...	16,271	...	10,515
...	7,187	...	2,359	...	4,07,023	...	3,04,773
...	...	...	...	40,270	3,81,690	31,371	2,55,281
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,582	...	31,229

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce and during the official years 1896-97

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals living	No.	...	...	...	...	77	39,500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...	...	3,872
Spices	lbs.	201	30	..	...	5,152	1,019
Sugar—							
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	800	...	2,137
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	270	...	212	...	194
B.—Metals—							
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...	12	150
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...	2	70
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narotics	,,	...	...	...	1,254	...	252
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	3	184	...	...
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...	249	4,670
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	6	640
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	1,487	...	330	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...	...	732
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...	2,018	6,736
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	900
All other articles, unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	257
B.—Apparel—							
Apparel	Value	...	3,100	...	2,595	...	1,300
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—							
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	7	...	1,155	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	800	...	97	...	4,272
Total ...	...	...	5,694	...	6,627	...	66,701
Indian Produce and Manufactures.							
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	438	47,031
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	76	5,293
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal and 1897-98—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	600	...	...	...	...	91	49,360	13	14,000
...	...	1	200	...	...	17	1,340	209	13,150
...	738	...	2,981	...	38,33	...	29,433	...	20,748
364	77	14,354	2,667	4,552	953	80,226	13,808	24,042	4,753
...	...	...	...	4	183	117	1,440	33	529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	...
...	111	...	1,676	...	2,085	...	13,052	...	45,044
...	...	...	205	...	2,182	...	59,989	...	60,446
...	...	37	2,500	29	1,275	48	3,291	50	2,490
...	...	24	294	132	953	25,347	63,646	16,389	40,215
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,575
...	...	12	300	...	...	15,041	94,412	6,168	53,260
...	62	...	...	...	2,330	...	62,687	...	1,15,450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,342	...	230
...	...	...	52	...	...	...	2,699	...	8,596
...	300	...	19,631	...	12,130	...	66,927	...	57,539
...	...	...	...	...	...	116	708	57	1,262
...	...	98	48	140	51	127	62	1,392	656
8	99	4,040	3,156	...	...	18,244	23,449	21,861	22,633
...	...	14	245	18	1,800	106	7,804	33	2,546
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	470	6,014	...	3,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200	3,150	...	...
...	40	...	21,862	...	1,054	...	38,973	...	17,490
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,090	87,249	27,859	20,771
550	82	24,019	1,215	10,260	1,471	1,600,537	1,99,699	1,723,001	2,07,180
...	...	1,000	100	4,480	951	550,326	89,436	423,777	66,234
...	...	976	305	7,200	1,436	186,038	36,055	136,059	23,046
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,300	1,784	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	1,999	...	7,180	...	11,553
...	...	84	42	10	20	6,166	9,686	2,078	1,900
...	2,407	...	1,990	...	1,519	...	51,295	...	9,556
...	...	...	500	...	...	...	7,984	...	971
...	2,835	...	37,348	...	26,569	...	2,72,856	...	2,23,142
...	...	155	300	...	...	327	1,506	54	528
...	...	19	300	97	1,000	33,803	1,98,379	36,448	2,42,805
...	...	...	188	...	145	...	11,513	...	10,491
...	1,900	...	17,344	...	8,030	...	2,91,642	...	3,61,152
...	9,251	...	1,15,465	...	71,969	...	18,10,970	...	16,65,109
10	5,500	1	600	50	3,750	41,020	4,35,356	32,644	2,74,303
...	...	...	...	...	...	107	7,729	6	526
...	...	...	1,251	...	10,000	...	20,222	...	1,04,437

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	176	610	73	425
Rice in the husk ... „	...	...	19	72
Rice not in the husk ... „	605,596	37,09,547	522,717	33,09,033
Wheat ... ... „	68,370	2,80,345	69,741	3,33,187
Pulse ... ... „	228,215	7,28,717	43,119	2,64,091
Jawari and bajri ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	1	8
Provisions ... ... Value	...	86,470	...	1,02,994
Spices ... ... lbs.	1,326,995	1,63,336	127,458	12,786
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	17,432	1,58,719	73	1,159
Tea ... ... lbs.	132,667,673	7,26,83,198	133,978,297	7,18,25,390
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	33,141	...	23,567
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	21,591	...	4,592
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	7,600	...	542
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	26,02,602	...	15,20,266
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	38,069	...	26,089
Opium ... ... Chests	34	43,605	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	50		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	21,200	636	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	32,246	32,317	37,735	30,941
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	41,849	1,22,31,248	19,076	44,87,662
Myrabolams ... ... „	24,360	65,739	25,952	70,285
Turmeric ... ... „	1,254	5,669	36	384
Other kinds ... ... „	3,450	91,594	666	30,279
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	76	1,075	24	672
Mineral ... ... „	410	835	75	109
Vegetable, not essential ... „	459,297	5,47,609	393,298	5,18,819
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	775	1,00,536	659	1,03,374
Cotton ... ... „	22,484	5,37,058	17,251	4,26,660
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... „	1,503	33,549	34	936
Hemp ... ... „	34,446	5,75,365	75,833	5,60,614
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	54,387	25,36,996	48,883	21,30,510
Hides, raw ... ... No.	804,224		683,372	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	5,195	5,45,733	14,672	16,54,863
Skins, raw ... ... No.	547,089		1,486,880	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	18,182	5,90,045	13,024	3,67,214
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	21,400	...	10,600
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	6,744,948	6,43,31,044	8,124,778	5,81,60,663
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	9,568	5,60,080	9,789	5,72,356
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	13	1,071
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	6,502	7,27,575	6,674	6,24,224
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	108	1,869	170	1,971
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	1,793,772	1,16,83,912	2,174,281	1,31,97,861
Mowa or mowra ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	20	182	132	922
Poppy ... ... „	20,017	1,53,882	...	...
Rape ... ... „	...	...	195,058	11,96,587
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	2,023	12,418	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	51	1,000	115	1,602

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	2,730	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,792	...	7,580	...	250	...	...
75,477	5,785	...	...	448	33	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,097	2,835	1,106	920	40	40	40	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,967	...	6,978
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26,485	945
20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,563	32,28,075	9,347	24,51,428	1,620	4,82,835	587	1,51,294
...	...	217	972	600	3,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,292	3,61,676	6,089	1,31,766	21,158	4,96,598	9,455	2,10,211
...	...	3	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	364	4,545	857	12,000
43,113	20,06,808	78,246	34,47,947	1,687	79,472	2,323	92,046
575,234		987,515		26,354		30,766	
16	855	...	...	178	10,500	29	3,202
2,000		...		10,000		3,202	
...	...	...	20	320	2,560	469	2,560
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
238,215	23,83,993	536,097	38,22,628	73	870	...	...
24	1,443	148	8,195	1,950	1,16,488	697	41,834
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	13,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,001	13,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	104,051	8,01,033	133,659	9,26,661
...	...	...	...	104,041	6,20,309	248,062	15,11,754
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... „	5	32	...	...
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	10	...	157
Spices ... ... lbs.	78,400	6,818	42,000	3,579
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	10
Tea ... ... lbs.	8,135	5,772	9,574	4,333
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	112	...	4,231
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... „	...	1,16,634	...	1,41,742
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	25	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwts.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... „	...	...	10	70
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	10,604	31,05,910	7,026	17,59,833
Myrabolams ... ... „	2,001	5,460	800	2,932
Turmeric ... ... „	3,325	14,914	800	6,545
Other kinds ... ... „	1,600	38,200	550	12,250
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	8	40	20	176
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	8	1,320
Cotton ... ... „	28,834	6,83,205	25,286	5,83,825
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ... „	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... „	3,600	38,648	1,786	21,000
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	31,246 / 609,378	17,29,178	42,689 / 860,017	24,78,299
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	1,258 / 128,330	1,41,445	4,239 / 332,688	4,17,722
Horns ... ... Cwt.	2,400	79,691	1,000	16,364
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	13,700	...	16,300
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	571,592	59,50,404	722,369	52,35,753
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	3	1,000	25	4,500
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	118,118	7,52,456	247,584	15,03,875
Mowa or mowra ... ... „	...	...	20,028	75,196
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	147,974	11,25,638	136,139	9,29,554
Rape ... ... „	...	...	307,897	18,90,533
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	22,021	1,50,140	8,003	46,716
Other sorts ... ... „	...	8	...	6

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172,752	10,90,343	200,220	11,58,269	2,002	13,650	10,026	54,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,651	...	21,744	...	3,574	...	2,337
318,741	34,334	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
264,329	1,37,178	438,731	2,05,066	...	...	2,215	1,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	300	...	195	...	...	...	160
...	387	...	810	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,31,513	...	73,773	...	...	...	...
...	2,974	...	7,394	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,554	261	4,449	222	1,531,970	50,025	1,410,000	38,400
198	235	114	160	...	...	...	...
10,974	30,34,969	6,297	15,68,937	5,329	14,19,581	3,070	7,07,178
6,195	16,204	9,797	32,497	...	...	...	...
1,735	7,456	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7,301	9,060	...	...	...	...
...	...	46	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111,986	26,54,630	72,278	17,91,725	33	913	480	10,425
770	14,946	426	6,812	...	...	...	...
62	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
223,320	1,04,04,030	301,207	1,32,61,744	3,122	1,65,664	3,138	1,37,732
3,149,850		4,127,941		49,426		43,740	
783	84,586	681	45,217	81	5,550	130	16,562
77,012		41,205		4,800		14,500	
2,587	51,852	6,087	1,18,232	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,823,431	1,80,19,820	2,707,544	1,99,07,122	...	...	...	...
5,484	3,22,184	5,285	3,13,654	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	38,006	210	30,609	...	...	...	150
366	3,785	7	105	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
741,478	46,70,636	644,140	39,24,277	111,980	7,00,009	79,256	4,59,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,877	2,46,576	32,578	2,23,978	...	...	2,001	13,981
53,991	2,96,838	205,968	12,30,880	14,005	88,319	60,024	3,54,336
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Italy.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	22,500	...	8,289
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	1,481	933	544	364
Other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	50
B.—Metals	,,	...	...	...	13,049
C.—Machinery and Millwork	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	1,952	...	20,626
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines	Value	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	2,925	8,56,162	1,948	5,03,964
Myrabolams	,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	,,	90	840	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral	,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential	,,	...	...	...	...
All other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	2	70
Cotton	,,	87,211	20,61,943	63,330	14,53,350
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp	,,	21	351	16	210
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	50,460	23,84,641	88,207	40,65,585
	No.	794,248		1,373,152	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	370	17,690	754	49,416
	No.	18,548		31,560	
Horns	Cwt.	936	2,540	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	334,100	34,37,540	511,477	37,48,248
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	22	150
Earthnut	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	8,011	46,430
Mowa or mowra	,,	32	175	...	...
Mustard	,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...
Rape	,,	...	...	4,001	23,188
Til or Jinjili	,,	...	...	22,034	1,51,719
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
35,514	10,906	30,581	12,553				
2,249	7,50,624	231	74,676				
1,031	23,800	197	5,670				
		228	9,000				
		1,500					
21,424	2,19,970						

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	6,176	36,877	12,409	79,243
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	3,000	...	300
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	821	100
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	4,616	1,733	7,192	2,826
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	108
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	450	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	1,325	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	33	115
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	9	12	40	160
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	27	398	33	615
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	110,223	4,34,185	101,953	5,88,199
...	...	...	...	13	52	...	...
119	810	1,601	11,184	1,056,010	54,18,676	1,006,254	58,52,188
...	...	...	...	983	5,900	1,401	8,682
...	..	...	...	53,427	2,36,177	27,885	1,74,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	74,228	2,93,139	73,807	4,82,182
...	700	...	709	...	2,93,022	...	1,52,598
236	661	410	1,250	109,303	12,404	75,568	12,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30
41,650	21,339	23,008	53,108	1,190	452	50	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,100	...	4,000	...	3,215	...	130
...	...	...	...	...	10,603	...	8,642
...	...	...	...	...	900	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	2,28,228	...	1,99,070
...	...	...	...	...	31,166	...	39,656
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 78	} 98,060	{ 42	} 43,425
...		...		116		62	
...	...	...	...	85,066	15,681	89,571	19,526
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	34,934	177	50,214	...	...	1	70
...	...	...	...	8	84	35	300
...	...	...	...	254	2,305	891	9,330
...	...	...	...	49	625	79	1,264
...	...	...	...	...	3	18	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,234	3,962	2,098	2,612	113,519	1,56,325	191,104	2,69,229
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	46	967	34	472
...	...	...	...	21	188	11	712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ 364	} 8,720	{ 100	} 2,269	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
965		258		...		...	
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
273,449	27,31,897	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	380	22,985
...	...	...	...	20	2,076	107	12,598
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,853	20,579	1,786	18,550
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	225	1,532	92	620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	583	4,200	579	4,747
...	...	...	...	69	522	47	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	147	1,200	10	98	6	40
...	...	...	...	3	57	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	22	105	80	435
Rice in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... „	161,059	7,75,739	133,742	8,42,376
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	21	116
Pulse ... ... „	3,600	17,691	6,322	36,682
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	...	...	16	64
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	16	110
Provisions ... ... Value.	...	3,000	...	8,784
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	5,584	554
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	25	15	7,034	3,165
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	1,962
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	...	...	1,508
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	...	...	118
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	660
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	...	...	82	100
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... „	...	...	1	6
Turmeric ... ... „	...	...	10	95
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	9	142
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	5	80
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	7,227	11,480	7,006	9,484
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... „	...	...	1	11
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hides, and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... No.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... No.	...	...	...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	4	40
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	151	2,082
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	31,834	1,89,919	7	45
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	249	1,740
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	1	16
Rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	...	...	3	18
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	10	68

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,506	17,904	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	203,619	11,32,131	203,995	12,70,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	12	...	...	219	1,150	107	834
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438	4,981
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	734	...	554	...	90	...	...
1,412,879	1,42,757	436,203	40,791	54,496	4,651	8,213	700
...	...	...	...	330	3,245	62	425
783,503	4,42,300	929,600	5,25,927	27,651	10,398	57,862	19,926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,236	...	506	...	...	...	29
...	6,510	...	10,716	...	...	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15,52,944	...	9,86,914	...	...	...	...
...	1,610	...	3,419	...	1,186	...	1,416
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	164	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,646	996	4,844	60
20,445	52,50,266	20,102	48,40,024	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	375	...	...	...	...
1,283	6,562	2,622	18,479	...	...	...	...
20	290	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5	152	6	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
4,563	4,500	5,525	7,060	1,003	1,137	912	1,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,387	1,97,334	1,444	2,10,557	...	...	...	...
184	5,535	112	3,334	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,786	10,500	...	...	...	...
68,528	23,70,677	131,726	45,57,685	...	...	...	...
454,686		868,689		...		...	
49,713	58,12,051	78,814	88,30,040	...	...	...	...
5,280,599		7,788,231		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,272,496	65,90,858	2,173,655	85,80,548	...	...	...	...
375	20,745	200	9,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,999	1,96,143	1,191	89,604	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	85	876	44	360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	11,679	20,020	1,19,437	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,788	3,127

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*					
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk	„	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	„	585,171	33,12,872	654,863	39,11,636
Wheat	„	...	...	...	...
Pulse	„	762	3,120	...	...
Jawari and bajri	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	260	...	426
Spices	lbs.	48,145	6,317	697	2,250
Sugar	Cwt.	9	108	17	250
Tea	lbs.	67,948	25,026	101,179	34,993
Other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	2,568	...	50
B.—Metals	„	...	60	...	920
C.—Machinery and Millwork	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines	„	...	2,492	...	2,100
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	„	9,473	1,057	13,631	1,535
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	4	712	1	180
Myrabolams	„	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	„	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils					
Essential	Gals.	49	251	34	609
Mineral	„	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential	„	...	...	12	25
All other sorts	„	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	„	2	17	2	21
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier).	„	...	...	...	...
Hemp	„	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	37	500	...	...
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	„	...	...	...	...
Linseed	„	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra	„	...	...	...	...
Mustard	„	...	...	...	...
Poppy	„	...	...	...	...
Rape	„	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
25,220	1,11,183	19,578	1,11,593	165	850	157	979
441	1,439	8,935	30,779	12,476	23,830	2,003	6,146
1,167,726	62,70,070	1,598,815	95,38,346	415	3,003	2,109	17,474
65	443	149	951	793	6,408	1,712	11,172
39,024	1,91,085	22,634	1,38,268	131	751	214	1,715
...	...	295	1,212	...	...	...	...
1,058	5,912	35,415	2,85,907	...	...	94	730
...	1,66,749	...	62,919	...	87,296	...	78,238
117,580	16,328	106,219	17,139	880	154	1,225	239
1,194	15,572	464	7,134	1	9	...	...
100	50	1,655	1,105	326,433	1,89,353	565,274	3,15,322
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	945	...	1,916	...	1,120	...	70
...	24,224	...	18,375	...	1,815	...	940
...	90	...	400	...	...	...	...
...	21,628	...	38,050	...	8,36,680	...	8,91,212
...	1,925	...	5,702	...	18,572	...	47,618
138	1,69,275	133	1,36,765	22,453	2,83,26,745	23,756	2,45,30,157
205		196		32,930		34,841	
53,469	11,327	70,635	13,045	224	60	560	54
52,667	7,991	32,825	4,616	14,248	2,080	7,725	1,164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	550	1,546	1,591	4,766
6	85	20	217	...	...	4	51
362	9,450	71	1,044	1,287	15,141	950	8,935
89	1,777	24	240	...	...	...	...
183	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,601	4,743	4,774	5,440	85,613	1,10,477	65,582	91,735
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	36,199	8,47,358	71,118	16,22,186
...	...	16	630	19	375	...	...
...	...	...	...	35	350	...	...
...	...	...	...	168	8,122	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,150		...	
...	...	...	...	21		...	
...	...	...	...	1,500	1,730	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	39,500	3,44,017	20,097	1,31,654
74	4,768	94	5,650	6	344	...	...
204	10,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1,640
3,205	41,216	6,011	86,344	109	886	52	614
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	80	17	128	7	60	30	182
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	130
...	...	400	2,766	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	315	2,680
3,797	4,65,203	4,836	7,80,586	98	1,652	3	10

H.—

II—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
***II.—Articles of Food and Drink*—concluded.**		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... „	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	462	...	810
Spices ... ... lbs.	720	1,080	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	100	75
Other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	...
***III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals*—**				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	700
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	...	...	50
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	...	...	...
***IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials*—**				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	48,860	...	28,499
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... „	...	360	...	460
Opium ... ... {Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	...	...	27	30
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	282	56,860	298	51,060
Myrabolams ... ... „	...	...	15	100
Turmeric ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	13	164
***V.—Oils*—**				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	150	256	28	32
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—**				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	20,172	4,87,444	8,363	2,15,226
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...
Skins, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	5,992	55,694	3,375	12,565
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	2,752	13,385	3,118	20,039
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,740	2,79,962	76,600	4,81,414	2,109	11,758	446	3,311
...	...	...	...	2,766	15,235	2,707	17,389
...	...	...	...	13,403	65,219	10,500	75,793
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,055	5,622	1,892	13,542
...	81	...	60	...	3,95,731	...	3,23,347
...	...	...	...	41,252	4,518	84,305	12,860
...	...	...	...	23	226	40	147
47,090	18,033	112,881	41,899	41,221	26,053	37,324	22,615
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16,930	...	12,092
...	...	...	...	...	18,690	...	14,770
...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	80,579	...	78,949
...	100	...	...	...	3,154	...	8,948
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 13,073	} 1,64,03,680	{ 12,290	} 1,25,98,143
{ ...		{ ...		{ 19,174		{ 13,026	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,658	211
...	...	5,541	705	92,431	12,056	64,190	8,372
16	5,866	150	56,181	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150	464	152	498
...	...	...	...	231	2,310	96	1,205
...	...	...	...	827	13,326	855	9,229
...	...	3	50	80	546	36	491
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	340,052	3,88,889	285,582	3,47,578
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	192	4,224	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	206	6	155
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 130	} 6,165	{ ...	} ...
{ ...		{ ...		{ 2,400		{ ...	
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 12	} 1,158	{ 1	} 146
{ ...		{ ...		{ 3,108		{ 120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	...	...	...	...	5,900	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,014	8,877	425	3,129
...	...	...	...	321	19,007	265	15,024
...	...	...	...	525	27,566	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,598	47,859	15,733	1,50,630
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	46	380	55	496
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	135	139	1,277
...	...	...	...	40	360	153	1,649
...	...	...	...	2	12	15	120
...	...	...	...	3,244	25,328	987	8,986
...	...	...	...	33	2,510	105	16,673

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bengal during the official years

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
	1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.						
Grain and Pulse—						
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	164	581
Rice in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...	106	356
Rice not in the husk ... „	4,938	28,258	3,670	24,325	28,730	1,80,960
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	1	7	...	...	4,788	25,669
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	192	853
Provisions ... ... Value	...	366	...	594	...	44,206
Spices ... ... lbs.	10,861	1,259	1,376	1,291	31,402	5,391
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	3	12	...	...	1	20
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,742,237	7,36,752	1,137,463	5,13,740	6,150,620	25,17,989
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	948
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	440
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	8,727
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Drugs and Medicines ... „	...	248	...	...	...	511
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	164	20	10	60	1,593	2,795
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,508	5,22,147	2,485	6,93,290	13	5,503
Myrabolams ... ... „	...	...	...	...	5,584	21,117
Turmeric ... ... „	...	...	...	...	109	992
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	33	536
V.—Oils—						
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	...	...	...	...	660,967	8,53,799
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Caoutchouc ... ... Cwt.						
Raw ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	...	...	10	140	3,927	1,03,492
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). „	...	...	...	...	23	1,252
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	...	...	603	11,696
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	1,054 / 2,879	26,437	186 / 500	4,539	75 / 1,210	1,104
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	72 / 3,791	4,449
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—						
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,159	66,484
Manures—						
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	400	23,396
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Essentia ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	318	2,862
Other than essential—						
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	...	...	2,789	13,658
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...	3	26
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rapo ... ... „	...	...	...	...	258	1,739
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	11	114

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
56	337	20,188	75,023	3,636	19,357	158,910	6,35,922	128,651	7,41,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,036	25,677	17,463	54,901
21,573	1,36,184	1,011,808	57,00,691	503,533	32,69,239	5,053,005	2,79,65,379	4,953,073	2,99,61,735
...	...	1,130	5,503	2	13	74,107	3,13,834	75,733	3,71,510
3,731	22,555	28,230	1,33,816	22,298	1,42,972	371,802	14,03,424	136,810	8,57,473
...	...	...	...	293	1,200	...	...	2,042	7,457
...	...	6,505	31,280	16,980	1,27,404	83,038	3,36,806	128,205	9,09,883
...	38,788	...	2,87,877	...	2,46 682	...	14,09,821	...	10,57,910
13,467	2,226	17,997	2,060	41,496	6,209	3,645,812	4,07,889	945,042	1,14,061
1	10	512	7,164	375	5,445	19,505	1,85,075	1,034	14,610
6,780,179	25,00,363	1,020,269	4,76,114	1,041,761	5,06,468	143,235,822	7,73,06,469	145,363,650	7,65,91,597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	10
...	256	...	2,657	...	683	...	65,272	...	50,845
...	1,265	...	11,782	...	13,938	...	96,552	...	90,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,590	...	1,091
...	15,360	...	1,892	...	6,970	...	57,32,239	...	40,01,549
...	209	...	7,371	...	4,818	...	1,16,055	...	1,55,467
...	...	3,751	46,45,870	1,625	16,31,075	39,527	4,96,87,235	37,846	3,89,39,565
...		5,496		2,381		57,971		55,506	
...	...	13,494	2,983	22,342	3,351	1,711,141	80,993	1,625,700	75,754
808	1,327	72,898	8,461	92,807	11,722	282,584	68,026	260,349	61,404
2	860	514	1,56,363	566	1,54,254	109,001	3,11,42,055	71,364	1,75,51,015
7,287	27,568	391	1,655	203	770	39,839	1,15,269	46,150	1,41,067
189	1,845	431	3,930	410	4,186	8,718	45,063	5,078	42,337
66	1,001	7	210	69	780	7,635	1,69,372	3,328	65,088
...	...	46	162	64	430	345	3,966	247	2,787
...	...	4	2	73	42	597	917	152	159
786,934	10,97,360	352,035	4,99,257	343,742	5,29,212	2,031,278	25,82,186	2,093,958	28,89,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	2,97,870	2,113	3,15,321
2,891	72,634	139	1,661	2,567	53,473	348,890	82,20,521	279,463	65,81,118
23	987	7	36	...	15	2,352	50,552	520	10,358
4	96	...	...	...	...	59,131	6,31,380	80,282	6,04,420
38	1,474	3,825	1,52,734	11,403	4,53,675	481,479	2,18,80,748	708,374	3,06,42,505
562		38,168		138,040		6,512,172		9,116,052	
69	5,362	91	2,940	...	...	57,790	66,28,687	99,389	1,10,22,530
4,375		1,500		...		6,078,277		9,702,761	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,425	7,26,578	20,580	5,04,890
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,000	...	28,900
7,466	57,677	126,762	13,37,504	215,563	16,36,172	11,460,155	10,54,78,972	15,022,846	10,12,96,159
560	31,460	27	1,458	...	...	18,229	10,69,913	17,418	10,20,158
...	...	...	...	...	...	749	40,423	120	13,669
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,807	9,62,724	8,344	7,50,767
242	2,779	414	5,420	659	9,017	12,110	1,26,250	24,888	2,73,067
...	...	39	324	367	2,375	39	324	1,390	16,175
...	...	1	10	...	..	1	10	...	...
6,235	38,853	71,650	4,44,939	89,402	5,41,761	2,873,913	1,84,69,260	3,269,130	1,98,33 288
...	...	...	...	2	14	32	175	24,031	88,760
4	31	52	406	2,550	17,438	677	4,949	3,654	26,165
	5	1	16	1	16	304,029	23,28,030	304,598	20,96,490
...	1,619	...	...	7	49	172,297	10,07,217	1,021,612	62,11,832
180	30	...	...	...	...	27,298	1,87,984	31,468	2,11,389
3	893	473	59,844	460	82,660	4,466	5,30,393	7,417	8,84,625
100									

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	416,713	18,21,341	753,080	26,91,299
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	1,159	1,04,429	1,196	96,942
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	11	1,000	18	1,449
Wool ... ... lbs.	2,601,663	8,84,695	2,889,501	8,97,392
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	10,27,675	...	8,29,343
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	7,364	1,341	21,774	2,979
Piece-goods ... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... Value.	...	9,519	...	10,091
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	27,885,157	59,02,472	39,370,445	75,75,466
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	23,826,381	24,30,908	18,676,281	17,75,766
Other kinds ... Cwt.	39,871	4,73,675	11,638	54,811
Silk goods ... Value	...	6,20,569	...	6,02,285
Woollen goods ... „	...	10,13,756	...	10,04,711
Other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	4,21,328
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... „	...	1,28,592	...	1,24,451
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	18	145
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	27,319	...	64,927
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	741	10,138	357	5,850
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	501	40,365	393	41,490
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	6,693		5,217	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	44	5,010	26	6,883
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	3,754		8,519	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	27,395	...	39,347
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	92,907	63,18,941	81,994	40,08,563
Button ... ... „	20,165	13,59,851	20,913	10,17,354
Other kinds ... „	7	550	13	650
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	5,50,100	...	4,97,033
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free „	...	19,49,99,146	...	18,00,41,237
{ Dutiable „	...	37,09,547	...	33,09,105
Total ...	...	19,87,08,693	...	18,33,50,342
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	19,92,81,335	...	18,40,07,796
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	2,873
Silver	...	1,000	...	...
Total ...	...	1,000	...	2,873
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	19,92,82,335	...	18,40,10,669
Government—				
Stores	...	2,43,077	...	1,04,949
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	2,43,077	...	1,04,949

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	660	5	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,114	...	52,795	...	115	...	427
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
195	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,041,900	2,10,373	1,285,100	2,20,309	3,791,100	7,58,344	4,752,200	8,71,739
35,000	4,250	58,400	7,008	...	...	36,000	3,180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	186	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,900	...	4,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,022
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,200
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,815	2,71,582	5,917	2,80,337	74	5,000	366	20,000
573	44,894	605	32,625	165	11,250	330	14,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,921	...	1,350	...	956	...	1,275
...	85,46,210	...	1,04,73,080	...	33,99,165	...	39,06,398
...	...	...	2,730	...	...	...	...
...	85,46,210	...	1,04,75,810	...	33,99,165	...	39,06,398
...	85,47,060	...	1,04,77,824	...	34,01,035	...	39,06,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	85,47,060	...	1,04,77,824	...	34,01,035	...	39,06,473
...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	735,347	28,54,112	531,133	20,79,155
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	7,239	...	2,936
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	210	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	762,800	1,88,135	633,550	1,35,741
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	403	5,920	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	3,39,616	...	1,21,655
Woollen goods ... „	...	...	...	2,225
Other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	16,185	...	9,172
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	1	15
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	10,000	...	910
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	7,751	...	2,486
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	8,759	5,68,035	10,286	4,86,270
Button ... ... „	1,771	1,25,961	732	33,330
Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	2,456	...	1,487
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free „ / Dutiable „	... / ...	1,80,84,938 / 32	... / ...	1,80,32,354 / ...
Total ... „	...	1,80,84,970	...	1,80,32,354
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian „	...	1,81,04,012	...	1,80,38,395
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Total ... „	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ... „	...	1,81,04,012	...	1,80,38,395
Government—				
Stores ... ... „	...	1,600	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... „	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... „	...	1,600	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	4,600	85	6,247	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,720	1,550	9,760	2,451	...	...	...	...
...	1,52,720	...	2,11,746	...	6,875	...	2,880
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	36,717	...	78,144	...	...	...	...
8,467,650	14,81,206	12,838,550	20,36,597	422,900	67,118	852,000	1,38,616
555,800	55,549	677,700	66,832	35,000	4,156	275,000	24,108
20	100	2,389	18,875	...	...	...	...
...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,340	...	21,217	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	11,807	...	...	...	...
...	3,025	...	2,496	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	160	...	2,100	...	...	...	...
49	3,503	282	7,215	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	900	...	...	...	...
...		150		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	605	...	1,207	...	...	...	
19,037	12,87,840	24,654	11,54,599	4,063	2,67,340	8,420	3,91,940
4,931	3,22,262	3,838	1,86,529	55	4,500	176	7,050
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	44,003	...	30,163	...	...	...	250
...	4,36,84,941	...	4,66,13,538	...	27,83,624	...	23,06,926
...	10,90,343	...	11,58,269	...	13,650	...	54,513
...	4,47,75,284	...	4,77,71,807	...	27,97,274	...	23,61,441
...	4,47,88,048	...	4,77,93,227	...	28,04,260	...	23,61,451
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,47,88,048	...	4,77,93,227	...	28,04,260	...	23,61,451
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	35,368	2,54,800	23,833	1,59,655
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	4	300	318	18,533
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	1,952	...	16,995
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	120	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	15,000	2,100	60,000	13,200
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	398,100	40,200
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... „	...	80	...	180
Other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	13,750	...	1,267
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	300
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	1,314	91,288	1,316	60,261
Button ... ... „	140	11,900	161	7,120
Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	47,988	...	53,995
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free „	...	92,11,545	...	1,04,56,514
Dutiable „	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	92,11,545	...	1,04,56,514
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	92,56,239	...	1,05,08,508
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	92,56,239	...	1,05,08,508
Government—				
Stores	...	100	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	100	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

RUSSIA.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	30,300	7,068	5,200	1,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	66	...	25	...	...
...	10,10,300	...	1,01,965	...	7,093	...	1,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,10,300	...	1,01,965	...	7,093	...	1,040
...	10,10,300	...	1,01,965	...	7,093	...	1,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,10,300	...	1,01,965	...	7,093	...	1,040
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	...	...	23,220
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	3,500	2,800	900	500
Piece-goods ... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	45,300	9,244	128,900	22,339
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	12	320
Silk goods ... Value	...	1,000	...	...
Woollen goods ... „	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	1,652	...	892
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	138	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	12,142	...	6,928
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free „	...	33,924	...	59,293
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable „	...	36,877	...	79,243
Total ...	...	70,801	...	1,38,536
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	71,175	...	1,40,357
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	71,175	...	1,40,357
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	130
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	130

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

Egypt.				Mauritius.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	150	14	3,447	...	...	172	15,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	110	...	3,080	...	90,314	...	1,01,694
...	...	...	...	2,500	875	366	183
2,832	2,917	3,086	4,531	212	112	3,200	800
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	1,300
7,658,700	26,12,235	7,281,550	23,03,739	2,310,500	4,20,695	2,618,900	4,51,266
14,400	2,736	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	120	...	...	528	7,030	441	4,790
...	1,200	...	4,230	...	5,210	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	7,210	...	9,434
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	694	...	21	...	31,121	...	19,550
22,000	88,000	15,506	62,024	22,045	12,678	17,970	8,880
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,004	10,997	30	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,572	...	1,628	...	1,66,325	...	1,70,084
...	55,14,057	...	24,98,562	...	26,12,997	...	28,59,016
...	810	...	11,184	...	54,18,728	...	58,52,186
...	55,14,867	...	25,09,746	...	80,31,725	...	87,11,204
...	55,15,733	...	25,10,853	...	83,18,283	...	89,87,951
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,70,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,70,000
...	55,15,733	...	25,10,853	...	83,18,283	...	1,08,57,951
...	100	...	...	...	166	...	4,132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	...	166	...	4,132

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—concluded.**				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	...	...	358
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	800
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	15,050,850	27,54,576	11,689,750	19,16,338
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	26,574,900	27,48,755	34,046,000	33,60,049
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	3,728	39,307
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	800
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	903	...	1,162
Other articles, unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	8,208
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	1,800	...	2,330
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	582	671
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	427
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	1,440	...	6,094
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free ,, / Dutiable ,,	... / ...	57,29,384 / 7,75,739	... / ...	54,04,529 / 8,42,376
Total ...	...	65,05,123	...	62,46,905
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	65,13,432	...	62,76,132
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	65,13,432	...	62,76,132
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,850	10,566	3,793	1,113	...	...	...	...
...	50,419	...	84,051	...	1,77,435	...	92,662
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
650	700	...	...	2,627	2,623	7,675	4,792
...		...		...		...	
...	3,810	...	7,806	...	...	...	...
22,910,400	31,02,545	39,004,800	48,68,345	150,600	32,665	126,400	26,764
111,603,731	1,02,61,033	179,118,500	1,51,02,291	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	60	2	18
...	3,913	...	4,298	...	13,027	...	10,551
...	24,973	...	9,599	...	...	...	2,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,432	...	4,116	...	12,337	...	4,287
...	...	8	55	...	...	...	...
...	134	...	420	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	147	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	8,848	...	1,494	...	...	...	...
42,883	29,35,313	53,698	27,54,060	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	105	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,975	...	18,232	...	16,387	...	17,245
...	3,90,27,534	...	5,17,01,917	...	2,78,438	...	1,92,114
...	...	...	17,904	...	11,32,131	...	12,70,270
...	3,90,27,534	...	5,17,19,821	...	14,10,569	...	14,62,384
...	3,90,58,643	...	5,17,21,984	...	14,13,573	...	14,70,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,90,58,643	...	5,17,21,984	...	14,13,573	...	14,70,317
...	...	...	...	...	6,883	...	16,933
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,883	...	16,933

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	250	...	2,000
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	111,077	26,203	101,413	30,867
Piece-goods ... No.	...		...	
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	4,000
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	25	5	1,200	360
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	38,282	...	26,100
Woollen goods ... „	...	3,890	...	2,270
Other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	16,246	...	4,490
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	196	332	188	300
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	620	...	60
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... No.	...		...	
Jewellery, (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	6,069	...	688
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free „	...	1,34,385	...	1,14,494
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable „	...	33,12,872	...	39,11,636
Total ...	...	34,47,257	...	40,26,130
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	34,54,682	...	40,28,841
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	34,54,682	...	40,28,841
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2,687	17,280	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	1,080	16	971
9	886	5	505	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	296	148	...	...
...	9,90,555	...	11,00,139	...	62,241	...	72,256
624	415	2,400	750	14,411,092	48,03,257	23,177,680	76,77,806
31,872	12,900	46,054	17,543	5,365	1,684	196	60
...		...		300		...	
...	...	...	100	...	780	...	880
174,650	39,296	605,600	1,22,228	9,028,450	12,55,915	10,122,600	13,72,045
1,272,900	1,50,982	1,694,850	1,69,866	3,779,100	4,23,694	4,804,500	4,90,877
367	5,554	1,567	11,595	3,416	51,310	130	1,432
...	11,723	...	3,735	...	126	...	1,262
...	296	...	797	...	2,045	...	7,212
...	1,197	...	...	...	1,160	...	10,160
...	17,556	...	22,537	...	11,247	...	15,093
2	40	408	1,603	376	1,504	1,525	9,122
...	725	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		31	2,625	1	75
...	...	...	...	3,500		100	
...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
1	100	...	...	590	41,232	475	22,265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,27,997	...	2,43,190	...	29,186	...	15,211
...	27,55,939	...	35,00,790	...	3,74,93,195	...	3,74,42,805
...	62,71,509	...	95,69,125	...	26,833	...	23,620
...	90,27,448	...	1,30,69,915	...	3,75,20,028	...	3,74,66,425
...	91,60,705	...	1,32,20,749	...	3,75,88,643	...	3,75,22,647
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30,00,000	...	84,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	30,00,000	...	84,50,000	...	...	...	...
...	1,21,60,705	...	2,16,70,749	...	3,75,88,643	...	3,75,22,647
...	4,239	...	2,568	...	810	...	8,924
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,239	...	2,568	...	810	...	8,924

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*					
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	105,000	30,000
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	3,173
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods	Yds. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	575,600	99,560	361,600	62,046
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	228,200	28,576	664,600	80,132
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	42	611	16	174
Silk goods	Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	„	...	1,600	...	3,122
Other articles, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	1,645	...	2,535
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	130
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	165	10,516	188	9,060
Button	„	33	2,025	...	...
Other kinds	„	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	864	...	980
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free / Dutiable	„ / „	... / ...	7,46,413 / ...	... / ...	5,01,123 / ...
Total		...	...	7,46,413	...	5,01,123
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		...	...	7,56,998	...	5,03,480
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.			...	7,56,998	...	5,03,480
Government—						
Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure—						
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure		...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,232	1,03,393	1,166	95,543
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	255	...	4,092	...	3,39,901	...	9,98,639
...	...	...	...	1,397,600	5,78,306	730,000	2,77,143
...	...	1,080	190	4,491	4,858	25,737	9,567
...	...	...		189		...	
...	...	...	...	...	248	...	1,394
28,000	6,293	600	108	20,229,750	39,19,906	16,088,450	32,67,006
270	23	6,000	1,200	112,370	10,314	269,500	19,682
...	...	...	...	6,245	74,386	7,669	94,344
...	2,575	...	1,387	...	12,752	...	8,211
...	...	...	...	...	6,052	...	13,114
...	...	...	...	...	1,150	...	...
...	1,650	...	300	...	88,406	...	70,850
...	...	...	...	4,494	18,053	4,872	17,365
...	155		...	...	808	...	447
...	...		...	3	165	26	1,730
...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...
...		...		10		...	
...	...	...	...	1	120	...	48
...		...		80		24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
1	105	4	208	415	29,262	416	24,315
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	880	...	20	...	3,32,496	...	3,56,147
...	36,016	...	1,06,400	...	2,35,24,713	...	1,93,06,660
...	2,79,962	...	4,81,414	...	11,758	...	3,311
...	3,15,978	...	5,87,814	...	2,35,36,471	...	1,93,09,971
...	3,23,165	...	5,90,173	...	2,39,43,494	...	1,96,14,744
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,716	...	1,91,456
...	...	...	...	...	4,716	...	1,91,456
...	3,23,165	...	5,90,173	...	2,39,48,210	...	1,98,06,200
...	...	...	...	...	3,153	...	4,06,230
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,153	...	4,06,230

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.							
Silk	lbs.	4,393	15,704	6,468	24,449	956	4,752
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	14	976	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C.Tons	...	...	...	...	9	1,490
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	1,126	...	646	...	2,931
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	11,200	2,000
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods ...	Yards	3,324	1,566	4,284	6,945	549	338
	No.	...		...		...	
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	37,991
Jute—							
Manufactures of—							
Gunny-bags ...	No.	3,856,985	10,22,816	3,223,550	7,58,926	21,852,174	64,58,285
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	231,170	30,617	349,240	38,762	739,087	1,03,402
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	7	120	...	...	815	9,455
Silk goods	Value	...	21,292	...	15,699	...	19,987
Woollen goods	,,	...	150	...	...	...	4,080
Other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—							
Apparel	Value	...	1,297	...	2,200	...	40,121
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...	8	40
C.—Other Articles—							
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	164	...	...	...	565
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2,017	41,749
Hides and skins—							
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	8	800	16	1,600	...	...
	No.	400		800		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	16	1,849
	No.	...		...		600	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	...	...	350	...	140
Lac—							
Shell	Cwt.	10	610	...	...	896	57,460
Button	,,	...	...	...	...	188	13,268
Other kinds ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	,,	...	1,872	...	6,193	...	44,162
Indian Produce and Manufactures {Free	,,	...	23,87,382	...	20,70,400	...	1,06,16,741
{Dutiable	,,	...	28,258	...	24,325	...	1,81,316
Total	...	...	24,15,640	...	20,94,725	...	1,07,98,057
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	24,21,334	...	21,01,352	...	1,08,64,758
Treasure—							
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	24,21,334	...	21,01,352	...	1,08,64,758
Government—							
Stores	...	...	...	...	10	...	4,200
Treasure—							
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	10	...	4,200

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1,222	5,436	...	...	...	...	1,192,777	49,50,709	1,318,423	49,77,274
10	700	...	...	...	..	2,468	2,14,862	2,810	2,20,212
161	25,101	5,208	36,987	501	90,133	248	41,613	871	1,35,667
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,637,529	8,96,959	3,008,054	9,30,956
...	7,456	...	91,923	...	1,43,723	...	30,17,150	...	37,54,311
43,991	17,237	82	50	...	...	15,823,098	53,84,903	23,954,437	79,73,119
4,126	980	12,196	5,224	13,002	13,954	186,304	63,356	232,527	93,708
...		...		...		489		...	
...	26,824	...	174	...	...	...	89,899	...	1,31,339
30,336,450	74,94,179	17,015,450	42,58,791	14,575,480	31,39,144	163,304,241	3,46,09,643	195,962,875	3,67,97,541
1,421,665	1,82,999	277,500	30,390	247,365	24,884	169,285,809	1,62,85,385	242,743,701	2,13,87,836
175	2,165	404	5,609	310	3,526	52,129	6,33,950	28,077	2,31,357
...	42,372	...	58,177	...	52,206	...	11,51,135	...	8,95,391
...	4,270	...	2,663	...	2,962	...	10,75,938	...	10,88,526
...	1,449	...	6,990	...	23,329	...	12,497	...	4,86,303
...	28,582	...	1,56,008	...	1,20,470	...	5,46,799	...	4,35,739
120	132	311	1,085	723	867	49,432	1,21,732	41,921	1,01,074
...	493	...	9,625	...	740	...	50,498	...	70,979
2,526	45,771	471	14,155	574	18,651	4,288	80,707	3,809	79,694
...	...	...	...	...	...	512	41,220	418	43,990
...		...		...		7,103		6,167	
9	300	...	...	...	...	92	9,604	43	8,506
300		...		...		7,934		9,343	
...	669	...	...	...	1,870	...	45,739	...	48,223
769	35,847	491	33,010	448	20,446	175,494	1,19,22,634	188,951	92,68,171
281	16,420	...	...	...	...	28,021	18,95,911	27,038	13,15,233
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	550	13	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	54,155	...	1,01,895	...	1,03,936	...	15,96,711	...	15,86,350
...	1,19,24,207	...	1,31,83,331	...	99,92,237	...	42,58,01,421	...	41,96,07,601
...	1,36,184	...	57,00,691	...	32,69,239	...	2,79,91,056	...	3,00,16,636
...	1,20,60,391	...	1,88,84,022	...	1,32,61,476	...	45,37,92,477	...	44,96,24,237
...	1,20,69,642	...	1,89,99,487	...	1,33,33,445	...	45,56,03,447	...	45,12,89,346
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,873
...	...	...	2,72,411	...	13,16,642	...	32,78,127	...	1,18,28,098
...	...	...	2,72,411	...	13,16,642	...	32,78,127	...	1,18,30,971
...	1,20,69,642	...	1,92,71,898	...	1,46,50,087	...	45,88,81,574	...	46,31,20,317
...	2,523	...	1,691	...	105	...	2,66,019	...	5,46,914
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,523	...	1,691	...	105	...	2,66,019	...	5,46,914

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Rates of Duty—				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores ...	1,77,672	67,538	1,74,754	72,580
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	48,661	48,626	38,839	38,606
Spirits and liqueurs	17,22,831	17,17,018	16,65,121	16,58,100
Wines	1,46,696	1,46,255	1,38,449	1,36,807
Other sorts	1,443	1,443	1,653	1,653
Opium	2,798	2,798	3,285	3,265
Salt	2,46,60,494	2,44,99,063	2,43,29,735	2,41,56,539
Salted fish	26	26	159	159
General Duties—				
Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	1,332	1,325	3,118	3,096
Fruits and Vegetables	27,976	27,953	30,072	29,855
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	581	577	476	476
Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Groceries ...	1,49,055	1,48,292	1,53,422	1,52,439
Spices	1,31,462	1,31,439	1,51,652	1,51,115
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	3,08,778	3,08,125	6,36,013	6,34,718
Tea	2,310	2,300	3,031	3,030
Chemical Products and Preparations	80,031	79,913	91,222	91,025
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	1,26,126	1,25,776	1,44,239	1,43,709
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	25,490	25,328	41,587	41,496
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
Hardware and Cutlery	2,97,106	2,94,756	3,06,845	3,05,257
Metals—				
Copper	1,44,159	1,44,076	1,50,762	1,50,710
Iron	1,48,292	1,47,080	1,46,153	1,45,255
Silver bullion and coin	4,71,329	4,69,294	8,00,767	7,99,288
Steel	46,167	44,428	48,299	48,989
Tin	75,821	75,813	67,026	66,412
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	1,48,464	1,46,337	2,03,802	2,01,058
Oils—				
Petroleum	23,55,715	23,54,510	25,96,111	25,92,862
Other sorts	95,813	95,684	1,41,086	1,40,613
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)	2,10,597	2,09,216	1,73,733	1,73,068
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	35,77,280	35,53,570	29,91,908	29,82,964
White	8,01,675	7,96,847	6,65,018	6,63,714
Coloured, printed or dyed	5,73,456	5,71,020	3,64,728	3,60,447
Other goods	55,769	54,765	51,782	51,276
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals	81,859	81,652	77,166	76,930
Paper and Pasteboard	46,636	46,504	45,386	45,183
Silk, raw and manufactured	73,107	72,160	39,267	38,980
Stationery	45,415	45,245	42,080	41,901
Umbrellas	48,318	48,305	35,776	35,761
Wood and timber and articles made of wood ...	37,805	37,192	17,856	15,961
Woollen goods	3,53,743	3,50,652	2,09,547	2,08,525
Imports by post	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles not enumerated	7,10,770	4,03,617	7,43,634	7,38,881
Total Duty on Imports ...	3,80,13,058	3,76,76,518	3,75,25,464	3,71,97,703
EXPORTS.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	3,265	2,930	3,768	3,113
Rice not in the husk	13,26,936	12,57,812	13,43,863	13,05,128
Rice flour	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Duty on Exports ...	13,30,201	12,60,742	13,47,631	13,08,241

H.—Trade—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,49,47,041	1,24,74,759	18,40,252	15,11,327	1,67,87,293	1,39,86,086	...	...
„ Sind	4,377	4,545	16,841	7,578	21,218	12,123	...	...
„ Madras	1,05,85,813	66,06,216	1,68,610	2,30,538	1,07,54,423	68,36,754	19,500	...
„ Burma	2,01,09,593	3,61,34,304	6,42,393	6,65,172	2,07,51,986	3,67,99,476	2,27,475	29,26,900
From British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	4,56,46,824	5,52,19,824	26,68,096	24,14,615	4,83,14,920	5,76,34,439	2,46,975	29,26,900
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,69,16,996	1,71,93,672	54,93,074	58,92,788	2,24,10,070	2,30,86,460	19,37,624	24,56,572
From Goa	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
„ Pondichery	44	3,787	5,922	6,618	5,966	10,405	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Maliyapuram... ...	90,719	590	...	...	90,719	590	...	...
„ Cutch-Mandvi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	4,33,281	5,09,335	35	50	4,33,316	5,09,385	...	...
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	25	72	...	...	25	72	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junágarh ...	...	...	731	...	731	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	...	262	590	51	590	313	...	...
„ Kattywar { Verawal ...	...	1,014	...	...	...	1,014	...	...
From Indian Ports, not British— Total ...	5,24,069	5,15,068	7,278	6,722	5,31,347	5,21,790	...	...
From All Ports— Total ...	6,30,87,889	7,29,28,564	81,68,448	83,14,125	7,12,56,337	8,12,42,689	21,84,599	53,83,472
Government Stores and Treasure	3,54,342	5,96,768	4,20,022	4,31,153	7,74,364	10,27,921	24,409	11,000
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,32,20,684	1,70,20,184	2,29,668	1,65,794	1,34,50,352	1,71,85,978	...	...
„ Sind	2,90,854	5,04,930	23,002	24,102	3,13,856	5,29,032	...	...
„ Madras	82,07,710	1,17,34,927	17,34,439	15,62,787	99,42,149	1,32,97,714	2,454	71,200
„ Burma	1,71,21,433	1,89,33,588	50,74,251	49,46,778	2,21,95,684	2,38,80,366	92,63,971	1,02,81,507
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	3,88,40,681	4,81,93,629	70,61,360	66,99,461	4,59,02,041	5,48,93,090	92,66,425	1,03,52,707
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,72,32,316	1,79,37,456	63,00,626	73,53,389	2,35,32,942	2,52,90,845	20,67,529	23,56,922
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondichery	54,585	53,312	544	34,844	55,129	88,156	...	...
„ Karikal	19	160	...	...	19	160	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrákál ...	32,447	46,965	3,760	2,202	36,207	49,167	...	...
„ Cutch	1,530	2,970	...	...	1,530	2,970	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Bhownagar ...	1,984	1,365	...	...	1,984	1,365	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Junágarh ...	12,598	...	...	...	12,598	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Mángrol ...	1,075	1,733	...	30	1,075	1,763	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Porbandar ...	460	190	...	407	460	597	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Verawal ...	40	460	...	5	40	465	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	46,023	71,120	6,740	1,296	52,763	72,416	...	...
„ Travancore { Koláchel ...	762	...	...	...	762	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	3,723	6,872	228	40	3,951	6,912	...	...
„ Travancore { Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	1,275	...	330	...	1,575	...	...	...
To Indian Ports, not British— Total ...	1,56,521	1,85,147	11,572	38,824	1,68,093	2,23,971	...	...
To All Ports— Total ...	5,62,29,518	6,63,16,232	1,33,73,558	1,40,91,674	6,96,03,076	8,04,07,906	1,13,33,954	1,27,09,626
Government Stores and Treasure	16,81,835	26,59,452	3,02,701	6,02,346	19,84,536	32,61,798	50,000	97,000

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1897-98,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (Other than British Indian).				British	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	116	327,273	174	468,963	...	...
	Sailing	43	87,381	45	94,578	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	6	12,689	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	1	2,340	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	11	26,107	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	4	8,727	...	...
Germany	Steam	2	3,818	21	47,237	...	...
	Sailing	8	15,435	14	28,474	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,627	...	...
Italy	Steam	1	1,982	5	11,224	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	11	23,191	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	11	13,927	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	6	10,256	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	6	14,077	7	15,141	...	...
	Sailing	6	5,436	4	3,684	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	1	1,585	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	10	9,350	...	...
United States	Steam	1	2,572	8	19,992	...	...
	Sailing	28	54,897	30	62,417	...	...
Aden	Steam	9	20,761	2	5,258	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	9	18,749	7	8,862	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	909	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	20	25,175	37	79,906	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,623	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	46	77,475	45	75,351	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	1	2,599	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	4	5,852	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	227	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	4	6,562	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	909	1	589	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	17	29,844	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	10	21,490	12	21,001	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,654	3	3,106	...	...
Other countries	Steam	15	17,187	7	11,243	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,057	6	8,309	...	...
Total, 1897-98	Steam	261	579,019	372	850,670	...	...
	Sailing	90	170,619	119	222,770	...	...
Total, 1896-97	Steam	233	536,656	299	668,349	...	...
	Sailing	58	115,187	96	169,428	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1896-97.

INDIAN.		AUSTRIAN.				FRENCH.				GERMAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,383	4	6,824
...	...	...	...	1	2,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,313
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,795	35	71,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,795	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1897-98, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.	Italian.				American.	
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Austria-Hungary ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Belgium ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
France ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Germany ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Holland ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Italy ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Russia ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Africa—Eastern Coast ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Egypt ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Mauritius ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Réunion ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
North America ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
South America ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
United States ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	1 / ...	1,858 / ...
Aden ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Arabia ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Ceylon ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
China—Hong-Kong ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Japan ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Java ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Maldives (except Minicoy) ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Persia ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Straits Settlements ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Turkey in Asia ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Australia ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Other countries... ... ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Total, 1897-98 ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	1 / ...	1,858 / ...
Total, 1896-97 ... { Steam / Sailing	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1896-97—continued.

ICAN.		ARAB.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,520
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	472
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,682
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1897-98, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	1	1,520	...	...
	Sailing	2	5,383	5	7,296	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	1	2,267	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	1	2,313	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	1	1,682	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	1	1,795	35	71,881	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,795	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	2	4,240	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	1	822	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	2,951	1	472	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	327	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	2,820	...	...
United States	Steam	1	1,858	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	2,678	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	4,494	8	6,425	1	610
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	1	1,682	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	123
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	2	3,242	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	4	379
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	698	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	1	1,173	10	9,356	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	8	7,361	1	1,858	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,083	...	...
Total, 1897-98	Steam	14	16,251	53	96,799	...	...
	Sailing	12	15,321	20	21,101	6	1,142
Total, 1896-97	Steam	4	6,394	39	82,810	...	...
	Sailing	9	9,128	25	14,384	7	1,069

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1896-97—concluded.

CRAFT.		GRAND TOTAL, 1897-98.				GRAND TOTAL, 1896-97.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	116	327,273	175	470,483	103	283,624	157	412,646
...	...	45	92,764	50	101,873	31	58,085	22	49,277
...	...	...	...	7	14,956	...	...	2	3,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	4,653	...	...	2	5,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5,613	12	27,789	...	...	6	12,766
...	...	9	17,230	4	8,727	...	...	5	10,016
...	...	...	...	56	119,118	2	3,829	46	100,885
...	...	...	...	14	28,474	6	12,471	4	8,065
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,832
...	...	...	...	1	2,627	...	...	1	2,418
...	...	...	...	7	15,464	...	...	6	13,262
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	23,191	...	...	21	46,490	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	11	13,927	1	934	5	5,461
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	198
...	...	6	10,256	...	...	7	15,648	3	5,558
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	14,899	7	15,141	10	26,322	3	5,723
...	...	9	8,387	5	4,156	3	4,042	10	15,744
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,581
...	...	...	...	1	327	...	...	1	790
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,585	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	13	12,170	...	...	19	18,387
...	...	2	4,430	8	19,992	5	9,462	1	1,187
...	...	28	54,897	31	65,095	21	43,753	22	48,980
...	...	9	20,761	2	5,258	8	16,255	1	2,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	9	18,749	7	8,862	4	7,500	6	11,051
3	473	6	5,134	9	7,334	3	2,585	6	5,253
...	...	20	25,175	38	81,588	7	17,273	29	55,478
...	...	2	2,746	3	473	...	...	4	623
...	...	48	80,717	45	75,351	46	78,507	46	77,945
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2,599	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	5,852	...	...	2	3,285	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	989	5	606	7	989	7	1,069	6	913
...	...	4	6,562	...	...	1	2,183	...	...
...	...	2	1,607	1	589	2	1,851	1	609
...	...	1	1,173	27	39,200	...	...	4	2,954
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	21,490	12	21,001	9	19,086	11	19,429
...	...	1	1,654	3	3,106	1	1,528	4	5,783
...	...	24	26,530	8	13,101	11	11,752	8	10,378
...	...	1	2,057	7	9,392	...	...	23	10,496
...	...	275	595,270	425	947,469	...	...	...	...
10	1,462	108	187,082	149	245,333	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	237	543,050	338	751,159
11	1,734	...	...	...	...	74	125,384	132	185,546

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1897-98, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Aust	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	2	4,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	1	2,612	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	18	37,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	8,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	2	5,206	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	4	6,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	Steam	3	9,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	30	62,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	7	13,568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	3	8,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	Steam	1	2,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	15	34,097	1	1,471	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	5	9,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	2	4,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	9	15,327	2	3,354	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	18	31,569	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1897-98 ...	Steam	87	186,029	6	12,643	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	37	67,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	84	161,910	9	21,074	...	...	...	...	2	3,487
	Sailing	32	45,700	1	1,469	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1896-97.

RIAN.		GERMAN.				FRENCH.				ITALIAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1897-98, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Other Nationalities.				Total	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	725	...	...	2	1,801
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	2	3,364	...	...	2	3,364
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy).	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,299	...	...	3	5,687
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	612	...	...	4	3,776
Total, 1897-98 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	3	4,663	...	...	5	9,051
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,337	...	...	6	5,577
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,507	...	...	3	4,994
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	14	6,688	...	...	19	8,945

TRADE—*continued.*

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1896-97—concluded.

FOREIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1897-98.				GRAND TOTAL, 1896-97.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,908	...	...	3	3,124	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,960	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,612	...	...	2	5,256
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	37,568	...	...	20	31,718	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10,090	...	...	2	1,368	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,206	...	...	2	4,284
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6,817	...	...	4	7,950	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	881	...	...	3	3,183	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	693	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,620	...	...	2	2,051	1	1,469
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9,275	...	...	2	4,522	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	66,037	...	...	28	63,290	...	...
...	...	3	496	...	...	10	14,064	...	...	11	15,699	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,323	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,465	...	...	3	6,530	4	8,366
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	39,784	1	1,471	18	36,443	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,794	...	...	5	10,200	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,918	...	...	1	1,393	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	768	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15,327	2	3,354	8	11,934	1	2,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	35,345	...	...	28	18,084	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	92	195,080	6	12,643	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	496	...	...	46	73,259	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	166,904	9	21,074
...	...	3	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	55,006	1	1,469

H.—

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	36	87,493	76	207,027	...	...	...	...	5	9,520
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Sind	Steam	1	3,134	2	3,849	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras	Steam	171	369,321	117	237,470	...	...	...	...	56	96,298
	Sailing	1	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Burma	Steam	322	408,168	325	410,445	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	530	868,116	520	858,791	...	...	...	...	61	105,818
	Sailing	1	601	1	1,289	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British ports within the province ...	Steam	889	341,228	1,042	651,743	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Indian ports not British	Steam	5	10,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	847	1	847	...	...	...	...	2	1,233
Total, 1897-98 ...	Steam	1,424	1,220,145	1,562	1,510,531	...	...	...	...	61	105,818
	Sailing	2	1,448	5	3,826	...	...	...	...	2	1,233
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	1,452	1,202,058	1,546	1,367,959	...	...	...	...	65	110,527
	Sailing	3	2,769	4	7,165	...	...	...	...	5	2,955
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	87	232,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,984
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Sind	Steam	5	9,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Madras	Steam	45	94,563	3	5,493	...	...	...	...	2	3,378
	Sailing	1	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Burma	Steam	4	8,690	9	22,232	...	...	...	...	1	1,299
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	141	345,155	12	27,725	...	...	...	...	7	10,661
	Sailing	1	1,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, British ports within the province ...	Steam	34	73,198	4	2,832	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,463	1	2,238	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Indian ports not British	Steam	5	11,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1897-98 ...	Steam	180	430,351	16	30,557	...	...	...	...	7	10,661
	Sailing	3	3,005	1	2,238	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1896-97 ...	Steam	112	220,323	23	35,758	...	...	...	...	3	5,926
	Sailing	3	3,030	2	2,057	...	...	...	...	2	1,379

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1897-98, totals of the year 1896-97.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1897-98.				TOTAL, 1896-97.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	4,488	...	...	...	...	41	97,013	79	211,515	21	59,131	33	80,167
...	...	...	...	1	137	...	...	1	137	2	1,448	2	2,492
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,134	2	3,849	...	...	2	5,262
...	...	...	...	2	258	...	...	2	258	...	...	3	410
25	28,588	...	...	...	...	227	465,619	142	266,058	255	532,565	157	299,115
...	...	8	1,401	13	1,648	9	2,002	13	1,648	23	3,079	15	1,812
3	5,010	...	...	...	...	322	408,168	328	415,455	260	337,986	277	382,132
...	...	30	3,502	7	1,742	30	3,502	8	3,031	46	5,189	11	3,025
31	38,086	...	...	...	...	591	973,934	551	896,877	536	929,682	469	766,676
...	...	38	4,903	23	3,785	39	5,504	24	5,074	71	9,716	31	7,769
...	...	...	...	...	...	889	341,228	1,042	651,743	978	374,638	1,109	639,643
...	...	597	64,907	587	60,102	597	64,907	590	61,792	622	61,992	614	61,526
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10,801	...	...	3	8,265	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	162	3	2,080	2	1,009	6	4,276	6	1,370
31	38,086	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,325,963	1,593	1,548,620	...	...	...	...
...	..	635	69,810	611	64,049	639	72,491	616	67,875	...	...	...	...
32	38,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,517	1,812,585	1,578	1,406,319
...	...	691	70,260	647	63,500	...	...	...	...	699	75,984	651	70,665
...	...	...	...	...	...	91	238,072	...	...	47	109,150	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,814	...	...	5	11,390	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	97,941	3	5,493	16	33,683	1	1,375
...	...	14	2,258	3	371	15	3,800	3	371	25	4,161	14	2,118
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,989	9	22,232	6	9,930	14	27,898
...	...	...	...	13	2,122	...	...	13	2,122	2	215	23	4,543
...	...	...	...	...	...	148	355,816	12	27,725	74	164,153	15	29,273
...	...	14	2,258	16	2,493	15	3,800	16	2,493	28	4,876	37	6,661
...	...	...	...	...	...	34	73,198	4	2,832	39	58,593	11	11,678
...	...	257	30,986	308	39,117	259	32,449	309	41,355	205	31,913	244	31,861
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11,998	...	...	2	3,503	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	187	441,012	16	30,557	...	...	...	...
...	...	271	33,244	324	41,610	274	36,249	325	43,848	...	...	...	...
3	5,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	226,219	26	40,951
1	693	228	32,380	278	35,772	...	...	...	...	233	36,789	281	38,522

I.—Coinage and

1.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1897-98.						Coined during					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.							
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Single pice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mhs.	Mhs.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
1	Nil	42,56,216	Nil	15,02,45,060	Nil	Nil	1,721,260	...	5,884,424	12,103,040	82,288,000
						Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
						...	17,21,260 0 0	...	14,71,106 0 0	15,12,880 0 0	12,85,750 0 0

(a) On behalf of the

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 1st April 1897.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation of the year on 31st	
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pieces 3,218,271	282,253	45,043	...	...	3,246,475	2,80,215
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 3,24,64,060	2,54,26,700	4,32,66,000	48,44,25,655	48,79,22,865	3,26,95,605	2,53,31,050

* Coin and Bullion.
† Includes a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 received at Calcutta, but

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1897-98.					ESTIMATED VALUE OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.				
					Gold.		Silver.		Copper.
Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits cents.	Total.	Sovereigns received during the year 1897-98.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale. (a)					
8,483,515	20,822,400	18,040,000	149,342,639	102,595 current weight.					
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in		Not known.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	905 short weight and reduced.					
66,277 7 4	1,08,450 0 0	4,05,900 0 0	65,71,623 7 4						

Reserve Treasury.

Currency for the year 1897-98.

AT THE END MARCH 1898.	RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1898 STATED IN RUPEES.							
	Coin.		Bullion.			Notes.		
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Securities.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Other circles.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
43,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,58,60,500	17,67,862*	3,12,88,272 6 0†	...	...	9,99,99,945 10 0	3,98,255	12,25,960	8,33,600

not paid at Allahabad and Rangoon until after the 31st March 1898.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1897.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowment. In land.	Income— From endowment. In money.	Income— Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	775·01	64,238	2,08,995 12 10	...	5,593 6 7	30,865 9 8	1	1	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	115·08	2,916	1,00,166 15 4	...	1,331 14 7	59,001 3 4	1	...	
Campbell Hospital ...	1	784·14	33,349	1,24,927 8 4	...	55 14 1	49,847 1 1	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1,091·76	147,928	34,000 0 0	...	17,686 7 6	4,257 8 0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	148·3	13,609	5,697 7 4	...	1,306 3 1	24,936 9 8	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—										
For Europeans ...	1	37·	55	4,213 0 0	...	...	17,554 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	927·36	1,119	1,07,361 6 3	...	...	2,472 12 6	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	482	22,089·57	2,861,833	1,28,579 2 11	4,446 9 7*	34,094 14 3	7,54,092 4 11	204	481	
Total ...	497	25,968·22	3,125,047	7,13,946 5 0	4,446 9 7	60,068 12 1	9,43,027 1 2	216	489	

* Of this, Rs. 4 273-15-1, was included under the head "Local Fund" in Statement V, Part I of the Dispensary Returns for the year 1897.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1897-98.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	8,526	26,074	7,438	135	206	1,59,087 5 8	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	1,012	191	24	32	15,806 14 6	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,170	56,348	872	205	319	3,018 8 0	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	71,659	4,455	118	264	6,830 11 0	
Greek Church	150	2	28	1	2	...	
Armenians	230	79	53	4	3	...	
Christians (sects not stated)	5,851	20,785	833	25	91	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	9	30	...	...	...	
Parsees	166	5	5	...	...	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,765,866	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	203,173	23,234,100	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	186,899	...	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,670	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	126	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	708	2,309,915	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,679,549	13,905	...	...	1,64,743 7 2	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1897-98.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.		Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
					University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.								
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.			Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.				
1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
			Institutions	For males ...	36	18	2,477	47,595	17	85	50,228	2,842	4,029	3,992	155	61,246	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	25·7	
													11,018						
				For females...	2	...	59	2,802	9	...	2,872	...	28	356	11	3,267		1·3	
													395						
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948		Total ...	38	18	2,536	50,397	26	85	53,100	2,842	4,057	4,348	166	64,513		27·0	
	Total ... 2,38,640	Total ... 73,043,697											11,413						
			Scholars ...	Males ...	6,400	1,974	223,780	1,167,691	749	6,298	1,406,892	30,302	30,633	50,167	2,006	1,520,000	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	27·8	
													113,108						
				Females ...	40‡	10	5,483	91,924	497	46	98,000	237	437	5,673	468	104,815	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1·9	
													6,815						
				Total ...	6,440	1,984	229,263	1,259,615	1,246	6,344	1,504,892	30,539	31,070	55,840	2,474	1,624,815	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	14·8	
													119,923						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
‡ Including two girls reading in the Presidency College, and two in the Ravenshaw College.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,60,785	3,31,054	35,57,004	28,29,704	97,905	3,62,986	79,39,438	5,48,830	60,589	6,09,419	1,40,868	65,571	6,64,577	2,35,009	4,08,268	15,14,293	1,00,63,150	
„ females ...	10,587	...	5,17,841	3,15,974	34,943	...	8,79,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,79,345	
Total ...	7,71,372	3,31,054	40,74,845	31,45,678	1,32,848	3,62,986	88,18,783	5,48,830	60,589	6,09,419	1,40,868	65,571	6,64,577	2,35,009	4,08,268	15,14,293	1,09,42,495	
2.—(*a*) Percentage of provincial expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11·	9·7	21·5	8·8	3·9	7·9	63·1	7·5	·7	8·3	...	2·6	15·2	6·8	3·6	28·5	100·	
(*b*) Percentage of district fund expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	19·6	44·6	·03	1·4	65·8	·3	·2	·5	...	...	25·1	2·5	5·8	33·5	100·	
(*c*) Percentage of municipal expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	22·	62·8	...	1·8	86·7	3·2	·3	3·6	...	...	2·3	1·	6·2	9·6	100·	

| | | |

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,665	1,918	1,733	1	42	49	38	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	157	171	123	1	17	19	14	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	477	515	491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	313	327	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	20	2,612	2,931	2,631	2	59	68	52	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	49	13,868	13,053	10,602	5	2,155	1,843	1,514	2	304	288	215
Middle ... English	7	895	774	636	17	1,519	1,286	1,112	10	756	640	418
Middle ... Vernacular	39	2,936	2,675	2,037	144	8,653	7,860	6,444	15	732	705	456
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	278	259	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... English	1	55	55	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	52	51	27	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools	98	18,032	16,816	13,519	167	12,370	11,140	9,097	27	1,792	1,633	1,084
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys ... Upper Primary	10	300	289	186	11	467	437	306	55	1,911	1,743	1,093
For boys ... Lower Primary	13	388	379	211	7	255	259	199	821	9,670	8,289	7,087
For girls ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	2	95	80	46	2	61	53	37
For girls ... Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	177	156	103
Total, Primary Schools	23	688	668	397	20	817	776	551	884	11,819	10,241	8,320
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.												
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
Training schools for masters	11	506	540	446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	3	16	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	226	200	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	609	631	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools	3	456	477	390	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	3
Industrial schools	1	35	36	33	6	247	232	174	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	6	1,561	1,597	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	46	42	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Special Schools	30	3,455	3,539	2,780	6	247	232	174	1	4	4	3
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	171	24,787	23,954	19,327	195	13,493	12,216	9,874	912	13,615	11,878	9,407

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* Two female pupils in the Presidency College

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

Under private management.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.														Aborigines.					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6	1,370	1,342	1,181	20	3,363	3,667	3,094	38	6,440	6,420	5,297	10	68	51	5,805	75	424	5	...	12	4*	...
...	...	...	...	8	1,020	982	646	16	1,194	1,194	...	...	7	3	1,123	3	58	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	477	477	...	...	39	3	424	...	6	...	...	5	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	313	313	...	...	35	1	271	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
6	1,370	1,342	1,181	28	4,383	4,649	3,740	56	8,424	8,404	5,297	10	149	58	7,623	79	493	5	...	17	14	...
182	30,663	29,263	22,875	162	39,079	37,326	29,281	400	86,069	84,499	44,213	47,382	1,709	713	73,103	363	9,587	305	102	187	...	...
666	51,859	48,579	38,748	248	17,445	16,103	12,625	948	72,465	51,280	1,149	70,071	1,714	409	59,117	33	10,408	357	268	159	387	...
799	44,547	41,785	33,302	132	8,502	7,873	6,168	1,129	65,370	10,727	566	64,541	...	45	52,364	17	12,203	31	463	247	474	...
9	1,086	1,023	862	2	170	160	155	13	1,534	1,378	339	592	830	190	243	261	4	1	...	5	...	115
21	2,358	2,218	1,882	2	226	205	184	24	2,639	2,639	656	...	2,587	22	8	...	1	...	...	21	...	57
20	1,057	1,005	759	1	77	76	62	22	1,186	242	...	1,186	...	412	707	33	12	21	1	...	...	105
1,697	131,576	123,873	98,428	547	65,499	61,743	48,475	2,536	229,263	150,765	46,917	183,772	6,840	1,791	185,542	707	32,215	715	834	619	861	737
3,852	154,605	144,869	115,152	185	7,909	6,986	5,747	4,113	165,192	683	922	165,001	133	448	122,461	6	39,188	274	2,240	442	3,594	...
29,317	777,908	716,410	580,100	13,324	248,414	220,454	183,395	43,482	1,036,635	269	43,069	1,034,500	3	2,927	714,413	58	289,984	4,012	23,567	1,671	32,588	...
170	7,481	7,133	5,346	9	275	250	206	183	7,912	990	18	7,137	751	741	5,675	32	126	512	56	19	...	482
2,187	43,224	40,638	30,808	426	6,475	5,891	4,631	2,619	49,876	136	1,379	49,819	73	1,953	40,508	36	6,480	522	205	99	...	1,564
35,526	983,218	909,050	731,406	13,944	263,073	233,581	193,979	50,397	1,259,615	2,078	45,388	1,256,457	960	6,069	883,057	132	335,778	5,320	26,068	2,231	36,182	2,046
6	282	262	222	...	...	...	...	17	788	72	332	765	...	100	499	...	17	108	64	...	50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	...	16	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
9	458	473	433	...	...	...	...	9	458	199	...	458	...	428	28	1	...	1	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	2	108	66	64	3	334	226	...	108	4	3	298	7	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	729	709	366	8	1,338	194	...	1,202	3	22	1,171	16	123	...	...	3	39	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	460	226	...	231	...	...	364	5	91	...	...	...	...	...
13	219	203	156	3	112	105	64	23	613	126	...	489	1	37	413	1	106	38	16	1	...	...
5	201	232	163	19	1,192	1,146	915	30	2,954	1,027	2,837	1,026	...	...	16	...	2,938	...	...	...	...	...
8	344	309	234	5	239	228	181	14	629	3	337	306	2	3	459	...	157	4	4	...	7	...
41	1,504	1,479	1,208	33	2,380	2,254	1,590	111	7,590	2,073	3,566	4,664	10	601	3,248	30	3,454	151	92	4	96	11
37,270	1,117,662	1,035,744	832,223	14,552	335,335	302,227	247,784	53,100	1,504,892	163,320	101,168	1,444,905	7,959	8,519	1,079,470	948	371,940	6,191	26,994	2,871	37,153	2,794
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	13,946	...	13,898	108	...	...	2,292	...	11,654	...	...	...	237	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,641	16,593	...	16,586	32	...	...	16,593	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys ...	601	9,309	14	948	9,201	...	1	6,957	1	2,063	231	51	5	84	...
							,, girls ...	4	68	...	15	68	...	...	32	...	36	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys ...	5,428	21,617	11	498	21,545	...	11	18,187	...	3,184	2	229	4	213	...
							,, girls ...	24	76	...	14	76	...	9	39	...	22	2	4	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys ...	3,992	53,992	...	53,898	253	...	...	19	...	53,973	...	...	...	3,961	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, girls ...	36	1,848	...	1,848	...	...	...	...	...	1,848	...	...	...	...	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys ...	155	2,615	363	387	1,622	...	52	756	...	352	9	...	846	9	...
							,, girls ...	11	459	...	...	459	...	10	296	...	107	...	...	46	...	...
							Total	11,413	119,923	388	88,092	33,364	...	83	45,171	1	73,239	244	284	901	4,504	140
							Grand Total for 1897-98 ...	64,513	1,624,815	163,708	189,260	1,478,267	7,959	8,602	1,124,641	949	445,179	6,435	27,278	3,772	41,657	2,934

and two in the Ravenshaw College.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lou

PUBL

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained		
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.
Arts Colleges.																		
English	2,49,710	...	...	1,64,852	...	12,840	4,27,402	610	...	...	2,683	...	1,849	5,142	...	..	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.																		
Law	(a) 905	...	...	9,163	...	681	8,939	...	...	...	1,123	...	...	1,123	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,46,969	...	...	32,069	...	...	1,79,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	96,549	...	...	17,381	...	...	1,13,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,92,323	...	...	2,23,465	...	13,521	7,29,309	610	...	...	3,806	...	1,849	6,265	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
High schools... English	1,74,213	...	...	2,97,419	3,201	4,067	4,78,911	2,640	1,250	1,599	36,022	231	319	42,111	6,485	...	...	
Middle ,, ... { English	27,031	...	...	21,192	...	55	48,278	...	4,559	1,045	7,622	2,548	312	16,086	5,115	...	...	
Middle ,, ... { Vernacular	13,283	...	1,459	8,209	1,074	...	24,625	...	36,875	97	24,200	3,486	14	64,672	4,967	...	...	
For Girls—																		
High schools ... English	19,864	...	...	3,496	187	533	24,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	411	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ..	2,34,391	...	1,459	3,30,907	4,462	4,675	5,75,894	2,640	42,684	3,152	67,944	6,315	645	1,23,280	16,567	...	...	
Primary Schools (Vernacular).																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary	1,676	...	...	...	...	2	1,678	...	581	1,677	210	...	...	1,868	4,084	...	...	1,
Lower ,, ...	1,068	...	...	...	...	...	1,068	...	263	374	409	...	...	1,046	4,575	...	...	27,
For Girls—																		
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	20	...	...	500	536	...	...	...
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	972	...	...	
Total Primary Schools ...	2,744	...	...	...	...	2	2,746	...	844	1,931	639	...	...	3,414	10,137	...	...	28,
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	83,117	438	...	210	...	1	83,766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	97	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	27,612	...	...	4,842	...	...	32,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	98,204	100	...	18,378	702	1,160	1,18,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	30,124	...	...	7,167	...	240	37,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,986	...	...	...	...	443	2,429	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	300	6,591	24,655	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	32,129	...	...	8,671	...	25,221	69,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	354	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,73,269	538	...	39,268	702	30,419	3,44,196	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	300	6,591	24,655	113	...	...	...
Buildings	1,62,867	...	...	...	17	55,146	2,18,030	...	2,543	1,778	83	2,495	2,290	9,189	1,394	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	14,285	...	...	...	5	55	14,345	233	1,045	59	132	201	32	1,702	613	...	...	...
Total ...	1,77,152	...	...	...	22	55,201	2,32,375	233	3,588	1,837	215	2,696	2,322	10,891	2,007	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—																		
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto to maktabs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1897-98	11,79,879	538	1,459	5,93,640	5,186	1,03,818	18,84,520	5,843	59,545	6,920	75,479	9,311	11,407	1,68,505	28,824	...	...	29,

(a) Dacca saved Rs. 950.
(b) Total income was Rs. 1,86,585.
(c) Excludes Assam Government sch
(d) Including cadet grants of Rs. 6,
* Includes Rs. 400 from the Provin
† Includes Rs. 200 from the Provin

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

INSTITUTIONS—																			
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.													TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Native States.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	24,400	...	...	62,402	22,063	53,295	1,62,160	1,07,797	2,465	66,406	1,76,668	2,74,720	...	...	3,37,734	1,58,918	7,71,372	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,724	...	1,300	28,024	(a) —905	...	...	37,010	1,981	38,086	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,969	...	...	32,069	...	1,79,038	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,549	...	...	17,381	...	1,13,930	
...	...	...	24,400	...	...	62,402	22,063	53,295	1,62,160	1,34,521	2,465	67,706	2,04,692	5,17,333	...	...	4,24,194	1,60,899	11,02,426	
...	...	6,636	1,08,106	1,941	6,961	4,47,584	81,320	84,029	7,29,941	6,10,824	82,578	2,17,537	9,10,939	2,84,959	3,191	8,560	13,91,991	4,79,887	21,68,588	
643	255	6,362	66,883	1,12,040	5,011	3,07,353	1,63,263	73,253	7,27,803	62,115	52,131	13,942	1,28,188	93,914	1,16,590	6,056	3,08,631	3,11,517	9,26,717	
266	...	5,443	44,445	62,319	4,159	1,41,648	65,988	7,924	3,24,483	21,398	14,979	6,149	42,526	57,728	99,194	5,715	1,96,265	1,02,847	4,61,749	
...	...	...	22,892	...	180	1,09,077	14,402	2,824	1,49,375	48,500	...	...	48,500	42,756	...	180	1,61,073	17,946	2,21,955	
...	...	...	41,856	...	...	1,00,376	44,179	57,128	2,51,538	8,543	2,361	9,703	20,607	49,855	...	...	1,08,919	1,13,371	2,72,145	
...	...	...	6,390	...	918	2,888	11,729	805	22,730	...	600	...	600	6,390	...	1,329	2,683	13,134	23,741	
909	255	18,441	2,98,571	1,76,300	17,229	11,08,926	3,78,881	2,25,963	22,05,870	7,51,380	1,52,649	2,47,331	11,51,360	5,35,602	2,18,984	21,840	22,59,767	10,38,652	40,74,845	
1,131	92	6,467	42,125	1,45,762	16,141	2,41,320	52,762	16,525	5,17,635	13,045	3,811	1,949	18,805	48,801	1,46,343	17,218	2,58,735	80,356	5,46,453	
...	988	32,679	1,12,273	3,16,078	35,299	10,97,359	1,19,680	1,39,746	18,20,435	3,31,127	50,228	46,668	4,28,023	1,13,341	3,16,341	35,673	14,56,011	3,61,885	22,83,251	
...	40	546	32,498	2,270	3,498	13,657	49,688	28,346	1,29,957	19	9,860	4,340	14,228	32,498	2,270	3,978	13,696	92,789	1,45,231	
...	...	990	29,135	32,410	5,450	10,558	72,430	13,384	1,63,667	795	2,217	3,074	6,086	29,134	32,410	5,450	11,671	92,077	1,70,743	
1,131	1,126	40,682	2,16,031	4,96,520	60,388	13,66,194	2,94,560	1,98,001	26,31,694	3,44,986	66,125	56,031	4,67,142	2,18,775	4,97,364	62,319	17,40,113	6,27,107	31,45,678	
...	...	...	5,329	...	...	530	6,616	1,567	14,042	...	...	...	...	88,416	438	...	740	8,184	97,808	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	97	
...	...	...	9,105	...	...	2,284	23,554	...	34,943	...	...	...	...	9,105	...	...	2,284	23,554	34,943	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,336	173	3,356	4,865	27,612	...	...	6,178	3,529	37,319	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,512	5,636	1,344	23,492	98,204	100	...	34,890	8,842	1,42,036	
...	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,124	...	...	7,167	353	37,644	
...	...	...	2,486	2,812	372	324	1,524	3,405	10,983	252	120	3,045	3,417	6,832	15,241	372	3,351	15,488	41,484	
...	...	...	377	850	140	968	387	...	2,722	2,054	6,769	11,068	19,891	32,506	850	140	11,693	46,445	91,634	
...	...	...	2,743	55	1,280	975	4,948	1,816	11,817	15	90	593	698	2,743	55	1,280	990	7,801	12,869	
...	...	113	20,040	3,717	1,792	5,081	37,029	6,848	74,507	20,169	12,788	19,406	52,363	2,95,669	16,684	1,792	67,493	1,14,196	4,95,834	
325	4	1,723	24,984	1,367	1,262	80,719	23,463	1,24,909	2,56,709	24,356	9,885	*28,938	63,179	1,88,251	3,910	3,254	1,05,158	2,48,257	5,48,830	
...	...	613	5,005	1,200	312	17,039	1,973	7,163	32,692	5,544	824	†4,869	11,237	19,723	2,275	371	22,715	15,505	60,589	
325	4	2,336	29,989	2,567	1,574	97,758	25,441	1,32,072	2,89,401	29,900	10,709	33,807	74,416	2,07,974	6,185	3,625	1,27,873	2,63,762	6,09,419	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)1,40,868	...	(b) 1,40,868	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,571	...	...	...	...	65,571	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,78,805	2,79,708	2,333	...	3,731	6,64,577	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)75,139	10	...	...	21,103	96,252	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,718	2,254	65	...	4,169	26,206	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,432	12,390	102	...	2,147	88,071	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,602	11,657	44	...	478	14,781	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	2,278	802	...	3,684	9,699	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,865	549	...	1,32,024	89,539	2,42,977	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,361	12,463	1,206	182	356	20,568	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,423	18,488	...	15,284	1,801	45,946	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,270	2,833	1,544	300	4,730	30,683	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	205	247	66	42	621	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	80	141	4	345	1,122	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)30,822	30,996	3,062	3	1,468	66,351	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,08,555	3,73,868	9,546	2,88,731	1,33,593	15,14,293	
2,565	1,379	61,572	5,80,031	6,79,104	80,983	26,40,361	7,57,974	6,16,179	53,63,632	12,80,956	2,44,736	4,24,281	19,49,973	24,83,908	11,13,085	99,122	49,08,171	23,38,209	1,69,42,495	

ships of Rs. 15,991 and Central Provinces scholarships of Rs. 720.
to European schools.
revenues and Rs. 214 from the municipal funds paid to unaided schools.
revenues and Rs. 30 from the district funds paid to unaided schools.

B.—Education—General, Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1897-98.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	49	13,868	5,197	...	5,197	3,986	..	3,986	3,253	...	3,253	1,419	...	1,419	13	...	13	13,868	...	13,868
High English — District Fund	3	1,519	609	...	609	450	...	450	332	...	332	128	...	128	...	...	...	1,519	...	1,519
High English — Municipal	2	636	246	...	246	160	...	160	154	...	154	76	...	76	...	...	...	636	...	636
High English — Native States	2	304	79	...	79	69	...	69	85	...	85	71	...	71	...	...	...	304	...	304
High English — Aided	182	30,663	8,470	...	8,470	8,543	...	8,543	8,720	...	8,720	4,845	...	4,845	85	...	85	30,663	...	30,663
High English — Unaided	162	39,079	12,249	...	12,249	10,061	...	10,061	9,483	...	9,483	7,202	...	7,202	84	...	84	39,079	...	39,079
Middle English — Government	7	895	...	...	...	237	...	237	282	...	282	356	...	356	20	...	20	895	...	895
Middle English — District Fund	14	917	...	...	...	154	...	154	256	...	256	412	2	414	92	1	93	914	3	917
Middle English — Municipal	3	593	...	...	...	113	...	113	162	...	162	273	...	273	45	...	45	593	...	593
Middle English — Native States	10	756	...	...	...	76	..	76	125	1	126	387	13	400	140	14	154	728	28	756
Middle English — Aided	666	51,859	2	...	2	9,176	40	9,216	14,256	44	14,300	25,874	136	26,010	2,256	75	2,331	51,564	295	51,859
Middle English — Unaided	248	17,445	...	...	...	2,696	...	2,696	4,241	5	4,246	9,461	36	3,497	986	20	1,006	17,384	61	17,445
Middle Vernacular — Government	39	2,936	...	...	...	478	...	478	650	...	650	1,281	2	1,283	524	1	525	2,933	3	2,936
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	143	8,562	...	...	...	1,463	...	1,463	2,152	...	2,152	3,972	18	3,990	953	4	957	8,540	22	8,562
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	91	...	...	...	29	...	29	38	...	38	24	...	24	..	...	...	91	...	91
Middle Vernacular — Native States	15	732	...	...	...	101	...	101	221	...	221	305	...	305	104	1	105	731	1	732
Middle Vernacular — Aided	799	44,547	11	...	11	7,160	1	7,161	10,847	7	10,854	22,614	264	22,878	3,525	118	3,643	44,157	390	44,547
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	132	8,502	...	...	...	1,313	2	1,315	2,051	3	2,054	4,360	23	4,383	720	30	750	8,444	58	8,502
Total	2,477	223,904	26,863	...	26,863	46,265	43	46,308	57,308	60	57,368	83,060	494	83,554	9,547	264	9,811	223,043	861	223,904
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	278	...	28	28	...	25	25	...	55	55	...	170	170	...	...	...	...	278	278
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	9	1,086	...	151	151	...	237	237	14	268	282	21	242	263	51	102	153	86	1,000	1,086
High English — Unaided	2	170	...	23	23	...	38	38	2	48	50	12	26	38	15	6	21	29	141	170

Middle English...	Government	...	1	55	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	55	55
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	21	2,358	...	...	...	22	364	386	45	504	549	124	511	635	230	538	789	441	1,917	2,358
	Unaided	...	2	226	...	...	...	3	24	27	10	38	48	40	60	100	23	28	51	76	150	226
Middle Vernacular.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	1	52	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	8	8	...	52	52
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	20	1,057	...	...	...	5	83	88	12	123	135	62	637	699	21	114	135	100	957	1,057
	Unaided	...	1	77	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	25	25	2	22	24	3	17	20	5	72	77
	Total	...	59	5,359	...	202	202	30	800	830	83	1,097	1,180	261	1,710	1,971	363	813	1,176	737	4,622	5,359
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		...	2,536	229,263	26,863	202	27,065	46,295	843	47,138	57,391	1,157	58,548	83,321	2,204	85,525	9,910	1,077	10,987	223,780	5,483	229,263
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
For Boys.																						
Upper Primary	Government	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	72	110	...	110	114	4	118	296	4	300
	District Fund	...	6	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	95	...	95	42	2	44	149	3	152
	Municipal	...	5	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	156	25	181	91	33	124	255	60	315
	Native States	...	55	1,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	3	255	1,025	13	1,038	584	34	618	1,861	50	1,911
	Aided ...	...	3,852	154,605	...	...	...	513	1	514	23,369	92	23,461	101,798	2,029	103,827	25,665	1,138	26,803	151,345	3,260	154,605
	Unaided ...	...	185	7,909	...	...	...	29	...	29	904	2	906	5,551	108	5,659	1,208	107	1,315	7,692	217	7,909
Lower Primary	Government	...	13	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	222	6	228	382	6	388
	District Fund	...	2	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30	10	...	10	39	1	40
	Municipal	...	5	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	195	...	195	18	...	18	215	...	215
	Native States	...	821	9,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	3	91	6,289	141	6,430	3,027	122	3,149	9,404	266	9,670
	Aided	...	29,317	777,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	16	3,126	558,924	15,093	574,017	190,876	9,889	200,765	752,910	24,998	777,908
	Unaided	...	13,324	248,414	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	2	214	156,801	3,665	160,466	84,084	3,650	87,734	241,097	7,317	248,414
	Total.	...	47,595	1,201,827	...	...	...	542	1	543	28,029	121	28,150	831,133	21,075	852,208	305,941	14,985	320,926	1,165,645	36,182	1,201,827
For Girls.																						
Upper Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	2	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	10	56	66	...	26	26	10	85	95
	Native State	...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4	30	34	2	20	22	6	55	61
	Aided	...	170	7,481	...	...	...	...	1	17	43	686	729	174	4,515	4,689	235	1,811	2,046	452	7,029	7,481
	Unaided	...	9	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	10	139	149	4	75	79	14	261	275
Lower Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	6	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	80	83	...	85	85	3	174	177
	Aided	...	2,187	43,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	103	925	27,120	28,045	468	14,608	15,076	1,393	41,831	43,224
	Unaided	...	426	6,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	120	4,240	4,360	48	2,053	2,101	168	6,307	6,475
	Total	...	2,802	57,788	...	...	...	...	17	17	43	867	910	1,246	36,180	37,426	757	18,678	19,435	2,016	55,742	57,788
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		...	50,397	1,259,615	...	...	...	542	18	560	28,072	988	29,060	832,379	57,255	889,634	306,698	33,663	340,361	1,167,691	91,924	1,259,615
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).			52,933	1,488,878	26,863	202	27,065	46,837	861	47,698	85,463	2,145	87,608	915,700	59,459	975,159	316,608	34,740	351,348	1,391,471	97,407	1,488,878

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	4	2	1	7	70	46	3	53*	172	51	21	1	10*	83	...	1	80	1	1	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	10	22	462	367	672	87	1,588	163	82	134	12	391‡	9	3	331	3	22	1	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	5	20	37	642	417	1,665	79	2,803	347	207†	702	25	1,281	16	10	1,174	13	66	1	..	...
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	7	14	71	...	397	...	468	32	...	207	...	239	1	3	221	4	10	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	78	...	...	...	78	61	...	...	...	61	2	...	58	...	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	167	...	...	...	167	53	...	...	...	53	...	1	50	...	2	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	85	...	...	...	(a)85	46	...	...	...	(b)46	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B....	1	...	...	1	71	...	...	...	71	18	...	...	...	18	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9. Honours in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	6	..	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	17	...	...	...	17	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	57	181	145	383	1,009	1,298	2,478	72	4,857	716	788	1,176	25	2,705	16	11	2,487	10	178	...	...	
{ ,, girls	1	4	...	5	7	21	...	...	28	3	13	...	...	16	1	6	...	9	...	...	...	...
2. High School examination for Europeans. { ,, boys	...	4	3	7	...	64	20	2	86	...	24	10	...	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ,, girls	...	7	2	9	...	25	3	3	30	...	15	2	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination. { ,, boys	29	639	163	831	122	1,969	419	110	2,611	77	1,122	200	29	1,428	71	4	1,231	2	107	6	1	6
{ ,, girls	...	26	5	31	...	129	24	7	160	...	66	13	2	81	57	20	...	4	...	...	...	...
4. Middle Vernacular examination. { ,, boys	174	1,072	240	1,486	583	3,220	792	720	5,315	350	1,435	280	158	2,223	...	3	1,863	...	334	9	11	1
{ ,, girls	1	24	...	25	3	82	...	...	85	...	48	...	...	48	...	36	5	3	..	4	...	...
5. Upper Primary examination. { ,, boys	126	3,258	258	3,642	460	8,411	529	245	9,945	350	5,663	515	115	6,643	160	20	5,254	...	1,131	20	36	23
{ ,, girls	3	117	9	129	5	554	41	1	601	2	309	18	...	329	115	124	59	14	1	14	2	...
6. Lower Primary examination. { ,, boys	74	16,870	615	17,559	257	60,371	2,079	386	63,093	193	38,844	1,457	311	40,805	2	138	31,370	1	8,690	76	451	77
{ ,, girls	4	421	12	437	17	1,376	30	2	1,425	14	1,092	28	2	1,136	...	147	875	12	48	50	3	1
Schools for Special Education—																						
1. Training School { English ...	5	...	...	5	23	...	...	...	23	12	...	...	...	12	...	3	8	...	1	...	...	...
Examination for { Vernacular Masters.	8	1	...	9	418	2	...	57	477	274	...	...	8	283	...	2	271	2	7	1	...	...
2. Schools of Arts examination ...	1	...	...	1	69	...	...	...	69	18	...	...	...	18	...	1	16	...	1	...	...	...
3. Medico-Legal examination ...	3	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	11	...	2	...	...	...
4. Final Examination of Medical Schools.	3	...	...	3	201	...	...	...	201	164	...	...	...	164	1	7	133	3	19	...	...	1
5. Engineering and Surveying ...	3	...	...	3	263	...	...	...	263	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	137	2	21	...	...	...
6. Amin class attached to Survey Schools.	3	...	...	3	246	...	...	...	246	167	...	...	...	167	...	...	135	...	32	...	...	...

* Excluding one from outside the Province of Bengal.
† Caste and creed of one from General Assembly's not given.
‡ Ditto of 21 pupils (including 19 passed with double honours) were not shown.
(a) 17 candidates were for re-examination.
(b) 13 ,, ,, ,,

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.*											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	3	1,519	1,246	1,019	255	1,250	1,550	25,046	281	319	28,701	...	...	1,941	3,191
Middle ... ... English ...	14	917	847	683	...	4,559	21	3,760	2,548	312	11,200	...	...	1,12,040	1,16,599
Middle ... ... Vernacular...	143	8,562	7,782	6,374	...	36,875	...	23,647	3,486	14	64,022	...	...	62,319	99,194
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	160	10,998	9,875	8,076	255	42,684	1,571	52,453	6,315	645	1,03,923	...	...	1,76,300	2,18,984
Primary Schools.															
For Boys ... ... Upper primary	6	152	137	95	...	581	...	69	...	...	650	...	...	1,45,762	1,46,343
For Boys ... ... Lower ditto	2	40	40	30	...	263	...	15	...	...	278	...	...	3,16,078	3,16,341
For Girls ... ... Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,270	2,170
For Girls ... ... Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,410	32,410
Total Primary Schools ...	8	192	177	125	...	844	...	84	...	...	928	...	...	4,96,520	4,97,364
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	438
Training schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	6	247	232	174	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	300	6,591	24,655	...	...	2,812	15,241
Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	850
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55
Total ...	6	247	232	174	2,360	12,429	...	2,975	300	6,591	24,655	538	...	3,717	16,684
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	2,543	...	37	2,495	1,090	6,165	...	...	1,367	3,910
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	233	1,045	...	132	201	26	1,637	...	...	(a)1,230	2,275
Total ...	...	...	...	...	233	3,588	...	169	2,696	1,116	7,802	...	...	(a)2,597	6,185
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,708
Scholarships held in—															
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,179
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,390
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,657
Special ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,278
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,571
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	174	11,437	10,384	8,375	2,848	59,545	1,571	55,681	9,311	8,352	1,37,308	538	...	6,79,134 (a)	11,13,010

I.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure
II.—The sum of the expenditure in columns 16 and 31 agrees with the expenditure shown
III.—The expenditure under Inspection, Scholarships and Miscellaneous are shown only
IV.—Institutions managed by District (or Municipal) Boards are shown in columns
* Joint-committee schools are shown

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.*	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	42	49	38	610	...	...	2,683	...	1,849	5,142	...	...	...	...	...	
2	636	597	495	2,385	49	...	10,976	...	...	13,410	...	1,550	6,961	8,560	11,751	
3	393	539	429	...	1,024	...	3,862	...	...	4,886	...	21	5,011	6,056	1,22,655	
1	91	78	70	...	97	...	553	...	...	650	1,459	..	4,159	5,715	1,04,960	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	52	51	27	...	411	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	918	1,329	1,329	
7	1,372	1,265	1,021	2,385	1,581	...	15,391	...	...	19,357	1,459	1,571	17,229	21,840	2,40,824	
5	315	300	211	...	1,077	...	141	...	...	1,218	...	...	16,141	17,218	1,63,561	
5	215	219	169	...	374	...	394	...	...	768	...	...	35,299	35,673	3,52,014	
2	95	80	46	...	480	...	20	...	...	500	...	...	3,498	3,978	6,248	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,450	5,450	37,860	
12	625	599	426	...	1,931	...	555	...	...	2,486	...	...	60,388	62,319	5,59,683	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	372	372	15,613	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	990	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280	1,280	1,335	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	1,792	18,476	
...	...	...	...	...	1,778	...	46	...	1,200	3,024	...	...	(b)1,476	3,254	7,164	(a) Includes Rs. 30 given to unaided schools. (b) Includes Rs. 214 paid to unaided schools.
...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	6	65	...	...	312	371	2,646	
...	...	...	...	...	1,837	...	46	...	1,206	3,089	...	...	(b)1,788	3,625	9,810	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	2,82,041	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	2,244	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	12,492	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	11,701	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	802	3,080	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,200	71,771	
20	2,039	1,913	1,485	2,995	5,349	...	18,675	...	3,055	30,074	1,459	1,571	81,197	99,122	12,12,132	

shown in column 15 of General Table IV.
in columns 35 and 36, respectively, of General Table IV.
in columns 26, 31 and 32, and not in other columns.
2 to 12 (or 17 to 27) even though in any case no expenditure be incurred from the District (or Municipal) Fund.
as institutions managed by District Boards

B.—Education—General Table VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1897-98.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Managed by Government.	28	1,024	214	516	...	264	18,535	...	2,104	45,010	65,649	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	7	86	...	60	...	26	...	549	1,529	...	2,078	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	26	1,477	5	1,402	7	63	1,484	....	....	11,253	13,337	
Unaided	125	3,369	104	2,389	672	195	...	...	46,733	55,343	1,02,076	
Total ...	186	5,947	323	4,367	679	548	20,019	549	50,366	1,11,606	1,83,140	
For Females—												
Managed by Government.	2	61	7	74	...	...	846	...	...	2,597	3,443	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	29	1,363	5	1,431	226	151	...	...	27,415	16,402	43,817	
Unaided	17	744	...	232	436	76	...	...	11,026	1,419	12,445	
Total ...	48	2,688	12	1,737	662	227	846	...	38,441	20,418	59,705	
Grand Total ...	234	8,635	335	6,104	1,341	775	20,865	549	89,407*	1,32,024	2,43,845*	

* Excluding Rs. 132 spent on Hostels in Native States.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

I.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1893.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Raj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	50 0 0 monthly.
2. Bankura Hindu Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
3. Midnapore Public Library	Ditto ditto ...	...	319 0 0
4. Beames and Wilson Public Library at Ghatal.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
5. Tamluk Public Library (attached to Tamluk Hamilton School).	Ditto ditto ...	(a)24 0 0	...
6. Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	Ditto ditto ...	...	100 0 0
7. Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
8. Serampore Public Library	To promote the welfare of its members by regular meetings, lectures, and discussions on any but religious, political, and local questions.	...	...
9. Uttarpara Public Library ...	To afford the reading public a free and easy access to the Library.	...	2,075 0 0*
10. Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha...	To educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	240 0 0	200 0 0
11. Sibpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	Nil ...
12. Bally Students' Association	Ditto ditto ...	...	1 9 0
13. Raspur Peoples' Library ...	To diffuse knowledge to the public ...	...	Nil ...
14. Mugkalyan Public Library	Imparting education to the public ...	...	4 8 0
15. Ghuguberhia Friends' Library.	For the benefit of the reading club ...	...	5 0 0
16. Nawada Friends' Library...	Ditto ditto ...	...	Nil ...

(a) Paid from the Library allowance

* From landed property Rs. 1,900 and from

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
...	50 0 0 monthly.		1,953	...	...	1,953	Not registered...	December 1881.
104 0 0	104 0 0		98	...	...	98	Ditto ...	11th March 1895.
201 0 0	520 0 0		45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	1852.
178 8 0	178 8 0		377	...	...	377	Ditto ...	December 1883.
23 2 0	47 2 0		13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1880.
295 8 0	395 8 0		30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	14th November 1854.
149 7 6	149 7 6		49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	1st January 1894.
1,161 9 6	1,161 9 6		115	6	...	121	Ditto ...	1871.
...	2,075 0 0		No visitor's book is kept.				Ditto ...	1859.
162 0 0	602 0 0		150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
725 8 0	725 8 0		2,854	...	...	2,854	Ditto ...	1878 A. D.
119 1 6	120 10 6		47	...	4	51	Registered ...	1885.
48 0 0	48 0 0		35	...	5	40	Not registered...	1883.
6 15 0	11 7 0		120	14	200	334	Ditto ...	1887.
17 0 0	22 0 0		8	...	2	10	Ditto ...	1302 B.S. (Baisakh).
33 8 0	33 8 0		4	2	21	27	Ditto ...	1894.

of the Hamilton H. E. School.
the interest of Government security Rs. 175.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
17. Friends' Public Library, Khurat.	For the benefit of the reading of the public	Books by Bengal Government.	96 8 0
18. Andul Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
19. Bagnan Public Library ...	Imparting education to the public ...	...	12 0 0
20. Amta Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
1. Barasat Association ...	To promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Barasat and to impart primary education to boys and girls.	234 0 0	103 0 0
2. Ranaghat Students' Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	14 0 0
3. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	To accommodate the members of the Bagerhat Bar.	...	...
4. Sripur Hita Sadhini Sabha	To promote the general welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places.	...	...
IN CALCUTTA.			
1. Asiatic Society of Bengal*	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones:—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within those limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature." "It will flourish if naturalists, chemists, antiquarian philologers and men of science in different parts of Asia will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. It will languish if such communications shall be long intermitted; and it will die away if they shall entirely cease."	2,000 0 0	5,500 0 0
2. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Promotion of agriculture and horticulture	6,000 0 0	...
3. Ahiritola Reading Room (No. 25, Gopikissen Pal's Lane).	The object of this Institution is to provide a reading-room and a library for public use with a view to stimulate that growing taste for reading which with the spread of education is gently manifesting itself among all classes of the community.	...	118 0 0

* The Society administered two
1. Oriental Publication
2. Sanskrit Manuscript

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
300 12 0	397 4 0	80	...	10	90	Not registered...	1890.
7 0 0	7 0 0	205	5	...	210	Ditto ...	1886.
24 0 0	36 0 0	12	...	...	12	Ditto ...	1895.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1889.
240 0 0	577 0 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	1871.
115 8 0	129 8 0	46	...	25	71	Ditto ...	1884.
815 14 0	815 14 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	In 1832.
186 0 0	186 0 0	72	8	...	80	Ditto ...	10th December 1881.
7,600 0 0	15,100 0 0	308	...	...	308	Registered ...	1784.
14,600 0 0	20,600 0 0	570	4	...	574	Ditto ...	1820.
773 0 0	891 0 0	155	...	8	163	Not registered	August 1890.

Government Funds:—
Fund, Rs. 9,000 per annum.
Fund, „ 3,200 „ „

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Calcutta University Institute.	Physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the student community.	Rs. 1,200 @ Rs. 100 per month.	...
5. Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club (No. 411, Beadon Street).	To give its members and community generally all facilities for developing a healthy literary and scientific taste, and to supply the people of the northern division of Calcutta with English and vernacular works of recognised merit and with the chief newspapers and magazines, both Indian and foreign.	...	...
6. The Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	Promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circulating books, etc., among its members and subscribers.	...	...
7. The Cornwallis Union Club and Library.	Development of friendly intercourse among the members of the Club and the educated community of the neighbourhood, and the promotion of useful knowledge by supplying to the public a free library and reading rooms, and by circulating books and periodicals among its constituents at a nominal rate.	...	...
8. Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, and 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian) illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest, and the prosecution of biologic, analytic, and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	86,382 0 0	...
9. The National Reading Society.	Dissemination of knowledge and development of education.	...	...
10. The Calcutta Phrenological Society.	Promulgation of Phrenology	...	...
11. Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	Encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *tols*.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
971 8 0	2,171 8 0	619	...	...	619	Not registered...	In 1891.
1,475 9 3	1,475 9 3	25,550	...	...	25,550	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
642 0 0	642 0 0	40	...	20	60 daily	Not registered...	January 1872.
250 0 0	250 0 0	192	...	6	198	Ditto ...	1890.
...	86,382 0 0	354,637	104,015	...	458,652	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
100 0 0	100 0 0	3,700	...	2,200	5,900	Not registered...	14th August 1886.
...	..	21	2	2	25	Ditto ...	1883.
183 0 0	183 0 0	500	...	1,000	1,500	Ditto ...	1892.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
12. Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school books, and also the production and circulation at a cheap rate of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	400 0 0	...
13. Sikdar Bagan Bandhabh Library and Reading Room, 12, Sikdar Bagan Street.	(*a*) To create a taste for reading among the gentries and public in general of the locality. (*b*) To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them a convenient access to a collection of books and other publications. (*c*) To adopt means for the improvement of the Bengali literature.	...	...
14. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad	The improvement, encouragement, and advancement of the Bengali language and literature.	...	...
15. The Vidyasagar Library and Jhamapukur Reading Rooms.	Promotion of useful knowledge by supplying to the public a free library and reading-rooms, and by circulating books and periodicals among its members and subscribers.	...	...
IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
1. The Rajshahi Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
2. The Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	To give an impetus to the intellectual culture of the boys, and to help the students to acquire proficiency in the art of public speaking.	...	...
3. The Dighapatiya Young Men's Association.	To enable the boys to speak and write English with facility.	...	...
4. Students' Moral Association of the Dinajpur Zilla School.	Cultivation of morals through essay-writing and oral discussion.	...	...
5. Darjeeling Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
6. Darjeeling Association ...	(1) The cultivation of the power of speech and reasoning. (2) The improvement of the material condition of the country.	...	...
7. Kurseong Association ...	.....	...	...
8. Rangpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	400 0 0	12	...	...	12	Registered ...	1817.
125 0 0	125 0 0	112	6	...	118	Not registered...	16th September 1886.
2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	345	...	...	345	Ditto ...	23rd July 1893.
444 0 0	444 0 0	111	4	...	115	Ditto ...	1893.
982 15 0	982 15 0	122	2	18	142	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
...	...	...	...	60	60	Ditto ...	1891. Re-organised in March 1898.
...	...	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1893.
32 9 9	32 9 9	...	...	44	44	Ditto ...	September 1894.
120 0 0	120 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1882.
60 0 0	60 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto ...	1882.
12 0 0	12 0 0	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1897.
126 8 0	126 8 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	In or about 1854.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To improve the social condition and Education of the Muhammadans of the district, and to maintain a hostel for poor Muhammadan boys reading in the Rangpur Madrasah and in the local schools.	...	...
10. Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading-room and Library	...	...
11. Nilphamari Sammilani Sava.	The promotion of the social welfare of the community.	...	...
12. Bogra Students' Association.	To improve the moral and social character of the boys.	...	...
13. Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the reading public ...	...	...
14. Pabna Public Library ...	The literary recreation of subscribers ...	50 0 0	...
15. Sirajganj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	50 0 0	...
16. Porjana Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
17. Kedar Nath Library, Sthal Basantapur.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
18. Jamirta Public Library	To promote social and intellectual intercourse among the gentlemen of all communities, and to encourage moral education among the boys of the Jamirta Middle English School.	...	...
IN THE DACCA DIVISION.			
1. Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
2. Saraswat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit *tols*	...	...
3. Gyanabikasini Sabha (attached to the Jamalpur H. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
4. Suniti Surabhi Sabha (attached to the Tangail Bindubasini H. E. School).	Moral culture	...	...
5. Gyanadayini Sabha (attached to the Kalipur M. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
6. Gyanapradayini Sabha (attached to the Kumaruli M. E. School).	Ditto ditto	...	...

* Information not supplied

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
520 0 0	520 0 0	225	5	5	235	Not registered...	February 1887.
260 15 0	260 15 0	44	...	...	44	Ditto ...	1876.
13 6 0	13 6 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1884.
32 0 0	32 0 0	...	...	149	149	Ditto ...	February 1882.
369 8 0	369 8 0	25	1	...	26	Ditto ...	Over 31 years.
305 0 0	355 0 0	61	...	...	61	Ditto ...	1st July 1890.
396 13 3	416 13 3	42	...	...	42	Ditto ...	In 1883.
125 0 0	125 0 0	923	165	519	1,607	Ditto ...	In 1882.
36 9 6	36 9 6	5	...	...	5	Ditto ...	In 1888.
58 0 0	58 0 0	607	25	123	755	Ditto ...	1891.
*	*	*	...	...	*	Ditto ...	1882.
*	*	*	...	...	*	...	1878.
114 0 0	114 0 0	72	...	...	72	Ditto ...	1883.
...	...	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	April 1895.
...	...	38	...	...	38	Ditto ...	1884.
2 0 0	2 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1892.

although repeatedly asked for.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7. Gyanotpadini Sabha (attached to the Datterbazar M. V. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
8. Manikdaha Hita Sadhini	Literary	...	...
9. Swasthya Samiti, Manikdaha.	Scientific	...	...
10. Dighalia Kasimpur Hita Sadhini.	Literary	...	...
11. Faridpur Reading Club...	Ditto	...	...
12. Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Ditto	...	...
13. Bidyotsahini Sabha ...	Literary and moral culture	...	...
14. Madaripur Karim Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
15. Barisal Public Library...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
16. The Students' Union (Brajamohan Institution, Barisal).	To help the work of the Institution by organizing a debating club, a band for helping the sick and the poor, and adopting other measures for the intellectual and physical improvement of boys.	...	...
17. Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	General social improvement	...	...
IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
1. Birchandra Public Library, Comilla.	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	...	78	...	...	78	Not registered...	January 1895.
323 3 6	323 3 6	171	2	...	173	Ditto ...	1287 B.S.
6 2 0	6 2 0	130	...	...	130	Ditto ...	1296 B.S.
15 0 0	15 0 0	41	1	...	42	Ditto ...	1895, 8th November.
173 0 0	173 0 0	50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1895, 1st May.
3,856 0 0	3,856 0 0	1,135	5	...	1,140	Ditto ...	1881.
30 0 0	30 0 0	15	...	100	115	Ditto ...	1884.
120 0 0	120 0 0	70	...	...	70	Ditto ...	1896, March.
665 12 0	665 12 0	1,720	...	No register is kept of Juvenile visitors.	1,720	Ditto ...	Established in 1858.
80 10 9	80 10 9	26	...	772	798	Ditto ...	1886.
...	...	26	...	545	571	Ditto ...	1891.
1,011 0 9	1,011 0 9	63	1	...	64	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Balatoshini, Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
3. Asadal Samiti, Lamchar Middle English School.	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
4. Vidyonnati, Basurhat Middle Vernacular School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
5. Aganyatimiranasini, Jugdia Vernacular School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
6. Vidyot Karsha Sadhika, Noakhali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	...
7. Gnanadayini, Karpara M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
8. Gnanabikasini Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
9. Vidyot Sahini, Khilpara M. E. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
10. Gnana Pradayni, Lakhipur H. E. School.	Cultivation of the intellectual, moral and social faculties of the boys of the institution.	...	...
11. Chhatra Samiti, Kanchanpur M. V. School.	Improvement in essay-writing and composition.	...	...
12. Gnanadayini, Panchgáon M. V. School.	Cultivation of intellectual faculties ...	...	...
13. Chhatra Samiti, Athakora M. V. School	Cultivation of moral instruction and composition.	...	...
14. Chittagong Oidham Institute.	To afford facilities to reading public ...	...	...
IN THE PATNA DIVISION.			
1. Bar Library, Bankipore...	To accommodate members of the legal profession practising in Patna Court.	...	...
2. Patna Oriental Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	840 0 0*	410 0 0
3. Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.	To supply a common place of recreation and of social union.	...	...

* Of this, Rs. 240 was

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
6 0 0	6 0 0	11	...	35	46	Not registered...	January 1830.
2 0 0	2 0 0	4	...	30	34	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	4	...	24	28	Ditto ...	1891.
...	...	2	...	12	14	Ditto ...	1881.
20 0 0	20 0 0	1	...	54	55	Ditto ...	1864-65.
...	...	3	...	34	37	Ditto ...	1889.
...	...	3	...	34	37	Ditto ...	1890.
1 0 0	1 0 0	8	...	67	75	Ditto ...	1880.
25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	40	40	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	...	...	28	28	Ditto ...	1894.
...	...	6	...	66	72	Ditto ...	1896.
...	...	1	...	44	45	Ditto ...	1893.
300 0 0	300 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	November 1894.
1,304 0 0	1,304 0 0	78	...	...	78	Ditto ...	1886.
525 0 0	1,775 0 0	30	...	...	30	Registered ...	1891.
66 0 0	66 0 0	66	...	...	66	Not registered...	1887.

paid by Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Bihar Hitaishi Library at Chowk.	Social and intellectual advancement ...	120 0 0*	...
5. Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
6. Seminary Debating Club, Bankipore.	To promote moral and intellectual culture among the students of the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary.	...	...
7. Bar Association, Gaya ...	To provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar, with a library of law-books and reports.	...	...
8. Gaya Public Library ...	To supply a library of reference and circulation. There is a museum attached to the Library.	...	628 6 9
9. Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	Lectures and discussion on literary, moral, social, as well as religious and political subjects.	...	...
10. Arrah reading Club ...	Self-improvement and social union ..	...	...
11. Chapra Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	†545 0 0
12. Chapra Zilla School Students' Debating Club.	Intellectual and moral improvement, and cultivation of English speaking.	...	...
13. Chapra Zilla School Reading and Athletic Club.	Improvement of general knowledge and physical constitution.	...	...
14. Bar Library ...	To supply the members of the Bar Library with law-books, &c.	...	...
15. Indian Club, Muzaffarpur	For the improvement of the health and education of the community.	...	...
IN THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
1. Anjuman Himayet Islam, Monghyr.	To support and educate poor orphans ...	...	...
2. Bar Association, Monghyr	To promote the interests and protect the rights of the Monghyr Bar.	...	...

* Paid by

† The Library bungalow is a gift of the late Maharaja Chhattradhar Sahu Bahaduri of Hatwa. The promissory notes for bungalow was rented, and brought in an annual income of Rs. 545.

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
337 0 0	457 0 0	35	...	...	35	Not registered...	1883.
25 9 6	25 9 6	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1897.
767 0 0	767 0 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	1892.
402 0 0	1,030 6 9	41	1	...	42	Registered ...	1855.
...	...	27	...	...	27	Not registered...	March 1894.
380 0 0	380 0 0	Subscribers 41 permanently.	...	185	226	Ditto ...	1895.
601 13 9	1,146 13 9	38	3	...	41	Ditto ...	1857.
...	...	25	...	175	200	Ditto ...	1895.
240 0 0	240 0 0	25	...	550	575	Ditto ...	1897.
1,236 0 0	1,236 0 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto ...	January 1893.
216 0 0	216 0 0	8	...	...	8	Ditto ...	In 1891.
1,761 7 1	1,761 7 1	100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	1888.
59 0 0	59 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto ...	1886.

Municipality.
Rs. 2,000 have been disposed of by the Library Committee for extensive repairs to the Library bungalow. A portion of the library

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Monghyr Aryya Dharma Paricharini Sabha.	To improve religious matters, &c., and encourage Sanskrit education.	...	15 0 0
4. Bhagalpur Branch of the Calcutta University, Muktab.	For imparting moral and intellectual education.	...	...
5. Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience	...	...
6. Malda Public Library ...	The cultivation of literary tastes ...	...	195 0 0
7. The Malda Muhammadan Association.	To improve the educational, social and political condition of the Muhammadans of Malda.	...	...
IN THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
1. Hazaribagh Bar Library	For pleaders' reference	...	...
2. Hazaribagh Union Club	For the public benefit	...	...
3. The Ranchi Public Library	To supply the public with popular English and Bengali literature.	...	From house rent Rs. 100.
4. Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply members of the Bar Library with law-books and newspapers.	...	...
5. Daltonganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Mental and physical improvement ...	...	...
6. Daltonganj Bar Library	To supply law-books to pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
7. Daltonganj Bar Library	To supply law-books to the pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.			
1. Orissa Graduate and Under-Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest, and to discuss questions of literary and social importance.	...	...
2. Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For the improvement of the Sanskrit language	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
252 0 0	267 0 0	15	...	...	15	Not registered...	1876.
...	...	40	...	76	116	Ditto ...	January 1891.
192 10 9	192 10 9	29	...	...	29	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
324 9 0	519 9 0	600	12	28	640	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
500 0 0	500 0 0	290	...	...	290	Ditto ...	Established in the year 1891, but reorganised during the year 1895-96.
174 0 0	174 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	Not known.
249 0 0	249 0 0	32	...	...	32	Ditto ...	Ditto.
110 0 0	210 0 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	About 1864.
240 0 0	240 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	In 1888.
160 8 0	160 8 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1894.
200 0 0	200 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	April 1896.
23 4 0	23 4 0	...	...	24	24	Ditto ...	February 1898.
...	...	84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1888.
259 0 0	259 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
3. Cuttack Alochaná Sabhá	Literary culture amongst the members and discussion of matters relating to science, art, agriculture, &c.	...	...
4. Kandrapara Diamond Jubilee Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge and rational recreation.	...	...
5. B. De's Social Club ...	Moral and intellectual improvement and promotion of social intercourse among the several classes of community.	...	...
6. Balasore Sanskrit Samiti	The encouragement of Sanskrit learning ...	...	...
7. Balasore Zilla School Reading Club.	Literary, scientific and moral improvement ...	...	...
8. Balasore National Society	To discuss social, political and educational matters affecting the Balasore District.	...	...
9. Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti, Puri.	To promote Sanskrit education in the Puri District.	...	...
10. Puri Students' Association.	To promote the intellectual and moral culture of the boys of the Puri Zilla School.	...	...
11. Puri Literary Club ...	To promote intellectual culture and to further the cause of Oriya literature.	...	...
12. Birharikrishnapur, Sadáloéhani Sabhá.	Study of Sanskrit and Vernacular languages and *Puránas*.	...	...
13. Markandeswar Sáhi, Susikshápradáyiní.	Religious and moral culture, and the study of Áyurveda, astrology, and agriculture.	...	...
14. Birnarsinhapur, Aryyanitipradípa.	Improvement of Áryyadharma	...	...
15. Sriramchandrapur, Utkaladharma Sudhánidhi.	Protection of religion	...	...
16. Sásandámódarpur, Satyadharmaprakásiní.	Discussion of Oriya literature, Sanskrit *Puranas*, &c.	...	11 0 0

LITERARY—*concluded.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1898—concluded.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
57 4 0	57 4 0	61	...	...	61	Not registered ...	16th December 1893.
467 0 0	467 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	23rd June 1897.
1,833 0 0	1,833 0 0	72	...	...	72	Ditto ...	1st June 1895.
44 0 0	44 0 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
...	...	9	...	60	69	Ditto ...	8th August 1896.
200 0 0	200 0 0	40	...	...	40	Recognised by Government.	30th June 1879.
...	...	50	...	...	50	Not registered	February 1893.
...	...	...	...	53	53	Ditto ...	1882.
120 0 0	120 0 0	28	...	...	28	Ditto ...	December 1894.
33 0 0	33 0 0	1	...	21	22	Ditto ...	1st June 1896.
12 0 0	12 0 0	2	...	32	34	Ditto ...	9th January 1898.
10 0 0	10 0 0	20	...	...	20	Ditto ...	20th June 1886.
13 0 0	13 0 0	18	...	...	18	Registered ...	23rd June 1885.
10 0 0	21 0 0	19	...	3	22	Not registered	1887.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	The Burdwan Press ...	Babu Jogesh Chander Sarkar.	The Burdwan Sanjivani.	Nil.	
		The Adhiraj Jantra ...	Manager, Raj Estate, Burdwan.	Nil ...	Forms, &c., are printed.	
		The Municipal Press	Municipal Commissioners, Burdwan.	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		Amratola Press, Burdwan.	Hafizuddin Sheik ...	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		The Biswambhar Press, Kalna.	Babu Sasi Bhusan Banerjee	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		The Universal Press, Raniganj.	Munshi Asimuddin ...	Nil ...	Ditto.	
	Birbhum ...	Shome Press ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Karuna Sindhu Press	Gopal Chandra Mozumdar	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bankura	Bankura Mukherjee Press.	Babu Ram Nath Mukherjee Bankura.	Bankura Darpan, job work.	Weekly.	
		Bankura Indaragora ...	Babu Ajodhya Nath Mukherjee Saubanda, Bankura.	Printing of books, &c.		
	Midnapore ...	Mission Press ...	The Revd. H. E. Wyman...	...	...	Job work.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Lal Chand Kormokar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Bani Press ...	Srenarain Pal ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Nihar „ ...	Madhusudan Jana ...	...	Kanti, a monthly journal.	Ditto.
		Moisadul Raja's Press	Raja Joyti Prosad Gurga...	...	...	Ditto.
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press.	Rameswar Mallik ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Lakhmi Saraswati Press.	Ditto ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Dinabandhu Press ...	Dina Nath Pal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Budhoday Press ...	Mukunda Deb Mookerjee	Education Gazette and Indian Mechanics.	...	Ditto.
		Sabitry „ ...	Achallabala and Hiranmoye Dasi.	...	Purnima, monthly	Ditto.
		Diamond „ ...	Dina Nath Mukerjee ...	Bartabaha, weekly	...	Ditto.
		Imperial „ ...	Purna Chandra Ghose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ghose „ ...	Purna Chandra Kouar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ganguli „ ...	Khetter Mohon Ganguli ...	...	...	Job work, books and almanacs.
		Chandraday „ ...	Sonatan Karmokar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Tomohar „ ...	Madan Mohon Dey ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Alfred „ ...	Sarat Chandra De ...	...	...	Job work and books.
		Law Press ...	Prosanna Coomar Sen ...	...	...	Job work and law books.
		Minerva Press ...	Kalidas Banerji ...	...	...	Job work and books.
		Union Press ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukerjee	...	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Universal Press ...	Babu Baikunta Nath Dutt „ Gopal Chundra Bose „ Sasi Bhusan Bose	Nil ...	Nil ...	Job work executed.
		Caledonian Printing Works.	Messrs. George Allen & Co.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Government forms contractors.
		British Indian Printing Works.	Babu Poresh Nath Mukerji „ Bhairab Chandra Dutt. „ Anukul Chandra Mittra. „ Atul Krisna Mukerji	Nil ...	Nil ...	Job work executed.
		Howrah Municipal Press.	Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Municipal reports and forms are printed.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Empress Press ...	Jogendra Nath Dey ...	...	Indian Law Magazine.	Job work.
		Phœnix „ ...	.....	...	...	Removed to No. 107, Dhurumtolla Street in July 1897.
		Chundrodya „ ...	Purno Chunder Bose ...	...	...	Job work.
		New Eden „ ...	Rajendra Lal Ghose ...	...	...	Books, &c.
		Azizi „ ...	Abdul Mojid ...	...	...	Arabic, Urdu and Bengali books.
		Ahamadi „ ...	Asgar Hossein ...	...	...	Urdu and Bengali books.
		Sataria „ ...	Abdul Sattar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Habibi „ ...	Golam Mowla ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Reazi „ ...	Reza Khan ...	...	...	Bengali work.
		Ameer Hossein „ ...	Velayet Hossein ...	...	...	Bengali, Urdu and Persian books.
		Azizia „ ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Bengali work.
		Jubbaria „ ...	Hazee Abdul Guffoor ...	...	...	Bengali and Arabic books (new).
		Lakhibilash „ ...	Rakhal Chandra Mitter ...	...	...	English, Bengali and Nagri job work.
		Mahomady „ ...	.....	...	...	Closed.
		Artist „ ...	.....	...	...	Do.
		Nooralain „ ...	.....	...	...	Do.
		E. B. S. Railway Press	Manager, E. B. S. Railway	...	...	Railway job work.
		Patrick Press ...	Estate of the late Mr. P. Ghose.	Twilight (weekly)	...	Mathematical works of late Mr. P. Ghose.
		Brittania „ ...	Mr. C. Mendes ...	...	...	Daily Calcutta S C. Court list.
		Bharat Bandhu Press	Godadhar Kabyatirtha ...	...	...	Note books of Bengali books.
		Reyazul Islam „ ...	Muhamad Reyazuddin ...	...	...	Books, &c.
		Bharati „ ...	Hiranmoyee Debi and Sushila Debi.	...	Bharati.	
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prosono Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Oriental „ ...	Boroda Kanto Vidyaratna	...	...	Ditto.
		Visak Durpan Press ...	Boroda Prosad Banerjee ...	...	Visak Durpan ...	Ditto.
		Arun Press ...	Rajkristo Roy Chowdhury	...	...	Ditto.
		New Town Press ...	Kedar Nath Mittra ...	...	The Dawn ...	Ditto.
		Diamond Printing Works.	Sita Nath Battabyal ...	...	...	Ditto. The Imperial Victoria Press has been amalgamated with this Press
		Aryan Press ...	Khogendra Nath Mukherji	...	Mahabharat ...	Job work.
		Alipore „ ...	Girish Chandra Roy ...	...	...	Ditto (new press).
		Jewel „ ...	Sharoda Devi & Co. ...	...	...	Ditto (ditto).
		Christian „ ...	Satish Chandra Mookerjee	...	...	Ditto (ditto).
		Power Steam Press ...	Srish Chandra Mookerjee	Power and Guardian (weekly).	Doctor (monthly)	Books and job work.
		Reformatory School Printing Press.	Government ...	...	...	Government forms, &c.
		Arundhati „ ...	Satto Paban Nundi ...	...	...	Bengali books and job work.
		Palipara „ ...	Monmotho Nath Bhattacharji.	...	...	Ditto (new press).
		Joynagar ...	Tarun Kristo Chuckerbutty	...	...	Cheques, receipts, notices, &c. (new press).
		Ditto ...	Moti Lal Banerjee ...	...	...	Ditto (new press).
		Charu Press ...	Aghore Nath Chatterjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Herland Press ..	.....	...	...	Removed to Calcutta.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
PRESIDENCY—*concluded.*	Nadia ...	Mothura Nath Press	Satis Chunder Mozoomdar	...	...	Job work.
		Sarasvati Press ...	Kripanath Brahmo ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Brojendra „ ...	Brojendra Narayan Chowdhury.	...	...	Ditto (new press).
	Murshidabad	Arunodoy Press ...	Kamikhya Prosad Ganguli	Pratikar ...	...	
		Radha Ramon Press	Ram Narayan Vidyaratna	...	...	
		Gour Govindo „ ...	Jodu Nath Banerjee ...	Murshidabad Pratinidhi.	...	
		Hitoishi „ ...	Durgesh Nath Bhattacharji	Murshidabad Hitoishi.	...	
		Biswa Bijoy „ ...	Bissumber Dass ...	...	...	
		Sulov Prokash „ ...	Raj Krishna Singh ...	...	...	
		Satya Ratna „ ...	Monindra Chandra Nundi	...	...	
		Murshidabad City Press.	Kamikhya Prosad Ganguli	...	...	
		Dharma Sindhu Press	Mina Kumari Bibee ...	...	...	
		Biswa Benode „ ...	Rai Sitab Chand Nahar Bahadur.	...	...	
		Ratnakar „ ...	Ashutosh Sarkar ...	...	...	
	Jessore ...	Shubhakari „ ...	Umesh Chandra Ghose ...	...	A monthly magazine on religious matters.	Job work.
		Annapurna „ ...	Satya Prosono Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Sarkar „ ...	Chundra Kanto Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Chikitsa Prokash „ ...	Girija Nath Mookherjee ...	...	Samaj and Sahitya	Ditto.
RAJSHAHI.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Shava for the time being.	Hindu Ranjika ...	...	
		Rajshahi „ ...	Babu Jagot Chandra Chowdhury and Babu Krista Kanta Saha.	...	...	
		Tahirpur Tatta Prakashak Press.	Rajah Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur.	...	Krishitatya.	
		Sudhakar Press ...	Rajah Promoda Nath Roy	...	...	
		Binode „ ...	Babu Binode Behary Roy	...	...	
		Nowgong „ ...	Tarip Mahomed Mondal ...	...	...	
		Saradindu „ ...	Raja Krisendra Roy Bahadur.	...		
		Bani „ ...	Babu Anukul Chandra Chakravarty.	...	...	
	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Babu Ram Chandra Sen ...	...	Dinajpur Masik Patrika.	
		Ahmed Press ...	Munshi Kafilluddin ...	...	...	No papers issued from these presses which print forms of receipts and dakhila, &c., on orders, as well as for sale.
		Hindu „ ...	Mobarak Shaik ...	...	...	
		Roy „ ...	Maharaja Girija Nath Roy	...	...	
		Sarasvati Jantra ...	Dharma Das Palit ...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri Press ...	Girindra Chandra Banerjee and Purna Chandra Ghosh	...	...	Job work.
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, Limited.	...	...	
		The Albert Press ...	Nand Lal Roy ...	1. Darjeeling Times. 2. Darjeeling Missionka Masik Samachar Patrika. 3. Darjeeling, Kalimpony, Sikkim News.	...	
		The Darjeeling Standard Press.	Mr. J. Lord ...	Darjeeling Standard.	...	
		Darjeeling Press Company, Limited.	Joint Stock Company, property of the share-holders.	...	...	
		Purna Chandra Press	Purna Chandra Palovi ...	...	...	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Rajshahi—*concluded.*	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chundra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri.	"Rangpur Dik Prakash" (Bengali weekly).		
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Raman Chatterjee			
		Loke Ranjan ,, ...	Soshee Bhusan Neogy ...			
		Panga ,, ...	Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakhmi Priya Debya.			
		Moni Chandra ,, ...	Moni Chandra Chatterjee			
		Probhakar ,, ...	Syama Sanker Chakraverty			
		Gharialdanga ,, ...	Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhury.			
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Gopal Chandra Roy.			
		Bogra Chowdhury Press.	Mobarak Ali Chowdhuri.			
	Pabna ...	Nabobikash Press ...	1. Purna Chandra Roy. 2. Chandra Sikhor Kali. 3. Mukunda Lal Roy. 4. Srish Chandra Roy. 5. Kailash Chandra Sarkar			
		Radha Binode Press ...	Roy Bonomali Roy Bahadur.			
		Arya Press ...	Mohini Mohon Sen Gupta			
		Mahanudia Press ...	Iswar Chandra Bose.			
	Dacca ...	1. Baikanta Nath Press.	Baikanta Nath Dutta ...	None ...	None.	
		2. Ashutosh Press ...	Brindaban Chandra Dhar...			
		3. Gopi Nath ,, ...	Gopi Nath Basak ...			
		4. Narayan Press (formerly Moheswar Press).	Lochman Basak ...			
		5. Bhajahari Sankhanidhi Press.	Lal Mohon Shaha ...			
		6. Gandaria ,, ...	Girish Chandra Sen ...			
		7. Shyamantak ,, ...	Manik Chand Das ..			
		8. Giris ,, ...	Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh Bahadur.			
		9. Oriental ,, ...	Baikanta Nath Baral ...			
		10. Sudarshan ,, ...	Radha Raman Guha and others.			
		11. Akhil ,, ...	Akhil Chandra Sen ...			
		12. Bedavyash ,, ...	Anath Bandhu Chakravarty			
		13. Mohammadi ,, ...	Munshi Mahmod Jan ...			
		14. Islamia ,, ..	Munshi Emdad Ali ...			
		15. Bengali ,, ...	Guru Ganga Aich Chowdhuri.	Dacca Prakash ...	,,	
		16. Raghu Nath Press	East Bengal Sarasvat Samaj	Sarasvat Patrika	,,	
		17. Bengal Times ...	E. C. Kemp, Esq.	Bengal Times ...	,,	
		18. East Bengal Press	Banga Chandra Rai ...	The East ...	Banga Bandhu.	
		19. Ishan Press ...	Shashi Bhusan Roy ...	Dacca Gazette ...	None.	
		20. Adarsha Press ...	Lalit Mohon Das ...	Nil ...	,,	
Dacca.	Mymensingh	1. Charu Press ...	Babu Janaki Nath Ghatak	Charu Mihir ...	,,	
		2. Basanti ,, ...	,, Keshab Lal Roy ..	Nil ...	,,	
		3. Ahamudi ,, ...	Abdul Hamid Khan *alias* Dagoo Meah.	,, ...	,,	
		4. Mohamodiam Press	Maulvi Naimuddin ...	,, ...	,,	
		5. Abdul Rahim ,,	Abdul Rahim ...	,, ...	,,	
		6. Mofidal Islam ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	,, ...	(Not at work since 1893.)	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
DACCA—*concluded.*	Faridpur	1. Faridpur Hitaishi Press.	Aparajita Debi, Heramba Mohye Debi, Nistarini Dasya, Hem Nalini Dasya, Ananda Mohon Das, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjee, Sam Sanessa Khatum, Kishori Mohon Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Kali Prasanna Sen, and Bepin Behary Sen.	Faridpur Hitaishi.	None.	
		2. Sanjoy Press ...	Rama Nath Ghose ...	Sanjoy ...	Nil.	
		3. Jubilee „ ...	Brindaban Chandra Chakravarty.	Nil ...	„	
	Backergunge...	1. Barisal Hitaishi Press.	Raj Mohon Chatterjee ...	Barisal Hitaishi ...	None.	
		2. Satya Prokash Press	Kedar Nath Kar ...	None ...	„	
		3. Kashipur Press ...	Protap Chandra Mukerjee	Kashipur Nibashi (fortnightly).	„	
		4. Adarsha „ ...	Kali Pada Banerjee ...	None ...	A monthly pamphlet, named Chatra Bondhu.	
CHITTAGONG.	Tippera ...	Sinha Press (Comilla)	Guru Doyal Sinha ...	Tripura Hitaishi...	Rayat.	
		Amor Press (Comilla)	Amor Krishna Chaudhuri			
		Chaitainya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitainya Ghose.			
		Upen Press (Comilla)	Upendra Kumar Dutta.			
		Hetoishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Naba Chandra Dutta, Narendra Chandra Burdhan, Beni Madhab Sen, Ramdoyal Dey, Didar Bux Jemadar, and Jogat Chandra Bhattacharjee,			
	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	Ramendra Chaudhuri.			
		Govinda „ ...	Govinda Chandra De.			
		Bidyeshari „ ...	Shasi Bhusan Das.			
	Chittagong ...	Sonatan „ ...	Chittagong Oriental Company, Limited.	Jyoti.		
		Bharati „ ...	Nagendra Kumar Ray, Barada Kant Bose and others.	Shongshodhini.		
		Shadharan „ ...	Chandra Kant Chackerbutty and Nayan Tara Debi.			
		Chandra Sekhor Press	Nil Krishna Kar.			
		Annada Press ...	Syama Charan Das and others.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....			
PATNA.	Patna ...	Bihar Times ...	Babu Mahesh Narain ...	Bihar Times ...	...	English (weekly).
		Kharga Vilas ...	Babus Ramdeen Singh and Saheb Singh.	...	Haris Chandra Kala and Brahmin.	Hindi (monthly).
		Bihar Bandhu ...	Babu Lochmi Nath Bhat ...	Bihar Bandhu ...	...	Nagri and Hindi (weekly).
		Bihar Herald and Indian Chronicle.	„ Guru Pershad Sein ...	Bihar Herald ...	...	English (twice in a week).
		Ditto ditto ...	„ Kali Kumar Singh ...	Bihar Guardian ...	...	English (fortnightly).
		Union Press ...	Maulvi Rahimuddin ...	Alpunch ...	...	Urdu (weekly).
		Tolifa Bihar ...	Fareedul Huq ...	Tolifa Bihar ...	...	Do. (monthly).
		Arya Varta ...	Babu Mahabir Pershad ...	Arya Varta ...	...	English and vernacular (monthly).
		T. Bihar Commercial Circle.	T. P. Shaw & Co. ...	...	Bihar Commercial	English (monthly).

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
PATNA—*concluded.*	Gaya ...	Magadh Subhankar ...	Bageshwari Pershad Trivedi.			
		District Board Press	District Board, Gaya.			
		Tikari Court of Wards' Press.	Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh, minor under the Court of Wards, Tikari.			
		Mahammadi Press ...	Syed Ali Mohamad ...	The Gaya Punch.		
		Gaya Sulabh Press ...	Jiva Narain Misra.			
	Shahabad ...	City Press ...	Fakir Chand Dass.			
		N. G. Brothers' Press	Hazari Lal			
		Dumraon Raj Press ...	The Maharani Beni Prosad Kuari.			
		Star of India Press ...	Mohamad Zahurul Huq.			
	Saran ...	Nasim Saran Press ...	Okhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee.			
		Shanker Press ...	Dharm Deo Singh ...		...	MacDonald Hindi Edl. Magazine has been issued only twice.
		Saran Sudhaker Press	Kishun Pershad.			
	Champaran ...	S. P. Sett & Co., Motihari Bazar.	Babu Bhola Nath Sen.			
		Crown Press, Motihari Bazar.	Babus Ram Chandra Mitter, Saylaja Prosad Mitter, Gopal Chandra Mitter, and Makhan Lal Bose.			
		Bettiah Raj Press ...	Raj Bettiah.			
	Muzaffarpur	Narain Press ...	Babu Permeshwar Narain Mahtha..	...	...	Job and solid works.
		Herculean Press ...	Babus Ajodhya Pershad and Mahadeo Pershad	...	...	Ditto.
		Madai Quanin ...	Shaikh Najib ...	...	...	Job and solid and book works.
		Mashriq Noor Press ...	Shaikh Mohamad Jan and Maghley Sahub.	...	...	Ditto.
		German Mission Press	German Mission, Muzaffarpur.	...	...	Religious tracts and book works.
		Dilawari Press ...	Shaikh Delawar Ali ...	...	...	Rent receipts, plaints and Civil Court processes, &c.
	Darbhanga ...	Raj Press ...	The Honorable Maharaja Sir Lakshmeswar Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E.			
		The Union Press ...	Babu Hari Mohan Banerjee.			
		Kait Press ...	Munshi Banwari Lal and others.			
		Chitra Gupt Press ...	Jugal Kishore Narain.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications therein.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Diamond Jubilee Press	Babu Chandi Prosad.			(a) Names:— (1) Babu Prankrishna Bhaduri. (2) Babu Nilmani Ghatak. (3) Babu Kanja Behari Sirkar. (4) Babu Bhagabat Chandra Sen. (5) Babu Thakur Das Das. (6) Babu Sundar Sab Das. (7) Babu Radhes Chandra Sett. (8) Babu Bepin Behari Ghosh. (9) Babu Gosto Behari Sen. (10) Babu Gopal Chandra Das. (11) Babu Krishna Chandra Bagchi. (12) Moulvi Abdul Aziz Khan. (13) Munshi Sariat Mundal. (14) Babu Protap Chandra Satiar. (15) Babu Govinda Chandra Das. (16) Babu Rajani Kanto Das. (17) Babu Bejoy Krishna Mukerji, (18) Babu Jagneswar Das.
		Star Press ...	„ Nomit Lal.			
	Bhagalpur ...	Albert „ ...	„ Sukhi Chand.			
		Victoria „ ...	Babus Tara Bilas Neogi and Akhoy Kumar Neogi.			
		Krishna „ ...	Babu Balkishen Das.			
		Harawat „ ...	Rai Gunpat Singh Bahadur and Babu Nirput Singh.			
		Behar Angel Press ...	Babu Murli Lal.			
	Purnea ...	Nil.				
	Malda ...	Krishna Kali Press ...	(a) Printing Press Company, Malda.	Gour Barta. (fortnightly).		
		Damudar „ ...	Babu Broja Govind Basak.			
		Madhu Sudan Jantra	„ Madhu Sudan Ghosh			
	Sonthal Parganas	Nil.				
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press...	Baptist Missionary Society, 19, Farnival Street, Holborn, London.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Cuttack Printing Company's Press.	Cuttack Printing Company	The Utkaldipika...	Indradhanu.	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Babu Dhanonjoy Banerjee	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Rai Press ...	„ Sitanath Rai ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Aurunoday Press ...	Babu Bhagbut Dani ...	Nil ...	The Utkal Sahitya.	
		Darpan Raj „ ...	Rajkumar Harihar Nath Pandit.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Balasore ...	De's Utkal „ ...	Babu Satyendra Nath De...	Uriya and Navasambad.		
		Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company, Limited.	Balasore Sambadbahika.		
	Puri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	1. Chota Nagpur Prova Machine Press.	Babu N. C. Chakravarti ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.
	Lohardaga ...	1. G. E. L. Mission Press, Ranchi, Chota Nagpur.	G. E. L. Mission, Chota Nagpur.	A bi-monthly newspaper the "Gharbandhu."	Nil ...	The press prints and publishes chiefly books and treatises on Christian religion as well as books for education. It also undertakes to print secular jobs for the public.
		2. Lakshmi Press ...	Munshi Dinesh Prasad, pleader, and Munshi Paresh Nath, Mukhtear.	Nil ...	Nil ...	Publishes zamindari paper and job work.
		3. Kamaleswar Press	Babu Kamaleswar Sahai, son of Babu Balkishen Sahai, Pleader.	A monthly paper in Hindi named "Vanita Hitaisi."	Nil ...	It publishes books and job work.
	Palamau ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.
	Manbhum ...	Sonthal Mission Press, Pakheria, Gobindpur, Post Office.	Free Church of Scotland Mission, Pakheria, Govindpur Post Office.	Nil ...	* A monthly Religious Journal called "Dharwak."	* Particulars of this journal are given below :— 1. Name, Dharwak, 2. Published in Sonthali language. 3. Mainly religious and not political. 4. Circulation over 250 copies monthly. 5. Edited by Rev. A. Campbell and printed by the Sonthal Mission Press who are also the publishers. Besides the above religious journal, book-works and all kinds of job printing in English, Bengali, Hindi and Sonthali are done at this press.
	Singhbhum ...	Nil. ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA.	Calcutta ...	Standard Press ...	Lalit Krishna Bose, Anupkrishna Mitra and Narendra Nath Mitra.	Hitaisi.		
		Bhaishajya Machine Press.	Satish Chunder Mukerjee			
		Reliance Press ...	Pulin Behari Rai.			
		Pooran „ ...	Gopal Chunder Lahiri.			
		Sri „ ...	Jadu Nath Seal.			
		Patrika „ ...	Mati Lall Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika.	Bishnupriya, New Age.	
		Saroda „ ...	Saroda Kanto Rai Chowdhury.	...	Sri Sanatani.	
		Kumar Kissen Machine Press.	Kumar Kissen Chatterjee	Sulav Dainik.		
		Intelligencer Press ...	Apurba Kristo Ghose ...	...	Medical Intelligencer.	
		Royal Press ...	Surjo Kumar Mukerjee.			
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey & Co.			
		New Bengal „ ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee.			
		M. L. Seal's „ ...	Mohendra Lall Seal.			
		Kamola Kanto Press ...	Baneshwar Ghose.			
		Seal Press ...	Binode Bihari Seal.			
		Romanath Press ...	Broja Nath Laha.			
		Calcutta „ ...	Atendra Nath Mukerjee.			
		Elgin „ ...	Goonendra Kumar Bose ...	...	Punya.	
		Sirampore „ ...	Chandramoni Dassi.			
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Rasik Lal Chunder.			
		Kabita Ratnakar Jantra	Anant Lal Laha.			
		Kristo Press ...	Kristodhone Coondoo.			
		Lakhibilas Jantra ...	Kanai Lal Dutt.			
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nritya Lal Seal.			
		Hindu „ ...	Nundo Lal Dey.			
		Bedanta „ ...	Shoshi Bhuson Mukerjee.			
		Mohananda „ ...	Beni Madhub Burdhan.			
		Dakhayani Jantra ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Son Press ...	Radhamoni Dasi.			
		New Victoria Press ...	Ram Lal Seal ...			
		Rabi Jantra ...	Sarat Chunder Bhattacharjee.			
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sita Nath Rai.			
		Great Town „ ...	Sarat Kumar Sen.			
		Chaitanya „ ...	Jogendro Nath Dey.			
		Pravakar „ ...	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	Sangbad Pravakar.		
		Hari „ ...	Haridas Nandan.			
		Solamani „ ...	Maniruddin Ahmed.			
		Siddikia „ ...	Mofizuddin Ahmed.			
		Bibhabati „ ...	Nagendra Kumar Bagchi.			
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacherjee.			
		Panchanan Press ...	Nader Chand Seal.			
		Sudharnaba „ ...	Amrita Lal Dutt.			
		Islamia „ ...	Shamshere Ali.			
		Dutt „ ...	Nritya Lall Dutt.			
		Harmonial Jantra ...	Umesh Chander Bhattacherjee.			
		Satyanarain Jantra ...	Subarnamayi Dasi.			
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Basumati.		
		Elysium „ ...	Manmatha Nath Dutt ...	Queen.		
		Bysack „ ...	Chundi Churn Bysack.			
		Great Indian „ ...	Jamini Bhuson Sircar and Sarat Chunder Ghose.			
		School Book „ ...	Abalakanto Sen.			
		Victoria „ ...	Manimohun Rakhit ...	...	Interpreter, Young Men's Monthly.	
		Newton „ ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	...	Light of the East.	
		Aryan „ ...	Surendra Nath Banerjee.			
		Great Eden „ ...	Upendra Chunder Bose & Co.	...	Sahitya Parishad Patrika.	
		Sahitya Press ...	Suresh Chunder Somajpati	...	Sahitya.	
		Naba Kavya Prakash Jantra.	Nobo Kumar Bose.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Coverity Press ...	Hari Das Mannah.			
		Bharat Darpan Press	Radhika Raman Chatterjee	...	Bharat Darpan.	
		Calcutta Printing House Press.	Ambika Churn Bose.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Mockbool Ahamad.			
		Juno Printing Works	Banerjee & Co.			
		Sanskrit Press ...	Rajkristo Banerjee and Jadunath Ghose.			
		Anandmat Press ...	Narain Chunder Banerjee.			
		Foolmoni Printing Works.	P. C. Mukerjee.			
		Seal Press ...	N. L. Seal.			
		Picture Press ...	P. C. Biswas.			
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt.			
		New Oriental „ ...	Behary Lal Bhur.			
		Hare Press ...	Punchanun Mukerjee.			
		Manika „ ...	Adhore Chunder Bose ...	...	Sahitya Sebuk, Swargiya Agni.	
		Girish Bidyaratna Press.	Girish Chunder Bidyaratna.			
		New Britannia Press	Ashutosh Mitter ...	Young India.		
		Satya Press ...	Satyabrata Samasrami ...	...	Arya Surhit Patrika.	
		Elm „ ...	Ram Prosad Mitter.			
		Union Printing Works	Dhurmo Das Sen Gupta.			
		Relief Press ...	H. C. Chowdhury.			
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddessur Chowdry.			
		Bengal Press ...	Brojendro Kissore Rai Chowdhury.	Calcutta Weekly Notes, Indian Citizen.	Samarthan, Co-operative Review.	
		Bose „ ...	Kumudini Dasi.			
		B. P. M.'s Press ...	B. P. Mazumdar.			
		New Arya Mission Press.	Uma Churn Dutt.			
		Balmiki Press ...	Dwarka Nath Bhonjo.			
		Ratna „ ...	Nobin Chunder Bidyaratna.			
		Somprokas Press ...	Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Somprokas.		
		Guru Press ...	Dwarika Nath Bose.			
		Siddessur Press ...	Siddessur Pan.			
		Nabya Bharat Press...	Debi Prosonno Rai Chowdhury.	...	Nabya Bharat.	
		Anglo Sanskrit Press...	Joggessur Mukerjee.			
		Ragunath Press ...	Tulsi Das Mukerjee.			
		Kalika Press ...	Kali Prosad Mukerjee.			
		Gupta „ ...	Srinath Laha.			
		Minerva „ ...	Bepin Bihary Bysack.			
		Jubilee „ ...	Hem Chunder Ghosal.			
		Lily „ ...	Madhabanunda Bysack.			
		Sulab „ ...	Hurri Das Shaha.			
		Art Union Press ...	Kali Das Pal.			
		Bishwa Biguapan Press	Rakhal Chunder Ta.			
		Mahabharat Press ...	Estate of late Protap Chunder Rai.			
		Kripananda „ ...	Nuffer Chunder Sircar.			
		Sudhasindhu Jantra ...	Moti Lal Ghose.			
		Metcalfe Press ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee and Haripodo Chatterjee.			
		Victoria Printing Works	Narain Das Pal.			
		Jyotish Prokas Press	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	...	Arunodaya, Jyotish, Hindu Patrika, Charak Sanhita, Chikitsa Sanmilani.	
		Indian Patriot „ ...	Nobin Chunder Pal.			
		Gupta Jantra ...	Jagatjoti Gupta.			
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Somaj, Secretary, Probodh Chunder Mahalanabis.	Indian Messenger, Tatwa Kaumudi.	Mukul.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj Society; Secretary, Robindra Nath Tagore.	...	Tatwa Bodhini.	
		Arya Chitralaya Press	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Law Book Press ...	H. Banerjee & Co.			
		New Herald Press ...	Sarat Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Chorebagan Art Studio	Bijoy Kumar Shaw and Hemanta Kumar Shaw, but managed by their father Akhoy Kumar Shaw.			
		People's Press ...	Hari Das Banerjee ...	Indian Nation, Unity and Minister.		
		Bharat Mitra Press ...	Juggernath Das & Co. ...	Bharat Mitra and Marwari Gazette.		
		New Bengal „ ...	Soobul Chunder Mitra.			
		Excelsior „ ...	Amrita Lal Rai ...	Hope ...	Worked for four months and then was abolished.	
		Diamond „ ...	Shaik Dalloo.			
		Bangabidya Prokasika Press.	Ashutosh Addy ...	Bangabidya Prokasika.		
		Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Shama Churn Addy ...	Sangbad Purnachandrodaya.		
		Good Hope Press ...	Jabed Ali.			
		Catholic Orphan Press	Archbishop of Calcutta ...	Indo-European Correspondence.		
		Chandra Kumar Mukerjee's Press.	Hari Das Mukerjee.			
		Corinthian „ ...	Uma Churn Das.			
		Globe Printing Press	Kamini Kumari Dasi.			
		Commercial Press ...	Gour Chunder Das & Co.			
		Columbian „ ...	Ramgopal Ghose.			
		Indian Opinion Press	Banerjee Brothers.			
		Lithograph Press ...	Elahi Bux.			
		Star Press ...	R. V. Longley ...	Indian Planters' Gazette. Indian Engineering. Epiphany.		
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Government.			
		Exchange Gazette Press	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Calcutta Exchange Gazette.		
		Ayurbed Press ...	Binode Behary Sen.			
		Narayan „ ...	Ram Narain Pal.			
		Hoare, Miller & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.			
		Century Press ...	J. B. Biswas & Brothers.			
		Bonanza India Rubber Stamp Press.	Haran Chunder Dass.			
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	Calcutta Gazette.	Civil Lists.	
		East Indian Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Co.			
		Aryan Press ...	Chandi Churn Ghose.			
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Gocool Chunder Dutt & Co.			
		Standard Press ...	D. O. B. Moore.			
		Excelsior „ ...	Abbott Miller & Co.			
		Strand Printing Works	H. P. Kent & Co.			
		Jogendra Press ...	Jogendra Nath Sen Kabiraj.			
		Hablul Motin Press ...	Mowlana Syed Jalaluddin	Urdu Akbar Hablul Motin.		
		Daras Sultanat Press	Maulvi Abdul Bari ...	Daru's Sultanat Urdu Guide.		
		Ripon Press ...	Moulvi Muhammad Woozir	General Gour Asfi.		
		Burman Medical Press	Dr. S. K. Burman.			
		Nusrut-ul-Islam „	Khoja Ahmed Hossein ...	Nusrut-ul-Islam.		
		Hedaitulla Mutba „	Munshi Hedaitulla.			
		Phœnix Press ...	Mahomed Jaki			
		Baksi „ ...	Ala Bux Baksi.			
		Mohamadi Press ...	Abdul Malik.			
		Indian Empire Press...	Keshub Chunder Banerjee.	Indian Empire.		

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Hitabadi Press ...	Kali Prosonno Kavya-bisharad.	Hitabadi.		
		Lithograph Fine Art Association.	Subul Chunder Dhur.			
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogendra Chunder Bose ...	Bangabasi, Hindi Bangabasi, Dainik.	Janmabhumi.	
		Nogendra „ ...	Abhoy Churn Chatterjee.			
		Lithographic Press ...	Kishori Mohun Boral.			
		Bengal Art Works ...	Gopal Chunder Dass.			
		Hahnemann Press ...	Satish Chunder Dutt ...	...	Anusandhan.	
		Basista Ramayan Press	Nunda Lal Pal.			
		Stanhope Press ...	Bijoy Kisto Bose.			
		City „ ...	W. J. Penheiro.			
		Standard Printing Works.	Bijoy Keshub Mitter ...	...	Pántha.	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	H. A. Jewell.			
		Guardian „ ...	Closin & Co. ...	Evening Star.		
		Banik „ ...	Ananda Chunder Chunder.			
		People's Friend „ ...	Rash Behari Dhur.			
		Ahamadi „ ...	Mahomed Abdul Hamid ...	Darul Hakomat Resalch Badri Alum.		
		Lithographic „ ...	Jagarnath Makhun Lal.			
		Rohomani Litho. Press	Motabar Rahaman.			
		Dhannantari Press ...	C. K. Sen & Co.			
		Samaya „ ...	Ganendra Nath Dass ...	Samaya.		
		Bharat Mihir „ ...	Kali Narayan Sanyal ...	Sangsar ...	Bináhadini.	
		Post Despatch Printing Works.	Akhoy Coomar Mukerjee.			
		Bidhan Press ...	Profulla Chunder Sen ...	Cosmopolitan and Liberal, Sulav Samachar.	Parichárika, Naba Bidhan.	
		J. G. Chatterjee's Press	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee.			
		Criterion Press	Premtosh Bose ...	Dipti Prokashika	Gleaner, Sophia, Bhisak Darpan.	
		Cotton „ ...	Basanta Kumar Lahiri.			
		Radharaman Press ...	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		Mangalgunge Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	World and the New Dispensation.	Dharmatatwa, Mohila.	
		Queen Press ...	Ashootosh Mukerjee.			
		Kiron „ ...	Protap Chunder Chowdhury and Karuna Kumar Sen.			
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...	Friendly Greetings.	
		Jayanti „ ...	B. K. Chuckerbutty and Brothers.			
		Banerjee „ ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee.			
		Model „ ...	Shaik Sarifoodin.			
		Indian „ ...	Nanda Lal Chatterjee ...	...	Bama Bodhini Patrika.	
		Presidency „ ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose.			
		University „ ...	Srimati Kherode Shoshi Debi.			
		Samya „ ...	Kali Sankar Sukul, Heramba Chunder Moitra, Dwarka Nath Ganguli and Krista Kumar Mitra.	Sanjibani, Indian Empire.	Pradip.	
		Bankim Chunder Press	Girija Prosonno Rai Chowdhuri.	...	Sabitri.	
		Hindu Machine „	Rajani Kanta Gupta and Kedar Nath Bose.			
		Deva Press ...	P. C. Sen.			
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass & Co.			
		Elgin Press ...	Thomas Barlow.			
		Herald Printing Works	Assini Coomar Bhuttacharjee.			
		Calcutta Art Studio ...	K. C. Pal and N. Biswas.			
		C. C. Mukerjee & Co.'s Press.	Chunder Coomar Mukerjee & Co.			
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	Indian Leader.		
		Sathi Press ...	Bhooban Mohun Roy ...	...	Sakha and Sathi.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Record Press ...	James R. Wallace, M.D. ...	...	Indian Medical Record.	
		Whiteaway's „ ...	W. Whiteaway & M. Wilkinson.	...	Indian Churchman. Rochabite Magazine. Indian Church Directory. Indian Church Quarterly Review.	
		Hrishi „ ...	Hrishi Kesh Dey ...	...	Sterling Stories.	
		Government Printing Press.	Government.			
		Crown Printing Works	Suresh Chunder Dutt.			
		Indian Art College Press.	Khetter Mohun Dhur.			
		T. N. Ghose & Son's Press.	T. N. Ghose.			
		Latiff Press ...	Munshi Fuzleh Rahaman	Mihir-o-Sudhakar.		
		Victoria Printing Works.	C. A. J. Arson.			
		New School Book Press	S. B. Chatterjee ...	Sahachar.		
		Nadia Printing Works	Bijoy Nath Bhattacherjee.			
		Bird of Paradise Press	N. L. Das & Co.			
		Nundy Press ...	Kali Nundy.			
		Wellington Printing Works.	S. C. Auddy.			
		Kohinoor Press ...	Hem Lal Bakchi.			
		Auddy „ ...	S. Auddy.			
		Kumari „ ...	H. Dey.			
		Gour „ ...	K. Dey.			
		Dutt „ ...	D. N. Dutt.			
		Barat „ ...	T. N. Barat ...	...	Indian Law Paper.	
		Bee „ ...	Hridoy Churn Ghose ...	Rois and Rayyat.		
		Standard „ ...	Buddi Nath Brahmo.			
		Olympian „ ...	H. D. Dey.			
		A. C. Ghose & Co.'s Press.	Upendra Nath Ghose.			
		Hazra Press	Shosti Churn Hazra.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit „	Mohendro Lal Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E.	...	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	
		Indian Mirror „	Hon'ble Narendra Nath Sen	Indian Mirror.		
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	T. W. Spink ...	Calcutta Daily Advertiser.	Indian Evangelical Review.	
		Indian Daily News Press.	India Publisher Co. ...	Indian Daily News, Overland Summary of Indian Daily News.		
		Caxton Printing Works	Newman & Co. ...	Empress.	St. Veronica. Mohabodhi Journal.	
		Government of India, Central Press.	Government ...	Gazette of India...	Catalogue of Indian Publications. Army List. Postal Guide. P. W. D. Classified List. Telegraphic Guide.	
		Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press.	T. W. Spink ...	...	Racing Calendar. The Indian and Eastern Engineer. Calcutta University Magazine. Journal of the Photogaphic Society of India. Indian Medical Gazette. The Fencing Review, The Philatelic Journal of India.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Englishman Press ...	J. O. B. Saunders ...	Englishman. Evening Mail. Saturday Journal. Planter. Englishman's Summary. Englishman's Telegram, Extras.		
		K. P. Mukerjee's Press	K. P. Mukerjee.			
		H. C. Ganguly & Co.'s Press.	Durga Das Mukerjee.			
		Catholic Printing Library.	S. P. D'Rozario.			
		Cambrian Press ...	E. C. R. Jones.			
		Victoria Printing Works	J. Haldar ...	...	Indian Freemason.	
		Mercantile Press ...	V. K. Chatterjee ...	Critic.		
		Dalhousie Press ...	W. Lewis.			
		Caledonian Steam Printing Company.	G. W. Allen & Co. ...	Capital ... Asian ...	Indian Law Reports.	
		City Press ...	A. V. Smith ...	Referee. ... Indian Volunteer Records.	Calcutta Review. Parish Magazine. Agri-Horticultural Society's Journal. Microscopical Bulletin. St. Paul's Magazine. Campbell's monthly. Oriental Watchman. The C. M. S. Gleaner. Victoria School Record.	
		Hope Press ...	Beni Madhub Dass			
		Commercial Press ...	C. Cæsar.			
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	Statesman and Friend of India.	Indian Agriculturist. Friend of India.	
		Municipal Press ...	Corporation of Calcutta.			
		Osborne Printing House.	Protap Chunder Ghose.			
		Chundi Press ...	Bankim Chunder Chatterjee.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Gagun Chunder Dey.			
		Syedi Press ...	Mahomed Israil.			
		Methodist Mission Press.	Methodist Mission ...	Indian Witness.	Woman's Friend. Messenger. White Ribbon.	
		Lithograph Press ...	Panchumram Kurmi.			
		Gowsia Press ...	Hafiz Abdullah.			
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Belchamber.			
		Hindu Patriot Press	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	Hindoo Patriot.		
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Surendra Nath Das.			
		Bengali Press ...	Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee.	Bengali.		
		Attic Press ...	Ram Gopal Sanya.			
		Atul Kristo Brother & Co.'s Press.	Atul Kristo & Brothers.			
		Indian Lancet Press ...	Dr. L. Fernandez ...	...	Indian Lancet.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1897-98—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
CALCUTTA.—*concluded.*	Calcutta ...	Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission Society ...	...	The Indian Sunday School Journal.	
				English ...	Monthly Record of News and Notes.	
					Our Bond.	
				Bengali ...	Khristya Bandhab.	
					Suchamaye.	
					Monthly Messenger.	
					Monthly Zenana Leaflets.	
					Amader Patrika.	
				Garo ...	Achi Kani Ripeng.	
				Hindi ...	Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika.	
					Monthly News Letter.	
					Sunday School Leaflets.	
					Journal of the Asiatic Society.	
					Proceedings of the Asiatic Society.	
					Journal of the Buddhist Text Society.	
		Urdu Guide Press ...	Amjad Hussain.			
		Primrose Press ...	Maulvi Abdul Hamid ...	The Moslem Chronicle and Muhammadan Observer.		
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	Bengal, Bihar Police Gazettes.		
		Gloucester Regiment Press.	Officer Commanding 1st Gloucester Regiment, Fort William.			

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs, and among classes in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1897.

Place or Class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	681,560	24,665	36·18
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta			
(3) General district, excluding above	70,388,057	2,316,967	32·91
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	2,997	33	11·01
(5) Bengal Police (including Bengal Military Police) ...	23,994	536	22·33
(6) Railway Police	670	16	23·88
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	19,543	684	34·4

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.—Statement showing the number of deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1897.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	22,894	18,665	41,559	33·52	26·32	29·85
	Birbhum ...	798,254	12,319	10,919	23,738	32·88	26·73	29·73
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	15,618	12,928	28,546	29·69	23·77	26·68
	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	39,732	34,817	74,549	30·37	26·30	28·32
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	18,649	15,350	33,999	36·60	29·23	32·87
	Howrah ...	763,625	12,756	9,635	22,391	33·14	25·43	29·32
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	25,811	20,401	46,212	26·09	22·59	24·42
	Calcutta ...	681,560	14,702	9,963	24,665	32·90	42·42	36·18
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	23,661	19,258	42,919	29·49	22·87	26·10
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	19,039	16,567	35,606	31·43	25·67	28·46
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	34,397	28,616	63,013	36·54	30·20	33·36
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	21,724	18,584	40,308	35·15	33·20	34·22
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,437,460	26,782	23,400	50,182	37·30	32·52	34·91
	Dinajpur ...	1,482,570	27,988	23,593	51,581	36·14	33·31	34·72
	Jalpaiguri ...	680,736	12,731	10,438	23,169	34·94	32·98	34·03
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	5,197	4,218	9,415	42·23	42·06	42·16
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	42,614	36,111	78,725	40·13	35·97	38·11
	Bogra ...	766,635	12,611	10,362	22,973	32·09	27·43	29·96
	Pabna ...	1,361,223	29,635	24,888	54,523	43·79	36·38	40·05
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	36,204	30,802	67,006	30·47	25·50	27·97
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	54,177	42,331	96,508	30·28	25·14	27·79
	Faridpur ...	1,823,543	39,042	32,900	71,942	43·06	35·87	39·45
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	48,315	43,145	91,460	43·74	41·10	42·46
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	24,530	21,878	46,408	26·90	25·11	26·02
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	19,329	18,116	37,445	37·99	36·16	37·08
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	30,991	32,826	63,817	50·32	48·68	49·46
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,772,352	29,767	26,809	56,576	34·31	29·62	31·92
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	41,901	37,372	79,273	40·09	34·18	37·07
	Shahabad ...	2,060,579	38,019	35,158	73,177	38·41	32·82	35·51
	Saran ...	2,466,065	45,407	32,420	77,827	40·06	24·32	31·55
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	37,295	27,397	64,692	39·83	29·67	34·79
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	47,274	39,658	86,932	36·19	28·18	32·04
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,956	41,854	34,811	76,665	30·52	24·32	27·36
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	35,272	31,211	66,483	35·73	29·75	32·65
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	34,072	26,860	60,932	33·90	26·13	29·97
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	33,817	28,201	62,018	34·03	29·64	31·89
	Malda ...	814,919	15,293	12,109	27,402	38·24	29·17	33·62
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	29,008	21,859	50,867	33·32	24·74	29·00
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	33,456	31,255	64,711	35·57	31·34	33·39
	Balasore ...	994,625	16,061	14,305	30,356	33·32	27·88	30·52
	Puri ...	944,998	19,456	17,464	36,920	41·00	37·12	39·06
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	29,983	26,053	56,036	52·88	43·61	48·12
	Lohardaga ...	1,128,885	28,934	23,545	52,479	52·42	40·80	46·48
	Palamau ...	596,770	12,721	10,801	23,522	43·22	35·71	39·41
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	21,872	17,202	39,074	36·87	28·66	32·74
	Singhbhum ...	545,488	7,297	5,734	13,031	26·88	20·92	23·88
	Total for the Province ...	71,069,617	1,270,697	1,070,935	2,341,632	35·87	30·03	32·94

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.			
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
Medical College Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	15	56	224	13	42	47	2	2	21	46	39	1	139		74	21
All others	1	220	98	324	15	70	24	1	2	66	67	85	...	228		220	536
Howrah Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	5	16	74	22	3	20	....	...	14	26	12	...	77		44	8
All others	...	90	171	129	2	2	1	...	2	44	14	35	5	12		11	22
General Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	16	53	244	9	48	91	...	5	115	69	91	2	329		72	20
All others	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5		...	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	306	55	576	...	3	1	...	...	8	81	...	...	79		8	91
Chandney Hospital	...	2	6	40	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	21		6	2
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	3
All others	...	...	1	5	1	5	1	...	1	10	15	...	...	...		6	11
Campbell Hospital—																	
Europeans and Eurasians	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		...	...
All others	176	535	1,479	2,253	23	778	129	1	4	711	108	113	35	387		291	323
Police Hospital	...	8	320	596	77	84	35	...	...	203	111	20	7	293		46	24
South Suburban Hospital, Bhawanipur ...	...	2	25	137	3	3	1	...	...	13	12	45	...	40		17	76
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ..	...	10	10	76		6	1	...	1	2	9	...	...	4		10	23
Burdwan Dispensary	13	30	181	175	3	5	3	...	...	12	28	...	13	3		4	159
Suri „	...	1	16	16	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...		...	9
Bankura „	1	5	26	38	...	1	...	...	1	20	4	1	6	8		1	19
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	3	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2		5	5
Midnapore Dispensary	1	16	185	166	20	11	3	...	...	6	20	13	4	40		4	58
Hooghly „	3	46	266	183	...	8	...	...	...	4	9	...	1	11		11	34
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	1	18	51	50		8	1	...	...	19	8	...	...	3		4	19
Serampore Dispensary	5	51	143	142	2	8	1	...	...	54	14	13	...	43		12	4
Ulubaria „	...	35	28	40	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...		2	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	7	21	37	6	13	3	...	1	10	3	...	1	7		8	27
Berhampore „	...	53	26	29	1	2	4	...	...	6	10	9	...	7		4	134
Jessore „	...	2	9	8	...	..	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	23		6	8
Khulna „	...	4	1	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	15		...	2
Rampur Boalia „	...	9	77	25	2	7	1	...	...	6	21	1	...	16		2	111
Dinajpur „	...	4	71	378	12	19	4	...	...	22	30	6	...	186		10	12
Jalpaiguri „	...	1	34	109	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	3		...	1
Darjeeling „	...	...	12	55	...	15	3	...	11	9	6	4	...	6		8	17
Rangpur „	...	...	43	199	11	10	2	...	...	4	20	11	...	3		3	3
Bogra „	...	...	43	65	...	...	1	...	...	9	5	1	1	7		2	12
Pabna „	...	9	9	39	12	2	1	...	...	2	12	...	3	9		6	13
Dacca „	...	15	241	548	77	97	30	...	...	250	76	22	13	114		64	325
Mymensingh „	...	8	28	41	17	41	...	...	...	115	12	11	...	8		10	15
Bedyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1		...	1
Faridpur Dispensary	...	2	16	16	1	4	...	...	...	1	2	4	...	19		2	2
Barisal „	...	21	25	41	4	12	...	...	...	10	4	1	...	4		11	20
Comilla „	...	7	7	10	...	3	7	...	...	10	7	1	...	2		3	9
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	1	21	12	1	3	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	9		7	64
Chittagong „	...	22	22	75	1	3	1	...	...	13	14	...	...	73		10	26
Bankipore „	1	48	99	60	13	6	2	...	9	220	68	19	4	32		35	222
Patna „	1	20	62	30	...	4	...	...		83	10	4	1	34		6	29
Dinapore „	...	...	37	68	7	4	1	...	14	15	19	3	...	...		5	27
Gaya „	...	1	157	136	26	6	1	...	2	63	21	5	1	75		8	387
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya ...	...	...	6	12	8	...	1	...	6	9	1	6	...	21		15	27
Arrah Dispensary	...	1	30	22	...	4	...	...	...	28	12	5	1	28		7	179
Chapra „	...	4	44	60	...	6	3	...	6	24	6	4	1	50		19	256

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1897.

TREATED.																					
LOCAL DISEASES.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goître.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	1	38	73	78	63	18	61	126	1	29	1	57	9	516	11	77	17	14	31	5	62	10	2,041
4	...	83	257	125	118	14	187	254	...	112	1	179	3	779	62	176	31	20	112	27	351	106	4,958
4	1	5	7	33	18	19	31	35	2	16	...	4	...	16	3	25	19	7	...	2	27	7	592
1	1	2	45	20	242	...	10	28	11	...	...	3	...	8	3	18	13	5	...	48	167	18	1,183
5	12	42	16	153	95	49	54	163	6	97	...	28	73	64	117	14	33	68	6	10	76	6	2,351
1	1	...	1	3	7	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	..	...	1	...	...	3	...	40
1	2	6	103	23	31	1	20	32	7	8	...	19	...	29	13	64	17	4	...	14	346	30	1,978
..	...	...	16	8	12	1	...	5	2	...	..	1	...	8	26	12	...	...	...	...	54	14	243
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	9	2	3	...	13	12	6	...	...	...	72	...	4	...	2	...	...	1	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
18	17	99	292	351	1,230	50	107	252	403	27	..	130	180	237	178	271	518	75	...	...	198	17	11,996
16	...	4	55	105	38	128	2	74	5	17	..	4	7	47	3	51	30	71	...	1	94	3	2,577
7	...	18	46	31	14	4	29	17	5	5	...	15	1	19	13	41	28	...	8	24	68	...	766
...	...	...	11	3	6	...	7	13	19	15	...	9	...	32	6	15	5	21	...	...	176	10	500
2	...	...	5	26	254	7	7	70	56	...	..	5	...	20	2	29	43	11	...	...	56	1	1,223
...	...	...	6	...	4	...	5	3	3	3	...	8	...	6	2	12	3	3	...	...	51	1	158
...	...	...	1	...	35	1	.	23	8	2	1	3	...	1	4	4	17	3	5	...	77	...	315
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	20	...	3	7	...	...	...	1	2	66
2	3	2	14	18	29	7	4	18	21	3	...	10	11	25	22	10	43	5	1	5	37	1	838
2	...	6	53	16	11	...	17	9	4	...	...	13	5	5	10	8	5	2	...	5	60	8	815
1	2	2	3	8	21	...	7	5	4	1	...	4	...	24	3	1	2	...	...	4	5	3	282
...	...	...	5	4	207	1	8	12	29	2	...	7	1	9	3	14	19	1	...	...	155	7	976
...	...	...	3	1	7	...	6	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	37	2	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	199	11	215
...	...	1	3	...	3	...	5	8	30	1	...	15	...	5	3	14	24	1	...	...	52	...	309
...	1	3	4	...	19	4	4	16	4	...	...	15	1	16	13	22	31	1	...	...	42	1	492
...	...	...	11	1	5	1	7	4	...	1	...	3	...	7	2	14	3	...	...	...	68	1	188
...	...	...	4	...	2	1	2	1	10	1	..	8	...	8	...	4	10	...	2	...	36	...	131
...	1	...	...	6	10	16	...	14	53	2	...	7	...	3	13	11	43	6	...	...	57	7	582
1	...	...	20	11	23	3	23	8	36	5	...	1	2	8	4	10	23	5	4	11	67	3	1,022
...	...	...	17	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	38	1	7	...	52	1	283
...	1	...	17	10	8	4	4	33	24	3	..	1	5	2	10	12	9	6	...	...	64	2	361
...	...	...	15	...	28	3	1	5	7	4	...	84	...	20	4	21	39	3	7	...	47	3	600
1	2	...	8	2	6	...	1	6	3	...	...	3	2	2	5	4	14	28	...	...	76	1	310
...	...	...	2	11	4	1	4	15	22	10	...	6	1	1	...	...	17	3	..	1	85	...	300
3	3	4	47	49	237	97	33	159	84	59	...	85	13	108	81	91	125	50	56	7	482	1	3,746
...	...	...	4	3	76	2	7	2	10	4	...	14	2	20	12	17	18	2	...	...	111	1	611
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	14	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	4	4	4	3	161	1	277
...	...	...	...	5	14	3	7	10	18	...	...	21	...	11	4	11	10	2	...	...	269	1	539
1	...	...	2	2	14	2	1	2	6	1	...	13	...	2	8	7	10	2	...	...	59	1	199
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1	...	2	...	6	6	10	12	33	40	22	...	14	...	7	11	20	15	5	...	...	50	1	393
...	1	3	5	4	20	3	3	29	20	5	...	16	1	9	22	27	30	11	4	4	80	6	563
1	7	...	23	46	113	36	29	58	144	4	...	49	13	23	29	97	69	37	1	...	223	9	1,948
1	...	...	...	8	27	...	4	12	33	3	..	9	10	8	13	17	28	4	...	3	83	...	548
1	...	...	2	20	38	8	1	15	20	2	..	9	9	10	2	18	13	3	22	1	52	...	446
4	2	...	20	7	118	6	6	29	32	...	...	37	2	19	18	40	116	20	...	7	186	8	1,566
6	3	1	7	14	10	2	6	8	3	3	...	4	...	79	1	5	8	9	...	4	6	...	291
...	3	...	...	1	30	1	...	10	30	1	...	19	...	7	1	10	18	2	7	...	50	10	517
4	1	2	5	11	6	8	6	40	14	4	...	22	3	34	55	11	43	19	1	2	158	3	935

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.					
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All othe r general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	6	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	13	15	...
All others	1	91	15	33	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	21	...	62	20	...
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...
All others	...	68	101	27	...	1	...	...	...	8	1	25	3	3	1	...
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	12	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	11	8	...
All others	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	135	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	...
Chandney Hospital	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	58	341	614	407	...	18	...	...	...	81	...	69	5	77	38	...
Police Hospital	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore	...	2	12	18	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	20	...	10	4	4
South Suburban Hospital, Bhawanipur	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Burdwan Dispensary	3	23	91	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Suri ,,	...	1	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura ,,	...	5	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Dispensary	...	10	96	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	1	...
Hooghly ,,	1	31	112	31	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	...	13	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Serampore Dispensary	4	30	68	20	...	1	...	...	...	20	2	7	...	17	5	...
Ulubaria ,,	...	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	3	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Berhampore ,,	...	28	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	7	1	...
Jessore ,,		2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...
Khulna ,,	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Rampur Boalia ,,	...	7	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Dinajpur ,,	...	...	29	48	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	47	3	...
Jalpaiguri ,,	...	1	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Darjeeling ,,	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ,,	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	1	...
Bogra ,,	...	...	25	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pabna ,,	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dacca ,,	...	7	68	27	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	10	...	9	5	...
Mymensingh ,,	...	5	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1	...	1	1	...
Bedyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	...
Barisal ,,	...	9	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Comilla ,,	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Chittagong ,,	...	12	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...
Bankipore ,,	...	24	33	19	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	6	4	1
Patna ,,	...	13	32	6	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	11	1	...
Dinapore ,,	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...
Gaya ,,	...	1	70	29	...	1	...	...	...	23	4	1	...	18	2	2
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah Dispensary	...	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	5	1	...
Chapra ,,	...	2	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

DIED.

Local Diseases.																					
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	6	6	3	8	...	6	3	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	114
...	...	16	61	21	16	...	31	32	...	3	1	21	...	44	4	6	...	...	13	13	35	18	584
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	2		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	26
...	...	1	20	5	145	...	6	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	10	14	6	466
...	...	5	4	8	2	...	6	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	18	...	5	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	3	18	4	245
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	41	154	96	573	...	33	52	37	5	...	60	...	12	11	21	88	1	...	...	18	2	2,912
...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31
...	...	3	14	6	10	...	8	5	2	1	...	3	...	1	1	4		...	...	10	12	...	154
...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	31
...	...	...	...	1	112	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	27
...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	3	3	12	1	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	1	189
...	...	1	18	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	215
...	...	2	1	2	11	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
...	...	...	1	...	116	...	...	3	5	...	...	3	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	17	2	327
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	11
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	28
...	...	1	...	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	6	1	84
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	22
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	14
...	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	66
...	...	...	6	2	10	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	163
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...	40
...	...	...	5	1	3	1	2	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	33
...	...	...	7	...	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	83
...	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	3	1	59
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	19
...	...	2	14	7	85	...	4	24	4	...	...	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	303
...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	17
...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	50
...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	55
...	1	...	7	2	52	...	8	2	11	1	...	8	...	...	1	2	4	...	...	17	1	220
...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	6	...	118
...	...	...	1	2	15	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	39
...	...	...	7	1	48	...	...	9	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	22	1	...	2	7	2	260
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	17	..	...	...	3	...	...	2	..	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	5	4	73
...	...	1	1	...	5	...	2	4	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	5	...	66

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

TREATED.

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Motihari Dispensary	1	...	34	24	15	8	...	...	...	62	11	1	2	10	3	71
Bettiah ,, ...	...	3	36	77	1	8	2	...	...	27	26	3	...	23	3	31
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	...	1	87	3	9	4	6	40	27	...	4	1	12	2	38
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	2	14	11	17	9	9	1	...	1	22	9	4	...	24	9	144
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	5	94	191	11	19	7	...	...	63	62	16	...	40	10	127
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	1	14	11	65	1	...	...	44	9	2	...	6	2	61
Monghyr Dispensary	3	20	155	846	21	13	...	...	...	58	50	10	6	54	14	216
Bhagalpur ,, ...	...	5	31	55	...	20	2	...	...	9	1	8	...	37	4	27
Rani Sebotarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	1	10	13	2	17	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	16	3	1
Purnea Dispensary	...	1	29	121	10	16	2	...	...	12	21	...	1	17	7	31
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	21	70	99	6	5	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	17	5	54
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	13	19	82	1	3	...	...	...	29	9	...	6	1	13	4
Cuttack ,, ...	1	24	97	123	18	49	8	...	...	84	16	3	4	27	12	38
Balasore ,, ...	2	28	20	125	6	7	...	...	...	37	15	...	11	54	4	22
Angul ,, ...	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	11	3	1	...	1	3	1
Puri ,, ...	1	114	156	106	6	8	4	...	2	68	20	3	15	69	3	28
Hazaribagh ,, ...	1	51	66	61	7	1	...	...	...	73	5	1	1	8	1	7
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ranchi Dispensary	...	32	34	33	2	...	...	...	...	17	5	1	...	41	9	65
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Palamau Dispensary	...	18	21	19	2	1	1	...	...	42	6	1	...	16	6	4
Purulia ,, ...	1	90	52	33	...	2	...	...	...	27	6	...	...	24	8	16
Chaibassa ,, ...	...	16	10	14	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	1	1
Total ...	256	2,112	5,272	9,840	528	1,615	464	10	113	2,973	1,314	648	149	2,988	1,222	4,43

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1897—continued.

Local Diseases.																						
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	3	...	2	2	2	1	....	37	46	1	...	19	...	17	11	7	16	10	...	3	40	1	461
...	...	2	6	5	16	6	8	12	32	4	...	15	3	14	6	22	2	37	...	...	43	...	473
14	2	...	...	25	8	15	7	12	28	7	1	9	7	20	4	2	13	6	...	...	11	...	425
1	....	4	1	6	7	1	6	14	27	2	...	6	3	15	14	6	22	...	16	2	94	2	525
1	2	7	7	14	100	1	4	76	7	8	...	23	7	46	24	49	91	14	55	...	72	1	1,254
1	3	...	....	3	13	...	8	4	23	3	2	14	...	26	13	9	10	7	7	...	14	...	376
2	14	11	10	...	114	2	29	24	278	8	...	47	...	12	26	52	126	12	...	1	108	...	2,342
...	...	...	4	3	74	1	5	14	44	...	...	29	5	9	8	10	5	9	...	19	30	2	470
...	...	...	1	...	17	1	3	5	9	...	...	2	...	10	...	5	9	1	2	...	9	1	148
...	1	....	10	5	14	5	2	12	25	7	...	10	1	14	2	7	29	3	1	...	30	1	447
2	1	....	18	3	12	3	20	16	52	4	...	5	...	11	6	6	7	4	6	35	27	6	528
1	1	...	3	2	22	1	3	4	13	5	...	7	...	5	4	5	14	3	...	...	13	1	287
...	1	2	17	21	72	21	13	33	12	1	...	10	3	60	14	18	63	13	...	1	42	2	928
...	...	....	18	...	155	5	1	8	4	2	...	1	5	1	...	29	17	2	...	1	26	2	608
1	...	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	13	4	2	11	2	...	7	5	...	96
...	....	3	12	7	35	2	3	11	3	5	...	8	26	7	10	36	27	1	...	3	29	1	356
...	....	12	16	...	84	1	2	5	7	1	...	4	1	1	2	10	32	6	...	2	39	3	511
...	...	...	1	....	...	....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	14
...	1	....	1	11	50	1	3	14	...	....	..	4	8	3	4	13	22	5	...	....	63	5	447
...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	....	...	....	....	...	...	1	....	...	...	...	...	....	1	....	8
...	3	....	19	2	18	....	1	3	58	....	...	7	...	4	8	5	22	18	3	...	23	...	370
....	...	....	5	7	36	....	2	5	4	....	..	4	...	7	1	2	16	2	7	...	111	...	462
...	...	...	4	3	6	....	2	2	...	....	....	1	....	3	4	3	8	4	...	...	19	...	123
113	98	365	1,383	1,400	4,156	586	855	1,990	1,936	537	7	1,168	427	2,660	958	1,637	2,169	681	382	285	5,765	346	63,858

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Group A.							Group B.		Group C.	Group D.						
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fevers.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Motihari Dispensary	...	...	10	3	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ,,	...	2	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	2	...
Darbhanga ,,	...	3	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr Dispensary	1	14	42	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	7	1	...
Bhagalpur ,,	...	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	7	...	...
Rani Sebotarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Purnea Dispensary	...	1	16	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...
Malda English Bazar Dispensary	...	12	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	8	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ,,	...	16	28	6	...	3	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	2	...	...
Balasore ,,	...	17	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	16	...	2
Angul ,,	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puri ,,	1	99	45	11	...	1	...	...	...	14	2	1	3	18	1	...
Hazaribagh ,,	1	39	40	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi Dispensary	...	27	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau Dispensary	...	12	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1
Purulia ,,	...	63	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	...
Chaibassa ,,	...	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	76	1,254	1,922	918	4	32	...	...	...	344	20	227	27	436	137	12

OF LIFE —*continued.*

of Diseases in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1897—concluded.

DIED.																						
					LOCAL DISEASES.																	
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	20	6	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	1	3	...	63
...	...	...	1	...	7	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	46
...	...	...	1	...	38	...	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	76
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	14
...	2	...	...	...	68	...	3	2	23	...	...	3	...	1	4	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	189
...	...	...	2	1	42	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	90
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
...	...	...	4	2	8	...	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	59
...	...	...	6	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	1	66
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	34
...	...	...	7	1	25	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	113
...	...	...	5	...	49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10
...	...	...	3	2	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	243
...	...	4	5	...	51	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	2	..	...	2	1	...	168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	21	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	6	...	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	3	1	18	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	137
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26
...	4	94	421	191	1,763	3	139	256	159	13	1	182	2	99	54	76	180	16	26	79	293	60	9,520

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1897.

Districts.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Rs.	A.	P.	
Burdwan	42	35,179	191	35,370	2,616	2	9	
Birbhum	23	18,740	43	18,783	1,516	1	0	
Bankura	60	29,804	1,722	31,526	1,751	9	0	
Midnapore	125	69,058	1,065	70,123	4,060	11	8	
Hooghly	48	21,402	97	21,499	1,858	11	7	
Howrah	20	17,581	207	17,788	1,626	0	0	
24-Parganas	65	39,568	118	39,686	4,497	6	3	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	1,755	1,240	2,995	5,586	8	0	
Calcutta	34	12,358	2,597	14,955	17,328	14	11	
Nadia	94	62,100	457	62,557	2,649	8	5	
Murshidabad	53	40,379	192	40,571	2,370	8	0	
Jessore	117	64,713	503	65,216	2,768	5	0	
Khulna	68	45,560	137	45,697	2,293	15	1	
Rajshahi	66	47,596	1,144	48,740	1,809	7	9	
Dinajpur	67	42,458	2,658	45,116	2,032	12	6	
Jalpaiguri	50	18,169	663	18,832	1,807	11	8	
Darjeeling	14	20,131	271	20,402	4,772	10	0	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	...	...	....	3,376	13	6	
Rangpur	73	47,050	386	47,436	2,366	9	0	
Bogra	32	18,182	118	18,300	1,223	8	6	
Pabna	60	37,827	2,030	39,857	1,910	7	0	
Dacca	130	112,028	3,833	115,861	3,781	5	6	
Mymensingh	187	120,442	2,379	122,821	2,957	13	0	
Faridpur	86	84,430	2,047	86,477	3,789	6	0	
Backergunge	100	80,876	3,465	84,341	3,662	11	6	
Tippera	91	69,010	497	69,507	2,468	7	8	38,070,554
Noakhali	55	29,501	974	30,475	1,529	15	11	
Chittagong	46	27,732	177	27,909	2,546	3	4	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	5,826	93	5,919	2,679	14	3	
Patna	69	34,594	1,402	35,996	2,680	8	0	
Gaya	97	41,891	2,371	44,262	3,239	1	9	
Shahabad	85	23,185	568	23,753	3,181	11	10	
Saran	134	61,375	4,666	66,041	2,332	14	11	
Champaran	104	42,773	6,243	49,016	2,055	15	0	
Muzaffarpur	102	74,771	941	75,712	2,031	3	0	
Darbhanga	125	76,534	609	77,143	2,227	11	3	
Monghyr	81	51,755	517	52,272	1,955	12	2	
Bhagalpur	90	69,556	202	69,758	2,490	6	3	
Purnea	60	59,012	276	59,288	2,551	12	6	
Malda	44	33,799	244	34,043	1,197	14	0	
Sonthal Parganas ...	84	52,684	890	53,574	3,012	10	10	
Cuttack	49	44,260	1,744	46,004	2,970	15	0	
Balasore	50	47,678	972	48,650	1,753	2	0	
Angul and Khondmals ...	18	3,886	139	4,025	4,749	4	3	
Puri	42	31,033	1,146	32,179	3,185	10	0	
Orissa Tributary States ...	57	28,577	1,040	29,617	1,382	7	6	
Hazaribagh	68	28,093	329	28,422	2,287	6	0	
Lohardaga	78	37,560	972	38,532	1,060	9	6	
Palamau	31	14,445	1,054	15,499	1,359	14	0	
Manbhum	38	32,831	806	33,637	1,918	1	0	
Singhbhum	21	14,430	427	14,857	1,210	9	6	
Chota Nagpur Political States	37	18,854	734	19,588	512	2	0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	16,225	4	0	
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in these districts.	245	101,685	17,224	118,909	20,267	5	4	3,541,733
Total ...	3,628	2,244,716	74,820	2,319,536	1,81,480	6	4	41,612,287

N. C. R. & others—Reg. No. 970J—702—12-1-99.

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